In this class we will study U.S. Government and Politics at the advanced placement level. Students will also take a semester of Macroeconomics at the advanced placement level. **Students must do the summer work for both classes.**

**Rationale for summer work.** The work is designed to give you an idea of what the class will be like and what will be expected of you. Because this class is only one semester you will be expected to learn some content on your own and be assessed on it.

**Your summer homework for AP government consists of:**

1) Reading from an electronic textbook. You are not required to complete the study guide, but you will be assessed on it during the first week of school.

2) Reading and annotating the Articles of Confederation and the Declaration of Independence along with completing a Graphic Organizer.

3) Writing a mini essay answering the prompt: How effective was the Articles of Confederation at protecting the rights outlined in the Declaration of Independence?

You may complete your work in google docs. (A template will be made available to you in google classroom) or print it out and scan/take a picture. If you scan or take a picture please make sure the pictures are clear enough to read before you submit it.

**Your work is due by Thursday August 6th.** Please turn it in on Google Classroom. The code to join the class is fivgh5h.

**Please keep a copy of your work, so that you may use it to study for the test.**

You will need to download the following book from Mr. Plotnik's page on the school website or in Google Classroom in order to complete the assignment: *American Government*, Timothy O. Lenz and Mirya Holma. University Press of Florida, 2013.

This is **NOT** the textbook we will use for the class, but it is a good secondary resource to help you prepare for the exam. You are encouraged to read additional sections to get a preview of what we will be learning in the class.

If you have any questions please email Mr. Plotnik at LucasPlotnik@ccusd.org.

Before you turn in your homework make sure you have submitted all parts.

**Incomplete assignments will not be accepted.**

☐ Founding Documents Annotated (10 points)
☐ Founding Documents Graphic Organizer (10 points)
☐ Mini Essay (30 points)
Part One Textbook Reading

Read the required section for each question and answer the questions completely. You are NOT required to answer or turn in the question but it is recommended that you do so to serve as a study guide.

Read Chapter 1.1 & 1.2 (all subsections)
1) Explain how Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau influenced the American founders. (Describe the specific influence of each)

Read chapter 2 sections 2.5-2.9
2) What was the justification for writing the Declaration of Independence? What is it a defense of?

3) How was the Declaration of Independence influenced by John Locke?

4) According to the Declaration of Independence when should people revolt against the government? Why were the colonist justified in revolting according the Declaration of Independence?

5) What is a confederation?

6) What did the second article in the Articles of Confederation provide for?

7) What did the third article in the Articles of Confederation provide for?
8) Why/How is power decentralized in a confederation?

9) Describe each of the five major defects of the Articles of Confederation.

10) Describe what Shays’ Rebellion was and how it showed weaknesses in the Articles of Confederation.

11) Describe the debate between the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists.

12) Explain how federalism, checks and balances and separation of powers limit the power of the federal government. Be specific.

13) Explain how the Constitution protects individual rights (or Freedoms).

**Read chapter 3 sections 3.3 and 3.4**

14) Describe what the authors mean when they state “Congress is not the only government body that makes laws.”
15) Describe the differences between implied and enumerated powers.

16) Explain why the Necessary and Proper Clause is sometimes called The Elastic Clause.

17) Describe the significance of the *McCulloch v. Maryland* decision.

**Read All of Chapter 6**
18) Describe federalism and the power problems of a federalist system.

19) Describe the three main purposes that federalism serves.

20) Describe how the 10th amendment impacts federalism and describe the difference between delegated and reserved powers.

21) Describe why the founders created a federalist form of government.
22) Contrast Dual and Cooperative federalism.

23) Explain how each of the following have increased the power of the federal government: national economy, crime, civil rights and national security.

24) Describe the concept known as New Federalism.

25) Describe the significance of the Supremacy Clause in regards to federalism.

**Part Two: Foundational Documents**

**A) Declaration of Independence**

1) Read the Declaration of Independence, as you read it, **annotate it** in a way that differentiates the following: (A) The grievances (complaints against the British government), (B) discussions of natural or unalienable rights, (C) discussions of social contract or the responsibilities of government and (D) self-government.

You may highlight each of the categories a different color or you may underline the grievances, circle anything related to natural or unalienable rights and put a check mark next to anything that relates to social contract and SG next to anything that discusses self-government or any other way that makes sense to you.

