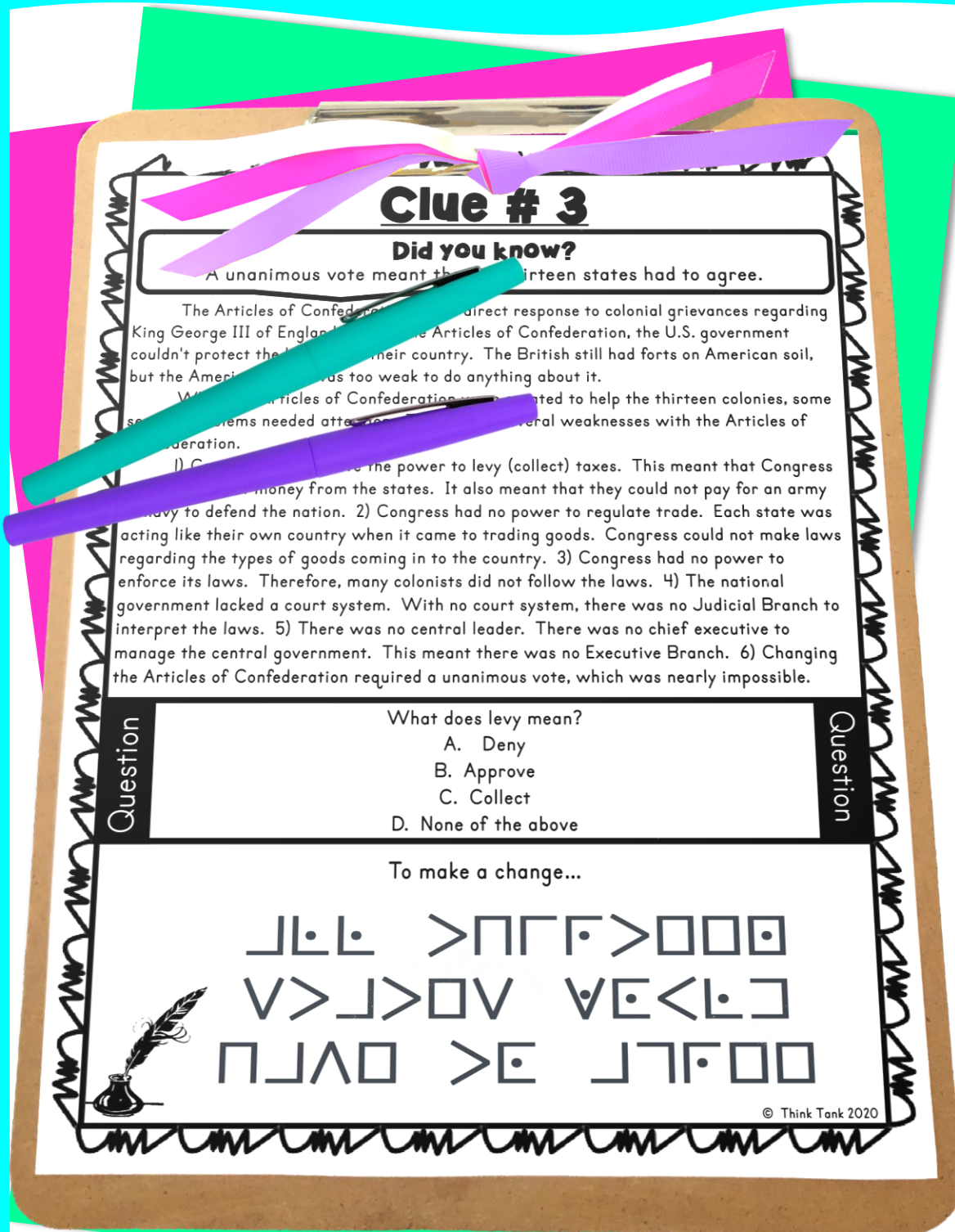


PRINT & GO!



