

### VISUAL 1: No Chief Executive





### VISUAL 2:

Laws needed 9/13 of the colonies votes to be approved.

#### The Ninth PILLAR erected !

The Ratification of the Conventions of nine States, shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution, between the States so ratifying the same." Art. vi.

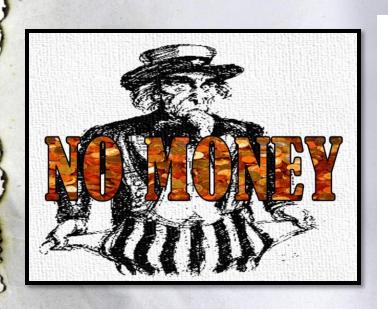
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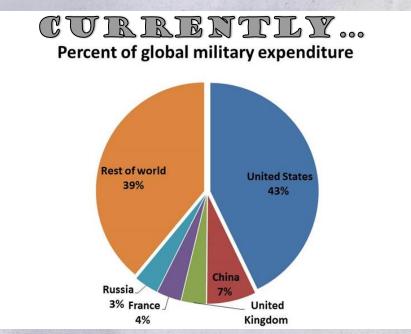


The Attraction must be irresultible



VISUAL 3: The legislative branch (Congress) did not have the power to tax citizens. It could only request tax money from the states.





# VISUAL 4: The legislative branch did not have the power to draft an army. It could only request states to send men for military services.



## **VISUAL** 5: There was no federal court system.



Now, we interpret the Constitution and ensure that proposed laws are constitutional across all states.



## VISUAL 6: Any amendments (changes) to the Articles had to be approved by all 13 states.

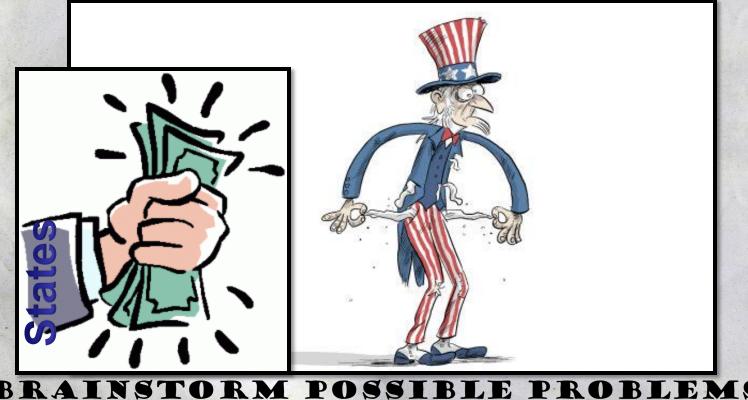


BRAINSTORM POSSIBLE PROBLEMS New York
Pennsylvania

Massachusetts
Rhode Island
Connecticut
New Jersey
Delaware
Maryland
Virginia

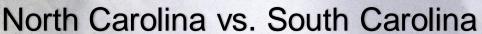
North Carolina
South Carolina
Georgia

# VISUAL 7: The legislative branch did not have the power to collect state debts owed to the national government.



## **VISUAL** 8: The legislative branch did not have the power to settle disputes among states.

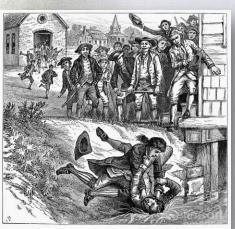






#### VISUAL 9: Shays's Rebellion





A Scene in Shays's Rebellion.

SHAYS'S REBELLION, August 29, 1786 – The Massachusetts rebellion, led by Daniel Shay, started largely due to financial difficulties led by a post-war economic depression and harsh state government policies instituted in 1785 to solve the state's debt problems. Protesters, including many war veterans, shut down county courts in the later months of 1786 to stop the judicial hearings for tax and debt collection. The protesters then arrested some state government leaders, and began to organize an armed force. A Massachusetts militia raised as a private army defeated Shay rebels attempting to seize the federal Springfield Armory in late January 1787, killing four and wounding twenty. The most significant incident was initiated in Sheffield in late February, where 30 rebels were wounded (one mortally) in a skirmish with government troops.

Many Americans saw Shays's Rebellion as a sign that the Articles of Confederation didn't work. In May 1787, leaders called for a convention to revise the Articles of Confederation.

Representatives from each state would meet in Philadelphia. This meeting would become known as *Constitutional Convention*.

The shock of Shays's Rebellion even drew retired General George Washington back into public life, leading to his terms as the United States' first President.

WHAT WAS THE RESULT OF SHAYS'S REBELLION?