2) Review the questions to consider. (Answering them is optional)
3) Complete the Declaration of Independence column on the graphic organizer.
The Declaration of Independence

The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America,

When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature’s God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.--That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, --That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security.--Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good. He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inseparable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavoured to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.
He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary powers.
He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.
He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harrass our people, and eat out their substance.
He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our legislatures.
He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil power.
He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:

For Quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:
For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States:
For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world:
For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent:
For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by Jury:
For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offences
For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies:
For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments:
For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.
He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.
He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.
He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to compleat the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.
He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.
He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.
Nor have We been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured
them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which, would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the united States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be Free and Independent States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

Questions to consider (optional to answer)

1. List the self-evident truths noted in the Declaration of Independence.

2. Explain why many consider this document to be both revolutionary and conservative? Identify at least two pieces of evidence for each category.

3. How did the values and principles embodied in the Declaration of Independence influence American institutions and practices?

4. Do you think based upon the arguments stated in the Declaration of Independence that the colonists were justified in rebelling?

B) Articles of Confederation

1) Read the Articles of Confederation. Annotate as you read to show how the ideas in the Declaration of Independence influenced the Articles of Confederation.

2) Complete the Articles of Confederation Column on the graphic organizer.

Articles of Confederation

To all to whom these Presents shall come, we the undersigned Delegates of the States affixed to our Names send greeting. Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union between the states of New Hampshire, Massachusetts-bay Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia.

I. The Stile of this Confederacy shall be “The United States of America”.

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II. Each state retains its sovereignty, freedom, and independence, and every power, jurisdiction, and right, which is not by this Confederation expressly delegated to the United States, in Congress assembled.

III. The said States hereby severally enter into a firm league of friendship with each other, for their common defense, the security of their liberties, and their mutual and general welfare, binding themselves to assist each other, against all force offered to, or attacks made upon them, or any of them, on account of religion, sovereignty, trade, or any other pretense whatever.

IV. The better to secure and perpetuate mutual friendship and intercourse among the people of the different States in this Union, the free inhabitants of each of these States, paupers, vagabonds, and fugitives from justice excepted, shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of free citizens in the several States; and the people of each State shall free ingress and regress to and from any other State, and shall enjoy therein all the privileges of trade and commerce, subject to the same duties, impositions, and restrictions as the inhabitants thereof respectively, provided that such restrictions shall not extend so far as to prevent the removal of property imported into any State, to any other State, of which the owner is an inhabitant; provided also that no imposition, duties or restriction shall be laid by any State, on the property of the United States, or either of them.
If any person guilty of, or charged with, treason, felony, or other high misdemeanor in any State, shall flee from justice, and be found in any of the United States, he shall, upon demand of the Governor or executive power of the State from which he fled, be delivered up and removed to the State having jurisdiction of his offense.
Full faith and credit shall be given in each of these States to the records, acts, and judicial proceedings of the courts and magistrates of every other State.

V. For the most convenient management of the general interests of the United States, delegates shall be annually appointed in such manner as the legislatures of each State shall direct, to meet in Congress on the first Monday in November, in every year, with a power reserved to each State to recall its delegates, or any of them, at any time within the year, and to send others in their stead for the remainder of the year.

No State shall be represented in Congress by less than two, nor more than seven members; and no person shall be capable of being a delegate for more than three years in any term of six years; nor shall any person, being a delegate, be capable of holding any office under the United States, for which he, or another for his benefit, receives any salary, fees or emolument of any kind.

Each State shall maintain its own delegates in a meeting of the States, and while they act as members of the committee of the States. In determining questions in the United States in Congress assembled, each State shall have one vote.

Freedom of speech and debate in Congress shall not be impeached or questioned in any court or place out of Congress, and the members of Congress shall be protected in their persons from arrests or imprisonments, during the time of their going to and from, and attendance on Congress, except for treason, felony, or breach of the peace.

