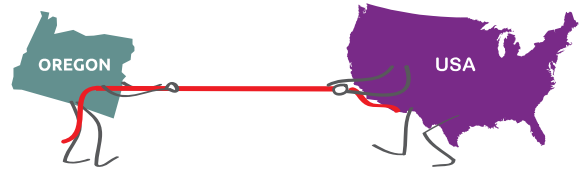


# Trying Self Government

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

**E. National or State Government?** Read each scenario. That power *could* belong to state or national government, but why does the national government *need* it? Explain below.



Power	Scenario	Why does the national government <i>need</i> this power?
Taxation	What if the national government needs to pay soldiers to defend the country, but has no money?	
Military	What if Virginia has its own militia and decides to invade Maryland?	
Enforce Laws	What if a law is passed establishing a new territory with its own government and people living in the territory ignore the law and don't listen to the new government?	
Diplomacy	What if Massachusetts decides to negotiate a treaty with France?	
Currency	What if Connecticut and Rhode Island each have their own currency?	
Court System	What if the national government wants to take a state to court but there is no national court?	
Make Laws	What if only the states could make laws, not the national government?	

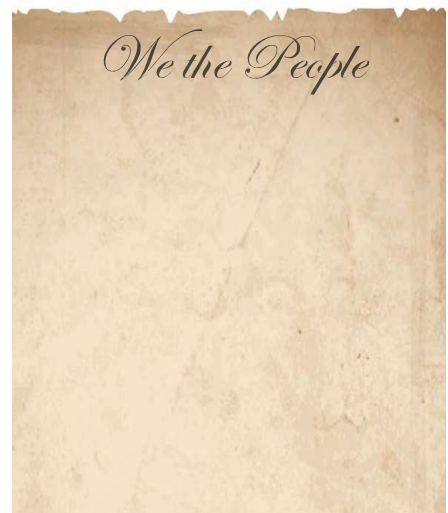
**F. Comparing Articles vs. Constitution.** The Articles of Confederation and Constitution differed in how each set up our government. Match the description below to either the Articles of Confederation or the Constitution. (Hint: Some may be found in both documents.)

## Articles of Confederation



- Unicameral (One House) Legislature
- Bicameral (Two House) Legislature
- State Tax Power
- Federal Tax Power
- State Court System
- Three branches of government
- One branch of government
- State lawmaking & enforcement power
- Federal lawmaking & enforcement power
- Federal laws superior to state laws
- Unanimous approval to change the document

## Constitution



# Trying Self Government

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

**G. Break It Down.** Read the two excerpts from the Articles of Confederation. Explain each section of the quote in the table below.

<p>Article II.</p> <p>"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."</p>	Each state retains its sovereignty	
	independence	
	jurisdiction	
	not expressly delegated	
<p>Now that you've broken down the language, summarize what this section of the Articles is about.</p>		

<p>Article III.</p> <p>The said States hereby severally enter into a firm league of friendship with each other, for their common defense, and 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.</p>	firm league of friendship	
	common defense	
	security of their liberties	
	mutual and general welfare	
	binding themselves to assist each other	
	against all forces offered to, or attacks made upon them	
<p>Now that you've broken down the language, summarize what this section of the Articles is about.</p>		

**H. Summary.** Summarize the strengths and weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation using words or images in the boxes below.

<p><u>Strengths of the Articles of Confederation</u></p>	<p><u>Weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation</u></p>
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