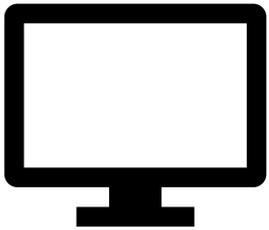


ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION



DIGITAL



PRINT

ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION

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 one person for fear of what happened in England. Colonial concern about recreating a monarchy led to the adoption of the Articles of Confederation as America's first plan of government.

The focus of the Founding Fathers was the rights for states. 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 than to a central or federal government. A confederation is a loose association or organization of separate states that cooperate together. The Articles of Confederation became the first constitution and officially established the government of the thirteen colonies.

The Articles of Confederation was only five pages long. There were 13 articles written and ratified by the 13 colonies or states. Each colony was to act as an independent state and each state had the right to pass their own laws. The association of states had a "Congress" which was the only branch of the national government.

The Articles of Confederation created a weak central government. Most power remained with the states as they each had their own constitutions. The Articles established what was known as a "league of friendship" among the 13 states. The new confederation was known as the United States of America.

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 direct an army or equip a navy but it could not raise its own troops. Congress could not directly tax citizens on its own, instead it relied on the states to contribute money. Each state minted their own money, even though they weren't supposed to. Each state functioned independently rather than the nation as a whole.

One major accomplishment of the Confederation Congress was that it...