VI. No State, without the consent of the United States in Congress assembled, shall send any embassy to, or receive any embassy from, or enter into any conference, agreement, alliance
or treaty with any King, Prince or State; nor shall any person holding any office of profit or
trust under the United States, or any of them, accept any present, emolument, office or title
of any kind whatever from any King, Prince or foreign State; nor shall the United States in
Congress assembled, or any of them, grant any title of nobility.
No two or more States shall enter into any treaty, confederation or alliance whatever
between them, without the consent of the United States in Congress assembled, specifying
accurately the purposes for which the same is to be entered into, and how long it shall
continue.
No State shall lay any imposts or duties, which may interfere with any stipulations in
treaties, entered into by the United States in Congress assembled, with any King, Prince or
State, in pursuance of any treaties already proposed by Congress, to the courts of France
and Spain.
No vessel of war shall be kept up in time of peace by any State, except such number only, as
shall be deemed necessary by the United States in Congress assembled, for the defense of
such State, or its trade; nor shall any body of forces be kept up by any State in time of peace,
except such number only, as in the judgement of the United States in Congress assembled,
shall be deemed requisite to garrison the forts necessary for the defense of such State; but
every State shall always keep up a well-regulated and disciplined militia, sufficiently armed
and accoutered, and shall provide and constantly have ready for use, in public stores, a due
number of filed pieces and tents, and a proper quantity of arms, ammunition and camp
equipage.
No State shall engage in any war without the consent of the United States in Congress
assembled, unless such State be actually invaded by enemies, or shall have received certain
advice of a resolution being formed by some nation of Indians to invade such State, and the
danger is so imminent as not to admit of a delay till the United States in Congress assembled
can be consulted; nor shall any State grant commissions to any ships or vessels of war, nor
letters of marque or reprisal, except it be after a declaration of war by the United States in
Congress assembled, and then only against the Kingdom or State and the subjects thereof,
against which war has been so declared, and under such regulations as shall be established
by the United States in Congress assembled, unless such State be infested by pirates, in
which case vessels of war may be fitted out for that occasion, and kept so long as the danger
shall continue, or until the United States in Congress assembled shall determine otherwise.

VII. When land forces are raised by any State for the common defense, all officers of or
under the rank of colonel, shall be appointed by the legislature of each State respectively, by
whom such forces shall be raised, or in such manner as such State shall direct, and all
vacancies shall be filled up by the State which first made the appointment.

VIII. All charges of war, and all other expenses that shall be incurred for the common
defense or general welfare, and allowed by the United States in Congress assembled, shall
be defrayed out of a common treasury, which shall be supplied by the several States in
proportion to the value of all land within each State, granted or surveyed for any person, as
such land and the buildings and improvements thereon shall be estimated according to such
mode as the United States in Congress assembled, shall from time to time direct and
appoint.
The taxes for paying that proportion shall be laid and levied by the authority and direction
of the legislatures of the several States within the time agreed upon by the United States in
Congress assembled.
IX. The United States in Congress assembled, shall have the sole and exclusive right and power of determining on peace and war, except in the cases mentioned in the sixth article -- of sending and receiving ambassadors -- of entering into treaties and alliances, provided that no treaty of commerce shall be made whereby the legislative power of the respective States shall be restrained from imposing such imposts and duties on foreigners, as their own people are subjected to, or from prohibiting the exportation or importation of any species of goods or commodities whatsoever -- of establishing rules for deciding in all cases, what captures on land or water shall be legal, and in what manner prizes taken by land or naval forces in the service of the United States shall be divided or appropriated -- of granting letters of marque and reprisal in times of peace -- of appointing courts for the trial of piracies and felonies commited on the high seas and establishing courts for receiving and determining finally appeals in all cases of captures, provided that no member of Congress shall be appointed a judge of any of the said courts.