1

READ THE
PASSAGE

2

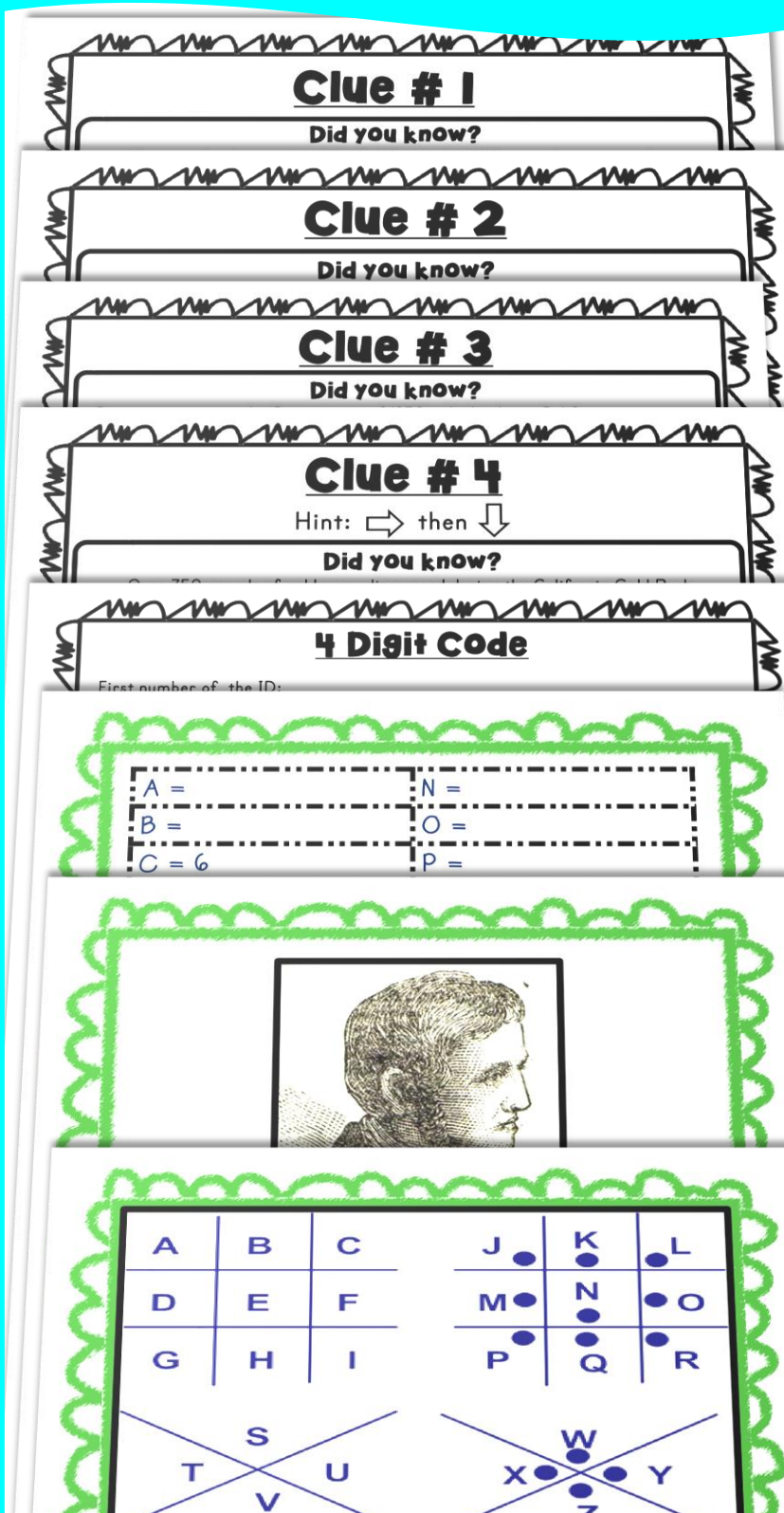
ANSWER
QUESTIONS

3

DECODE
PUZZLES

WHAT'S INCLUDED?