What amendment abolished slavery? *

2nd

17th

13th

None of the above

What year was the 15th Amendment passed? *

1924

1870

1843

1890

In what theatre was Lincoln shot? *

Grant

Lincoln

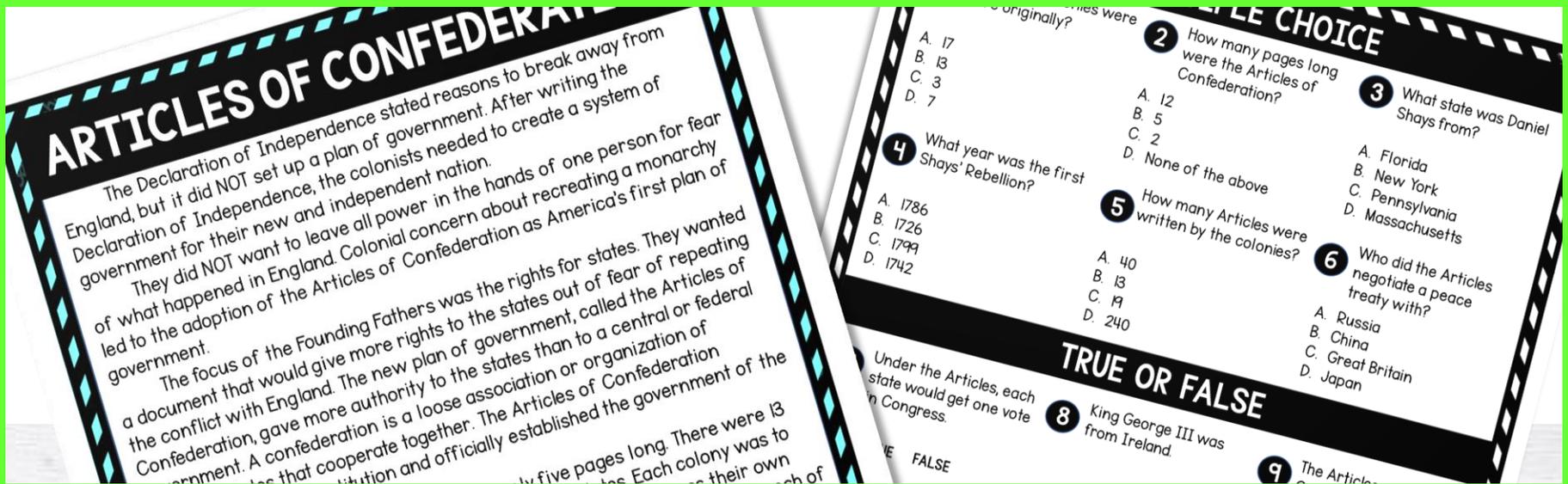
Chevrolet

Ford

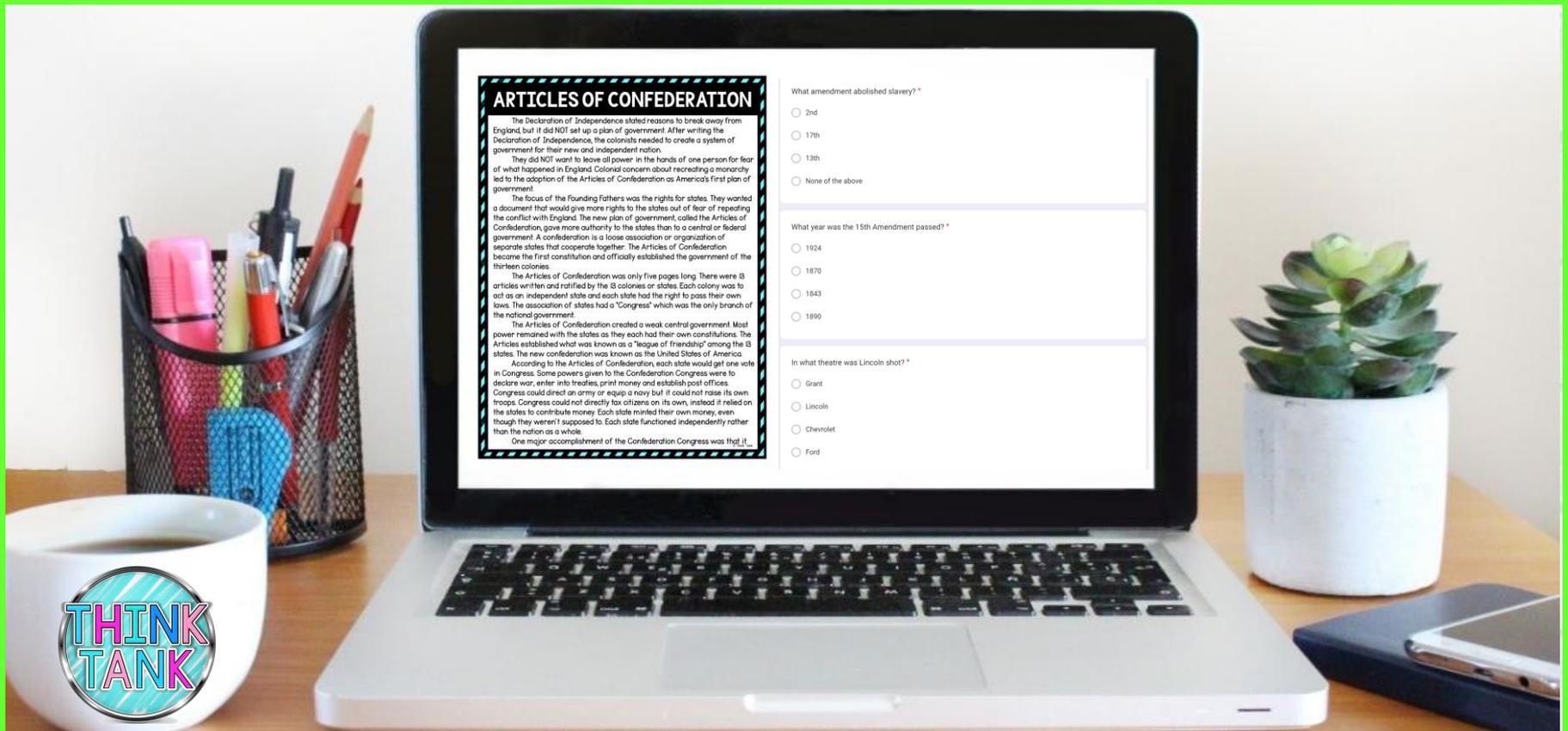


READING PASSAGE

15 QUESTIONS



DIGITAL OR PRINT



INCLUDED

- ✓ READING PASSAGE
- ✓ TEACHER DIRECTIONS
 - ✓ ANSWER KEY
 - ✓ 15 QUESTIONS
 - ✓ SELF-GRADING
- ✓ PRINTABLE VERSION
- ✓ DIGITAL VERSION



QUESTION TYPES

-  **MULTIPLE CHOICE (6)**
-  **TRUE OR FALSE (9)**
-  **EDITABLE QUESTIONS
(FOR DIGITAL VERSION)**

True

False



STUDENTS NEED

✓ ACCESS TO GOOGLE CLASSROOM™
(IF USING THE DIGITAL FORMAT)

✓ GOOGLE™ ACCOUNTS

✓ KNOW HOW TO ZOOM IN AND ZOOM OUT TO
ENLARGE OR SHRINK THE SCREEN

True

False



BENEFITS

-  SELF-GRADING
-  IMMEDIATE STUDENT FEEDBACK
-  PAPERLESS
-  NO PREP
-  SAVES YOU TIME
-  COMPREHENSION PRACTICE



OPTIONS



FRONT-LOADING



GROUP STATIONS



SUB PLANS



UNIT REVIEW



ENRICHMENT ACTIVITY



DIGITAL



PRINTABLE