The United States in Congress assembled shall also be the last resort on appeal in all disputes and differences now subsisting or that hereafter may arise between two or more States concerning boundary, jurisdiction or any other causes whatever; which authority shall always be exercised in the manner following. Whenever the legislative or executive authority or lawful agent of any State in controversy with another shall present a petition to Congress stating the matter in question and praying for a hearing, notice thereof shall be given by order of Congress to the legislative or executive authority of the other State in controversy, and a day assigned for the appearance of the parties by their lawful agents, who shall then be directed to appoint by joint consent, commissioners or judges to constitute a court for hearing and determining the matter in question: but if they cannot agree, Congress shall name three persons out of each of the United States, and from the list of such persons each party shall alternately strike out one, the petitioners beginning, until the number shall be reduced to thirteen; and from that number not less than seven, nor more than nine names as Congress shall direct, shall in the presence of Congress be drawn out by lot, and the persons whose names shall be so drawn or any five of them, shall be commissioners or judges, to hear and finally determine the controversy, so always as a major part of the judges who shall hear the cause shall agree in the determination: and if either party shall neglect to attend at the day appointed, without showing reasons, which Congress shall judge sufficient, or being present shall refuse to strike, the Congress shall proceed to nominate three persons out of each State, and the secretary of Congress shall strike in behalf of such party absent or refusing; and the judgement and sentence of the court to be appointed, in the manner before prescribed, shall be final and conclusive; and if any of the parties shall refuse to submit to the authority of such court, or to appear or defend their claim or cause, the court shall nevertheless proceed to pronounce sentence, or judgement, which shall in like manner be final and decisive, the judgement or sentence and other proceedings being in either case transmitted to Congress, and lodged among the acts of Congress for the security of the parties concerned: provided that every commissioner, before he sits in judgement, shall take an oath to be administered by one of the judges of the supreme or superior court of the State, where the cause shall be tried, 'well and truly to hear and determine the matter in question, according to the best of his judgement, without favor, affection or hope of reward': provided also, that no State shall be deprived of territory for the benefit of the United States.

All controversies concerning the private right of soil claimed under different grants of two or more States, whose jurisdictions as they may respect such lands, and the States which passed such grants are adjusted, the said grants or either of them being at the same time
claimed to have originated antecedent to such settlement of jurisdiction, shall on the
petition of either party to the Congress of the United States, be finally determined as near as
may be in the same manner as is before prescribed for deciding disputes respecting
territorial jurisdiction between different States.

The United States in Congress assembled shall also have the sole and exclusive right and
power of regulating the alloy and value of coin struck by their own authority, or by that of
the respective States -- fixing the standards of weights and measures throughout the United
States -- regulating the trade and managing all affairs with the Indians, not members of any
of the States, provided that the legislative right of any State within its own limits be not
infringed or violated -- establishing or regulating post offices from one State to another,
throughout all the United States, and exacting such postage on the papers passing through
the same as may be requisite to defray the expenses of the said office -- appointing all
officers of the land forces, in the service of the United States, excepting regimental officers --
appointing all the officers of the naval forces, and commissioning all officers whatever in the
service of the United States -- making rules for the government and regulation of the said
land and naval forces, and directing their operations.

The United States in Congress assembled shall have authority to appoint a committee, to sit
in the recess of Congress, to be denominated 'A Committee of the States', and to consist of
one delegate from each State; and to appoint such other committees and civil officers as
may be necessary for managing the general affairs of the United States under their direction
-- to appoint one of their members to preside, provided that no person be allowed to serve
in the office of president more than one year in any term of three years; to ascertain the
necessary sums of money to be raised for the service of the United States, and to
appropriate and apply the same for defraying the public expenses -- to borrow money, or
emit bills on the credit of the United States, transmitting every half-year to the respective
States an account of the sums of money so borrowed or emitted -- to build and equip a navy
-- to agree upon the number of land forces, and to make requisitions from each State for its
quota, in proportion to the number of white inhabitants in such State; which requisition
shall be binding, and thereupon the legislature of each State shall appoint the regimental
officers, raise the men and cloath, arm and equip them in a solid-like manner, at the expense
of the United States; and the officers and men so cloathed, armed and equipped shall march
to the place appointed, and within the time agreed on by the United States in Congress
assembled. But if the United States in Congress assembled shall, on consideration of
circumstances judge proper that any State should not raise men, or should raise a smaller
number of men than the quota thereof, such extra number shall be raised, officered,
clothed, armed and equipped in the same manner as the quota of each State, unless the
legislature of such State shall judge that such extra number cannot be safely spread out in
the same, in which case they shall raise, officer, cloath, arm and equip as many of such extra
number as they judeg can be safely spared. And the officers and men so cloathed, armed,
and equipped, shall march to the place appointed, and within the time agreed on by the
United States in Congress assembled.