- ✓ 4 Half Page Passages
- ✓ 4 Puzzle Decoders
- ✓ Differentiated Version
- ✓ Completion Signs
- ✓ 10 Multiple Choice
- ✓ Teacher Answer Key
- ✓ Teacher Guide
- ✓ Puzzle Hints



4 PASSAGES

Clue # 1

Did you know?
Virginia was the first state to ratify on December 16, 1777.

The Declaration of Independence stated reasons to break away from England, but it did NOT set up a plan of government. After writing the Declaration of Independence, the colonists needed to create a system of government for their new and independent nation. They did NOT want to leave all power in the hands of a monarchy led to the adoption of the Articles of Confederation as America's first plan of government. They wanted a document that would give more rights to the states out of fear of repeating the conflict with England. The new plan of government, called the Articles of Confederation, gave more authority to the states.

Clue # 3

Did you know?
A unanimous vote meant that all thirteen states had to agree.

The Articles of Confederation was a direct response to colonial grievances regarding King George III of England. Under the Articles of Confederation, the U.S. government couldn't protect the borders of their country. The British still had forts on American soil, but the American Army was too weak to do anything about it. While the Articles of Confederation were created to help the thirteen colonies with the Articles of Confederation. There were several weaknesses with the Articles of Confederation.

1) Congress did not have the power to levy (collect) taxes. This meant that Congress could not collect money from the states. It also meant that they could not pay for an army or navy to defend the nation. 2) Congress had no power to regulate trade. Each state was acting like their own country when it came to trading goods. Congress could not make laws regarding the types of goods coming in to the country. 3) Congress had no Judicial Branch to enforce its laws. Therefore, many colonists did not follow the laws. 4) The government lacked a court system. This meant there was no chief executive to interpret the laws. 5) The Articles of Confederation required a unanimous vote, which was nearly impossible. 6) Changing the Articles of Confederation required a unanimous vote, which was nearly impossible.

- Question
- To make a change...
- A. Approve
 - B. Approve
 - C. Collect
 - D. None of the above

Clue # 2

Did you know?
The Articles of Confederation were created by the Continental Congress

The Articles of Confederation created a weak central government. Most powers remained with the states as they each had their own constitutions. The Articles established what was known as a "league of friendship" among the thirteen states. According to the Articles of Confederation, each state would get one vote in Congress. Some powers given to the Confederation Congress were to declare war, enter into treaties, print money and establish post offices. Congress could not raise its own army or equip a navy but it could not raise its own army.

Clue # 4

Did you know?
Hint: → then ↓

Shays' Rebellion helped lead to the writing of the U.S. Constitution in 1787.

States raised taxes to pay for debts of the war. In the 1780's, an economic crisis occurred in Massachusetts leading the state to raise taxes. Those hit hardest were former Continental Army soldiers who owned farms. After the war, they had no money to invest in their farm and were unable to pay their taxes. When farmers could not pay back the loans, the courts demanded foreclosure. Foreclosure is when a bank takes a person's property if he cannot pay his loans. Foreclosure could also be sent to prison. Daniel Shays of Massachusetts led a protest against the taxes. He and other farmers organized a protest against the taxes. The protest occurred in 1786 and 1787. In 1786, Shays led a protest against the taxes. The protest led an attack on a federal arsenal. Privately funded forces were sent to put down the rebellion. Shays' Rebellion sent a wave of fear across the country. The rebellion was a wake up call. The national Congress could do nothing about Shays' Rebellion, so they decided as militia had to put it down. Many government leaders began calling for a stronger national government.

