

In the months after the Declaration of Independence was signed, Congress wanted to continue to unite the former colonies. The first attempt at a national or federal government came in the form of the *Articles of Confederation*. The Articles, adopted by the Second Continental Congress in 1777, were not ratified by all the states until 1781.

The Articles of Confederation acted as the first constitution of the United States. The Articles were in use until the Constitution was signed in 1787. The Articles were weak because the colonists were reluctant to give much power to a central government. The colonies feared that a new central government might be no better than the English king had been. The states themselves had governments at this time, most with state constitutions.

When it became necessary to have a *national or federal government* for conducting the Revolutionary War, the states made the government weak. The Articles were so weak that the government could not even pay its bills. It did have limited powers to make war or peace, but other powers were lacking. Robert Morris, known as the *Financier of the Revolution*, stated that getting money from the states was like "preaching to the dead." To raise money, the central government could only ask the states for funds; it could not tax.



Robert Morris

At the end of the Revolutionary War, the American government was in severe financial trouble. Soldiers who had served without pay were granted western land certificates instead of money, but most had to sell their certificates for cash. Farmers with large debts rebelled against the courts that were taking away their farms. An example of such a rebellion was the *Shays' Rebellion* by farmers in Massachusetts. Jails were crowded with debtors. States were taxing each other harmfully and arguing about land claims to the West. Tariff laws were needed for business and industry. Prices soared, and credit disappeared. It became increasingly evident that the only solution was a stronger central government.

Weaknesses of the Articles

Listed below are weaknesses identified by the colonists:

- No national courts, only state courts.
- No power to tax.
- No real power to regulate commerce.
- All changes in the Articles had to be approved by all of the states.
- All important laws had to be approved by nine states.
- No real president, only a president of Congress who was like a chairman.

Morris, who became the superintendent of finance under the Articles, forged a solution by stabilizing the value of paper money. His plan to fund the national debt and deposit federal money in a private bank helps save the United States from financial catastrophe.

Civil Rights and the Articles

Civil rights are those that are considered to be unquestionable, deserved by all people under all circumstances, especially without regard to race, creed, color, or gender. These personal rights are guaranteed and protected by the Constitution.

The fight for civil rights didn't wait until the 1950s to happen. Some started as early as the Articles of Confederation! Paul Cuffee was a free black from Massachusetts. When he discovered he did not have the same property rights as whites, he refused to pay his taxes and was jailed. Cuffee later became a successful trader with a fleet of ships and continued to fight for equal rights throughout his lifetime.

QUESTIONS

MATCH THE STATEMENT IN SECTION A WITH THE TERM IN SECTION B.

A

1. Started by farmers in Massachusetts who were losing their farms.
2. Form of government during the American Revolution.
3. Had to approve important acts under the Articles.
4. Fear of this was in the minds of many American colonists in the 1780s.
5. This power was lacking in the Articles of Confederation.

B

- a. states
- b. Shays' Rebellion
- c. taxation
- d. strong central government
- e. Articles of Confederation

TRUE OR FALSE? Write a T or F in the space provided.

1. The Articles of Confederation acted as the first U.S. Constitution.
2. The Articles were weak because of the fear of a strong central government.
3. Shays' Rebellion was carried out to support a weak central government.
4. The Declaration of Independence was signed before the Articles of Confederation were written.
5. The Articles were drawn up by the Second Continental Congress.
6. Freedom from discrimination is considered an example of a civil right.

SHORT ANSWER

Explain what Morris meant by his statement "preaching to the dead."