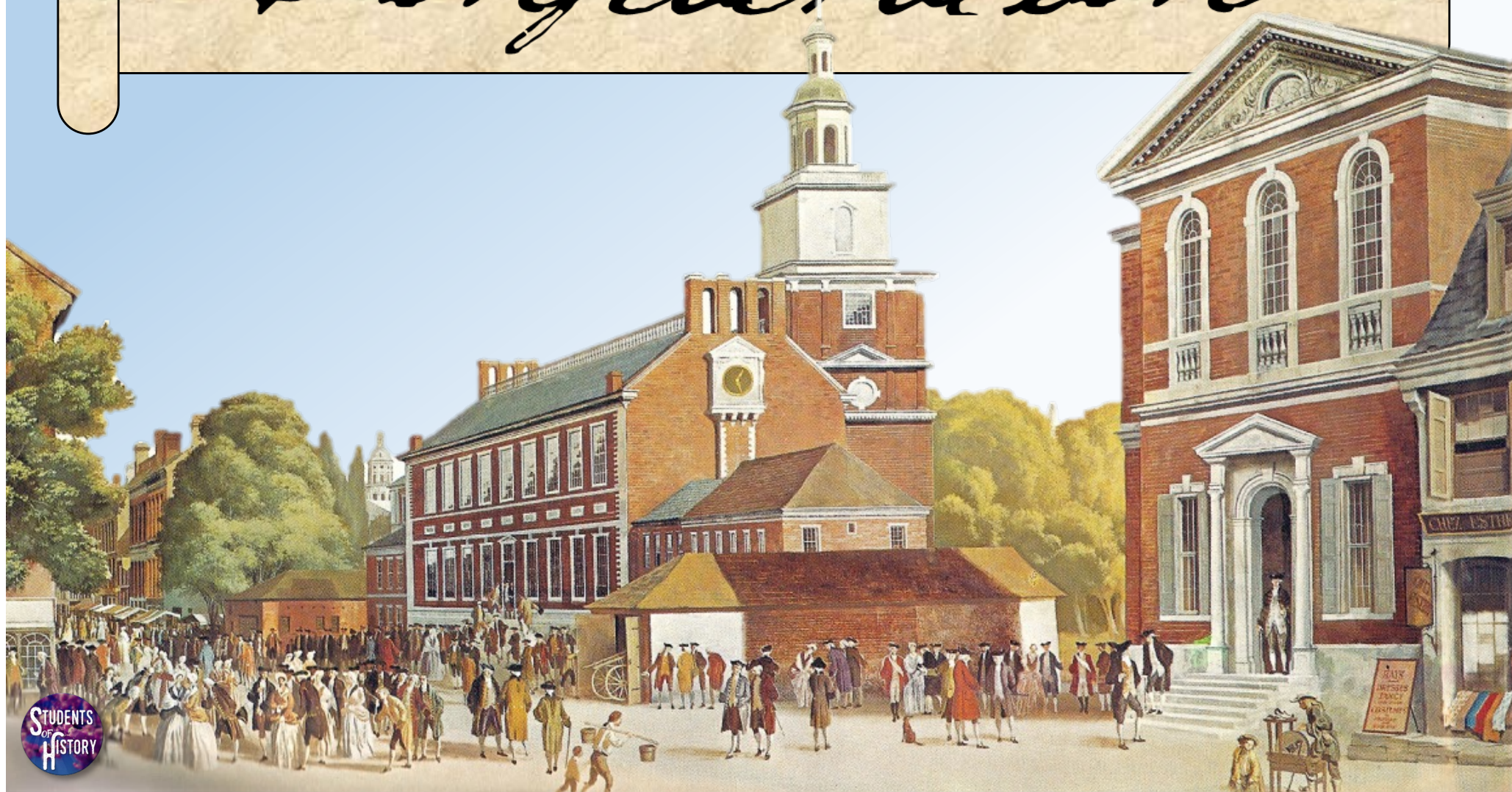