Question

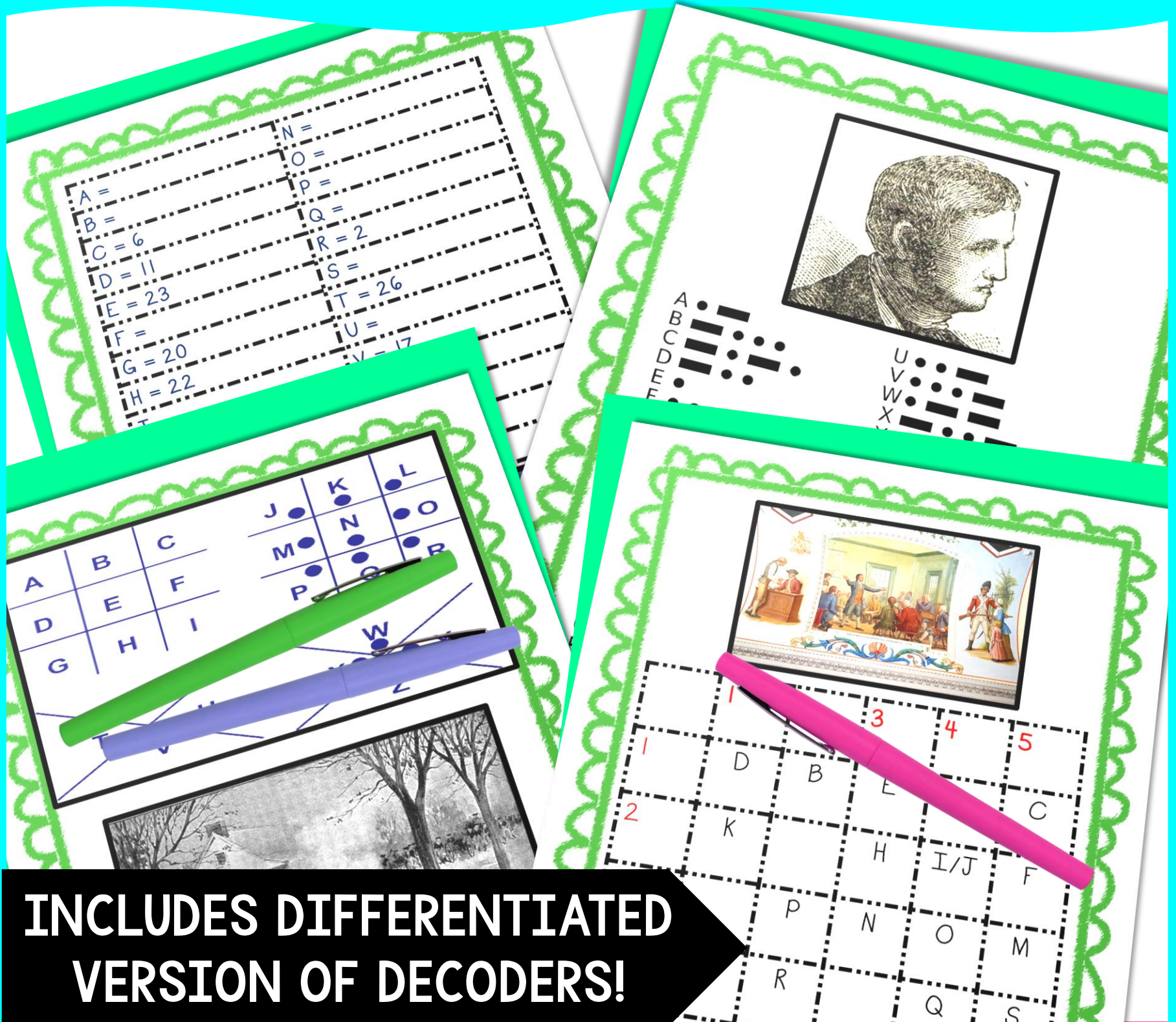
Where was Shays' Rebellion?

- A. Massachusetts
 - B. Maryland
 - C. Maine
 - D. Montana
- Question

The Constitutional Convention was known...

4154 143231 433331
32343311243111 114115
1131211111

4 DECODERS



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