The United States in Congress assembled shall never engage in a war, nor grant letters of
marque or reprisal in time of peace, nor enter into any treaties or alliances, nor coin money,
nor regulate the value thereof, nor ascertain the sums and expenses necessary for the
defense and welfare of the United States, or any of them, nor emit bills, nor borrow money
on the credit of the United States, nor appropriate money, nor agree upon the number of
vessels of war, to be built or purchased, or the number of land or sea forces to be raised, nor
appoint a commander in chief of the army or navy, unless nine States assent to the same:
nor shall a question on any other point, except for adjourning from day to day be determined, unless by the votes of the majority of the United States in Congress assembled. The Congress of the United States shall have power to adjourn to any time within the year, and to any place within the United States, so that no period of adjournment be for a longer duration than the space of six months, and shall publish the journal of their proceedings monthly, except such parts thereof relating to treaties, alliances or military operations, as in their judgement require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the delegates of each State on any question shall be entered on the journal, when it is desired by any delegates of a State, or any of them, at his or their request shall be furnished with a transcript of the said journal, except such parts as are above excepted, to lay before the legislatures of the several States.

X. The Committee of the States, or any nine of them, shall be authorized to execute, in the recess of Congress, such of the powers of Congress as the United States in Congress assembled, by the consent of the nine States, shall from time to time think expedient to vest them with; provided that no power be delegated to the said Committee, for the exercise of which, by the Articles of Confederation, the voice of nine States in the Congress of the United States assembled be requisite.

XI. Canada acceding to this confederation, and adjoining in the measures of the United States, shall be admitted into, and entitled to all the advantages of this Union; but no other colony shall be admitted into the same, unless such admission be agreed to by nine States.

XII. All bills of credit emitted, monies borrowed, and debts contracted by, or under the authority of Congress, before the assembling of the United States, in pursuance of the present confederation, shall be deemed and considered as a charge against the United States, for payment and satisfaction whereof the said United States, and the public faith are hereby solemnly pledged.

XIII. Every State shall abide by the determination of the United States in Congress assembled, on all questions which by this confederation are submitted to them. And the Articles of this Confederation shall be inviolably observed by every State, and the Union shall be perpetual; nor shall any alteration at any time hereafter be made in any of them; unless such alteration be agreed to in a Congress of the United States, and be afterwards confirmed by the legislatures of every State.

And Whereas it hath pleased the Great Governor of the World to incline the hearts of the legislatures we respectively represent in Congress, to approve of, and to authorize us to ratify the said Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union. Know Ye that we the undersigned delegates, by virtue of the power and authority to us given for that purpose, do by these presents, in the name and in behalf of our respective constituents, fully and entirely ratify and confirm each and every of the said Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union, and all and singular the matters and things therein contained: And we do further solemnly plighted and engage the faith of our respective constituents, that they shall abide by the determinations of the United States in Congress assembled, on all questions, which by the said Confederation are submitted to them. And that the Articles thereof shall be inviolably observed by the States we respectively represent, and that the Union shall be perpetual.

In Witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands in Congress. Done at Philadelphia in the State of Pennsylvania the ninth day of July in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-Eight, and in the Third Year of the independence of America.
Agreed to by Congress 15 November 1777 In force after ratification by Maryland, 1 March 1781

**Graphic Organizer**

List each of the grievances from the Declaration of Independence in the left column and explain why each was a problem. In right column list the weakness of the Articles of Confederation that is *most closely associated* with each grievance. Describe the result of this weakness under the Articles of Confederation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Declaration of Independence</th>
<th>Articles of Confederation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1. Grievance:</strong> “He has refused his assent to laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.”</td>
<td><strong>1. Weakness:</strong> Nine states had to approve any law before it was enacted.</td>
</tr>
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<td><strong>Problem:</strong> The king was preventing needed laws from being passed.</td>
<td><strong>Result:</strong> Most laws were difficult, if not impossible, to enact.</td>
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<td><strong>2. Grievance:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Weakness:</strong> There was no executive branch.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Problem:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Result:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3. Grievance:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Weakness:</strong> There was no national judicial system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Problem:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Result:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4. Grievance:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Weakness:</strong> Congress could not force the states to meet military quotas.</td>
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<td>Grievance:</td>
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<td>8.</td>
<td>Grievance:</td>
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Part 3 Mini Essay

Begin by reading the piece below on Shays’ rebellion. Pay attention to anything that will help you answer the question: Did the Articles of Confederation protect the rights mentioned in the Declaration of Independence?

Shays’ Rebellion
From George Washington’s Mount Vernon Website.