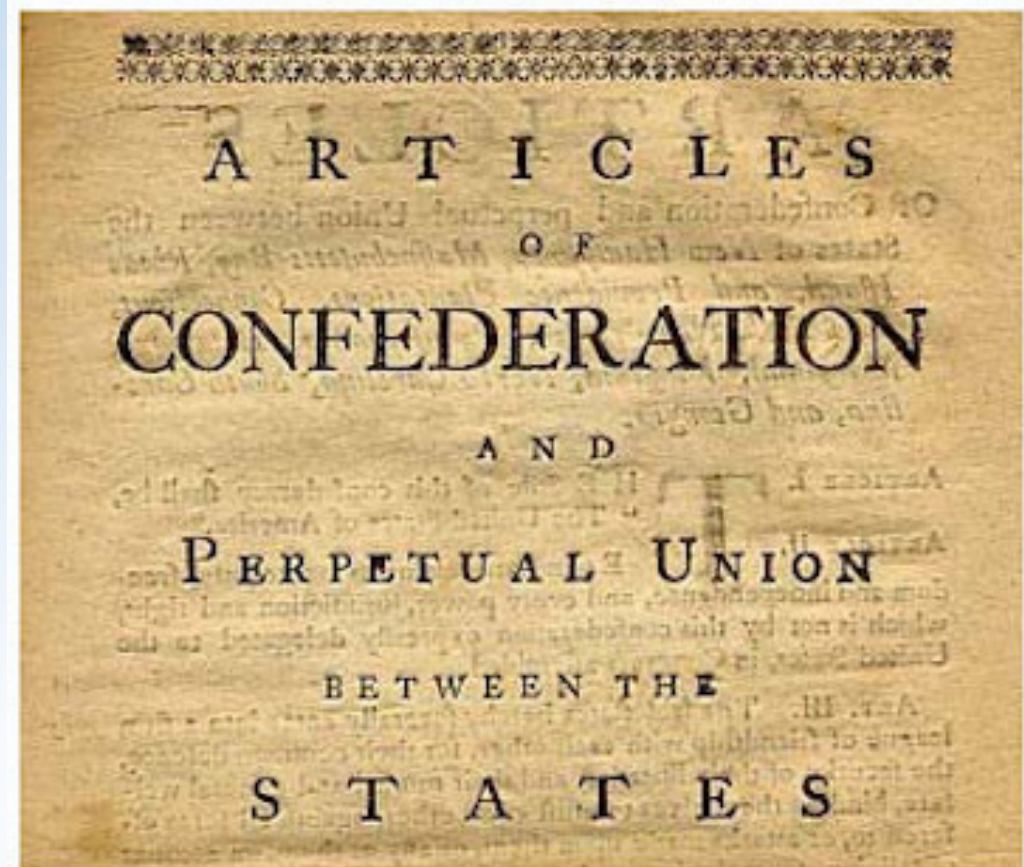


