



Woo-Hoo!
America won the
Revolutionary War...
Now what?!



In what ways might the first year after the Revolutionary War be similar to the first day of school?



Write down similars and difference

Similarities:

1. Government and Politics:

- Both wars were fundamentally rooted in issues related to government and politics.
- The American Revolutionary War (1775–1783) was fought between Great Britain and the original 13 colonies. It emerged from colonial resentment of British taxes, strict regulations, and unfair duties.
- The American Civil War (1861–1865) occurred between the Union (northern and western states) and the Confederate States of America (southern states). The primary cause was the practice of slavery.
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Differences

● Revolutionary War:

- The 13 colonies gained independence from the British Empire.
- The United States of America was formed.
- The French Revolution was

In Three Words



[Watch this video.](#)

After, create a three word phrase that might describe how people were feeling after the Revolutionary War ended.

Think about the multiple perspectives of people who lived in the American colonies during this time and choose one of those perspectives to represent in your three words. **Post your phrase on the next slide.**

What three words might describe how someone felt at the end of the American Revolution?

Relief

Hopeful

uncertain

After the American Revolution...

Americans no longer pledged allegiance to the King of England. However, they were now faced with some very important questions:

- What will our plan for government be?
- How will we hold the new nation together?
- Would each state want to go their separate way?
- How might we defend ourselves?
- Who will lead the new nation?



Assembly Room of the Pennsylvania State House

The Declaration of Independence was adopted in this room in 1776, and the Articles of Confederation were ratified there in 1781.

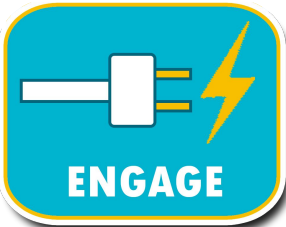
What else might happen in this room?



What is government?

Government is the system or group of people governing an organized community, generally a state. It encompasses three essential branches:

1. **Legislature:** Responsible for making laws and policies.
2. **Executive:** Enforces those laws and policies.
3. **Judiciary:** Interprets and applies the laws.



Why do governments exist?

Government exists for several reasons, but its primary purpose is to provide order within a society. Here are some key aspects of why governments exist:

1. **Maintaining Order:** Governments establish rules, enforce laws, and maintain social stability. They prevent chaos, resolve conflicts, and ensure that people can coexist peacefully.

List five purposes that you think a government should have. Explain why you think they are important

Groups:

Read *either* the

or the [Social](#)

[ne textbook](#).

Keywords from

that describe the

of the Articles of

eration. Shoot for

-20 words total.

to include phrases.

[Word cloud](#) with

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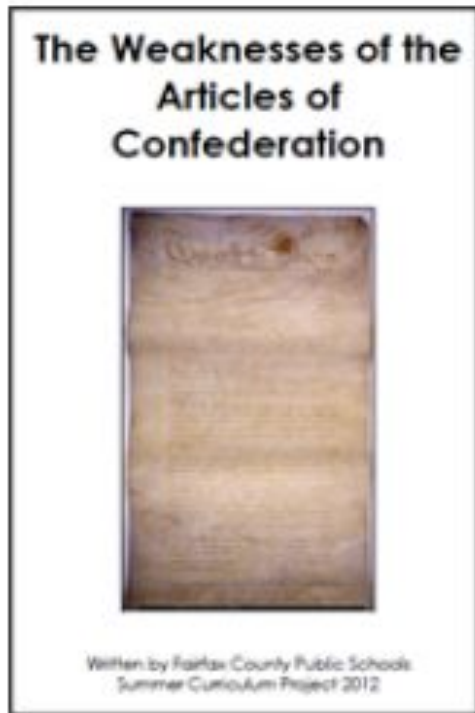
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ojis or comments.

Document your

[these slides](#).

Learn more about what happened next!



[Mini-Book](#)



[Online Textbook - Ch 7](#)
[Lesson 1 Pages 2-3](#)

LAT IT TRAVE

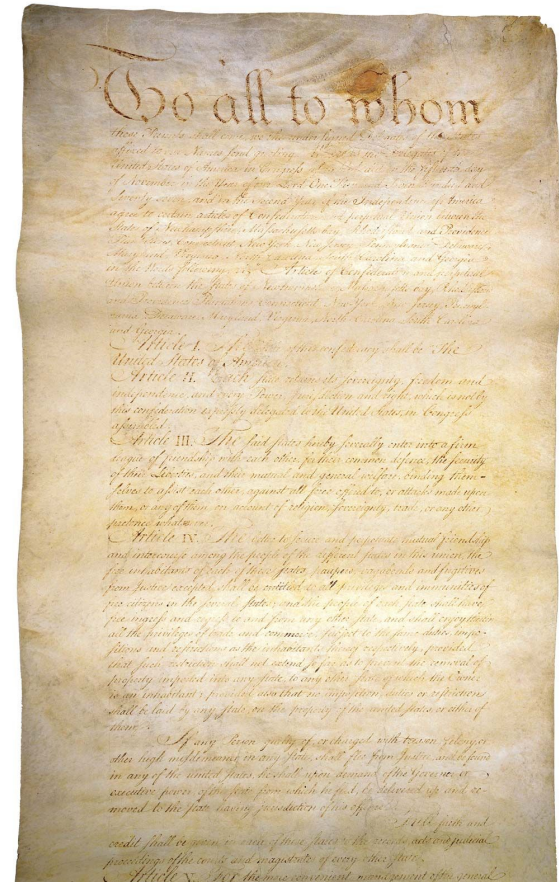
Creating a word cloud in Google Slides

The Articles of Confederation

The **Articles of Confederation** served as the first constitution of the United States and were written in 1776-77. The document was written by the representatives of the American colonies who made up the **Second Continental Congress**. When the colonies declared their independence from Great Britain in 1776 they realized they needed a new plan of government.

The articles went into effect on March 1, 1781. Soon afterward, however, the people realized that there were problems with the document.

[[Britannica School](#)]



Weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation

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graph TD; A[Weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation] --> B[weak national government]; A --> C[gave each state one vote regardless of size]; A --> D[gave Congress no power to tax or regulate commerce among the states]; A --> E[provided for no executive or judicial branches]; A --> F[no common currency];
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Since this first attempt at a new national government was not as successful as people had hoped, what might the next steps be for this New Nation?

Certainly! After the American Revolution, the fledgling United States faced significant challenges in establishing a stable government. Here are some potential next steps for the New Nation:

- 1. Drafting a Constitution: The Articles of Confederation, the initial governing document, proved inadequate. The New Nation could convene a constitutional convention to create a more robust framework. This effort eventually led to the United States Constitution in 1787.**
- 2. Ratification: The proposed Constitution needed approval from the states. The New Nation would need to engage in debates, address concerns, and secure ratification. The Federalist Papers, written by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay, played a crucial role in advocating for the Constitution.**
- 3. Formation of a Strong Federal Government: The New Nation would need to establish the three branches of government (executive, legislative, and judicial) and define their powers. The Constitution achieved this balance, granting authority to the federal government while preserving state sovereignty.**