A violent insurrection in the Massachusetts countryside during 1786 and 1787, Shays’ Rebellion was brought about by a monetary debt crisis at the end of the American Revolutionary War. Although Massachusetts was the focal point of the crisis, other states experienced similar economic hardships. In particular, Continental Army and state militia veterans struggled, as many received little in the way of pay or reimbursement for their military service. Among these disgruntled former soldiers was the Continental Army Captain Daniel Shays, who led a violent uprising against debt collection in Massachusetts. The rebellion set the stage for George Washington’s return to political life and highlighted weaknesses inherent within the Articles of Confederation. The United States emerged after Shays’ Rebellion a stronger nation, with a new Constitution and George Washington as its first President.

Following the Revolutionary War, merchants in Europe and America felt a need to rein in the enormous debts they were owed, refusing further loans while also demanding payment in cash for any future goods and services. This demand for hard-currency caused a chain reaction, eventually placing the average American borrower under unrealistic schedules of payment given the small amount of cash in circulation. As rural farmers began to lose land and property to debt collectors, hostile sentiments boiled over, especially among those owed payment for military service. In September 1786, Henry Lee wrote to Washington that the restlessness was "not confined to one state or to one part of a state," but rather affected "the whole." 1 Washington wrote to friends such as David Humphreys and Henry Knox, conveying his alarm at the turn of events in the states, and in response received reports that confirmed his fears.

Protests in western Massachusetts grew more tumultuous in August 1786 after the convening of the state legislature failed to address any of the numerous petitions it had received concerning debt relief. Daniel Shays quickly rose among the ranks of the dissidents, having participated in the protest at Northampton courthouse in late August. Shays’ followers called themselves "Regulators," in reference to a reform movement in North Carolina that occurred two decades earlier. After the state legislature failed to address the group’s petitions, Shays led organized protests at county court hearings, effectively blocking the work of debt collectors. In response to the growing crisis, Washington wrote desperately to Humphreys, worried that "commotions of this sort, like
snow-balls, gather strength as they roll, if there is no opposition in the way to divide and crumble them."2

By December 1786, the conflict between eastern Massachusetts creditors and western rural farmers escalated. Massachusetts Governor James Bowdoin mobilized a force of 1,200 militiamen to counter Shays. The army was led by former Continental Army General Benjamin Lincoln and funded by private merchants. Lincoln's forces anticipated that the Regulators would storm the federal armory at Springfield, Massachusetts, and were waiting when Shays approached the armory with approximately 1,500 men on January 25, 1787. The army fired warning shots followed by artillery fire, killing four of the insurgents and wounding twenty. The rebel force quickly faltered and scattered into the countryside. Many participants were later captured and most men, including Shays, eventually received amnesty as part of a general pardon.

In February 1787, once Shays' Rebellion had been quelled, Knox reported to Washington on Lincoln's successful operations. Washington replied to Knox that "On the prospect of the happy termination of this insurrection I sincerely congratulate you; hoping that good may result from the cloud of evils which threatened, not only the hemisphere of Massachusetts but by spreading its baneful influence, the tranquility of the Union."3 The rebellion called into serious question the state of the country's finances and the viability of the weak national government under the Articles of Confederation. Shays' Rebellion accelerated calls to reform the Articles, eventually resulting in the Philadelphia Convention of 1787. The Convention elected Washington as its president and ultimately produced the Constitution of the United States. Thus, in no small way, Shays' Rebellion contributed to Washington's return to public life and the creation of a strong federal government more capable of addressing the pressing economic and political needs of a new nation.
Instructions
Write a 3-4-paragraph essay (double space) in which you answer the question: Was the Articles of Confederation effective in protecting the rights outlined in the Declaration of Independence.

Rubric

Thesis (2 points) /2
Your thesis must make a clear argument, establish a line of reasoning and addresses a counterclaim.

Evidence

Founding Documents (2 points) /2
You must use both the Articles of Confederation and the Declaration of Independence to support your argument. 1 point will be given for proper use of each document to support your argument.

You do not need to use direct quotes or formal citations. For example, when using the Declaration of Independence you can say According to the Declaration of Independence... or The Declaration of Independence states...

Secondary Sources (2 points) /2
Use the online textbook you read from above or the Mt. Vernon reading to provide two additional pieces of evidence. Cite the source the same way as above, you can refer to the online textbook as Lenz et al. and Mt. Vernon for the other reading.

Respond to your counterclaim. (1 point) /1
I point for refuting or providing a rebuttal to your counterclaim.