The Articles of Confederation



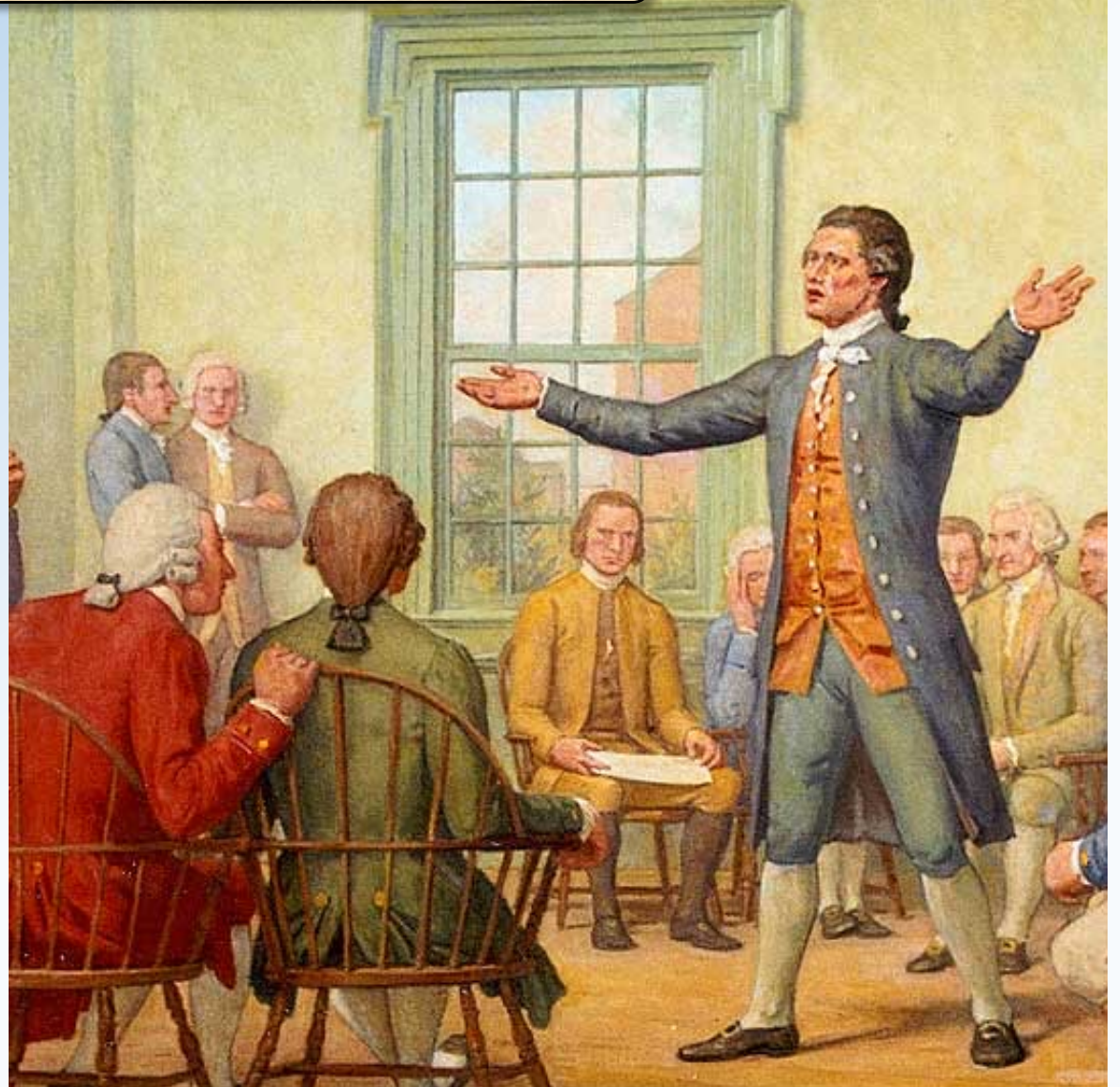
GOVERNMENT STRUCTURE

- Congress- sole body (unicameral)
- No judicial branch
- A “presiding officer” would be chosen from within as a leader
- Civil officers appointed by Congress



POWERS OF CONGRESS

- **Make war and peace**
- **Send and receive ambassadors**
- **Make treaties**
- **Borrow money & set up money system**
- **Build navy**
- **Raise an army by asking STATES for troops**

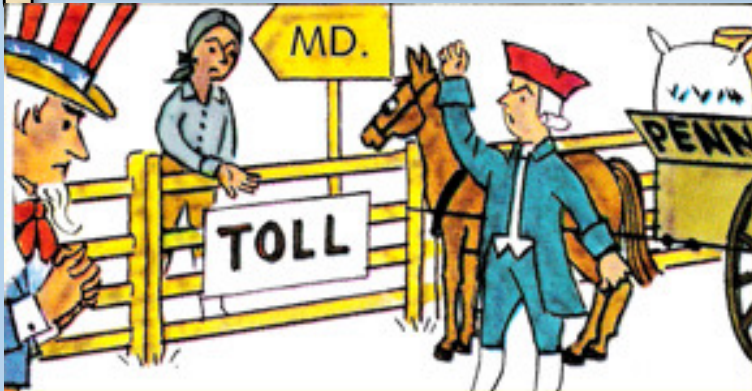


STATE OBLIGATIONS

- By agreeing to the Articles states had to:
 - Provide funds
 - Send troops when requested
 - Comply with acts of Congress
 - Treat citizens of other states fairly
 - Surrender fugitives from justice
 - Open travel and trade between states



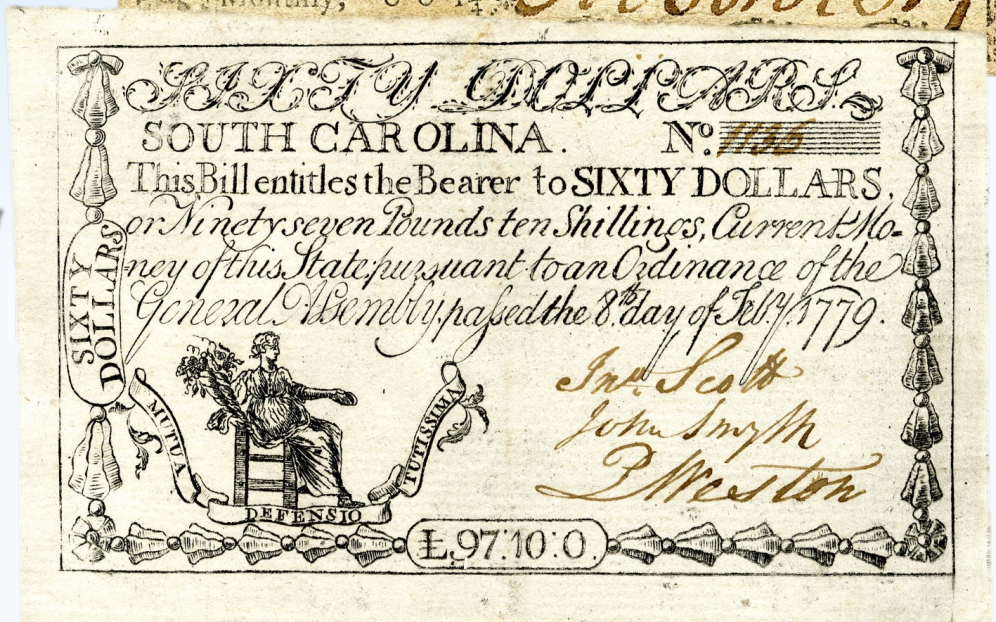
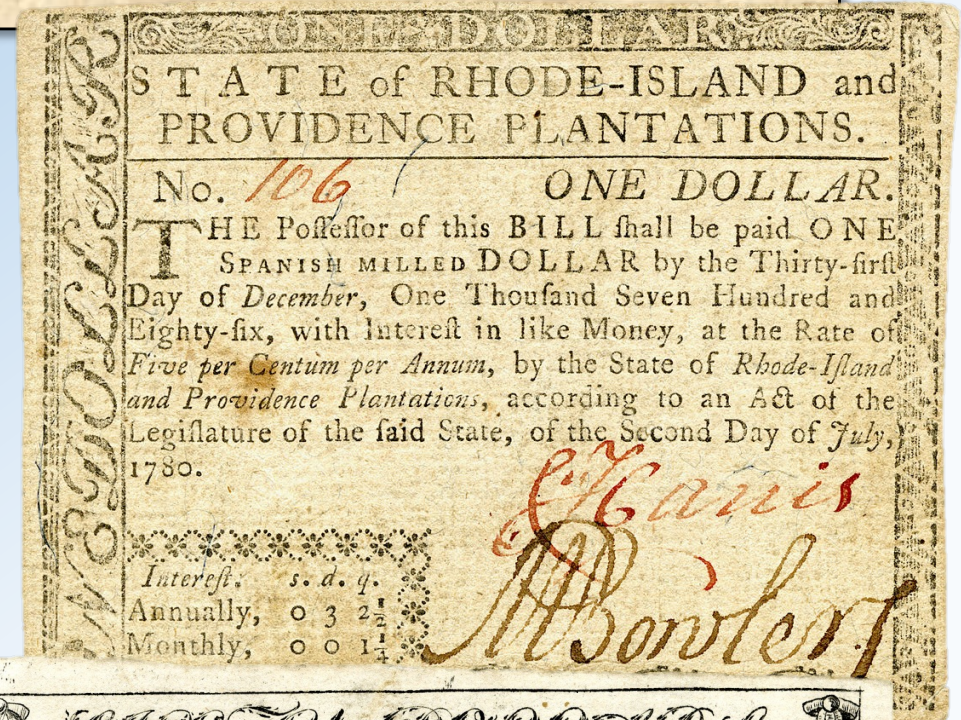
WEAKNESSES



- Congress did not have power to tax
- Congress could not regulate trade
- No executive branch
- States could print their own currency
- Could not make the states follow the Articles
- ALL 13 states had to agree to change the document

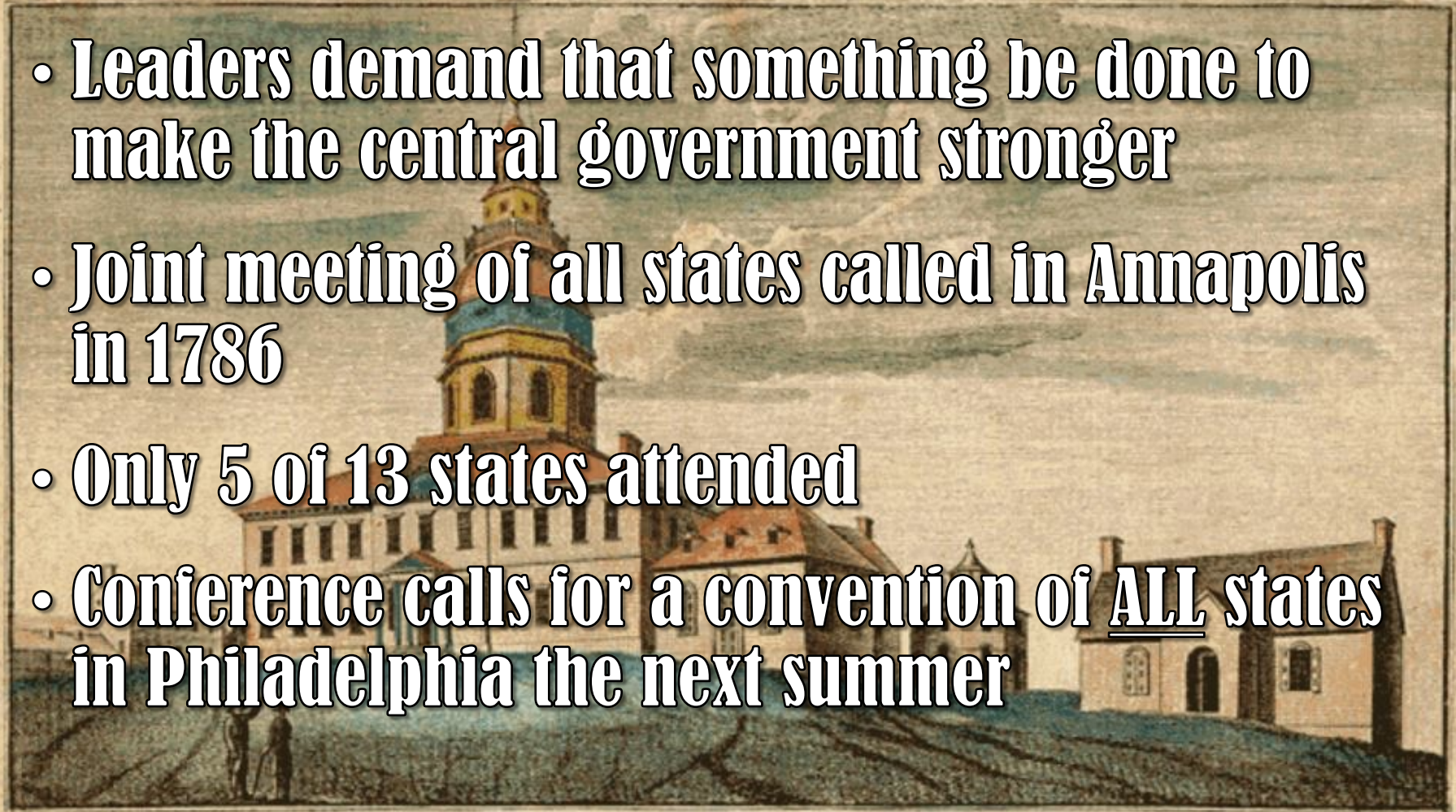
CRITICAL PERIOD

- Each state was eager to run its own affairs
- Foreign countries hesitant to deal with a government with so little power
- US owed over \$10 million to foreign countries for the war
- The Confederation Congress had no power to raise money to pay debts
- Different state money limits trade



ANNAPOLIS

- Leaders demand that something be done to make the central government stronger
- Joint meeting of all states called in Annapolis in 1786
- Only 5 of 13 states attended
- Conference calls for a convention of ALL states in Philadelphia the next summer



A Front View of the State-House &c. at ANNAPOLIS the Capital of MARYLAND.