

November 15, 1777

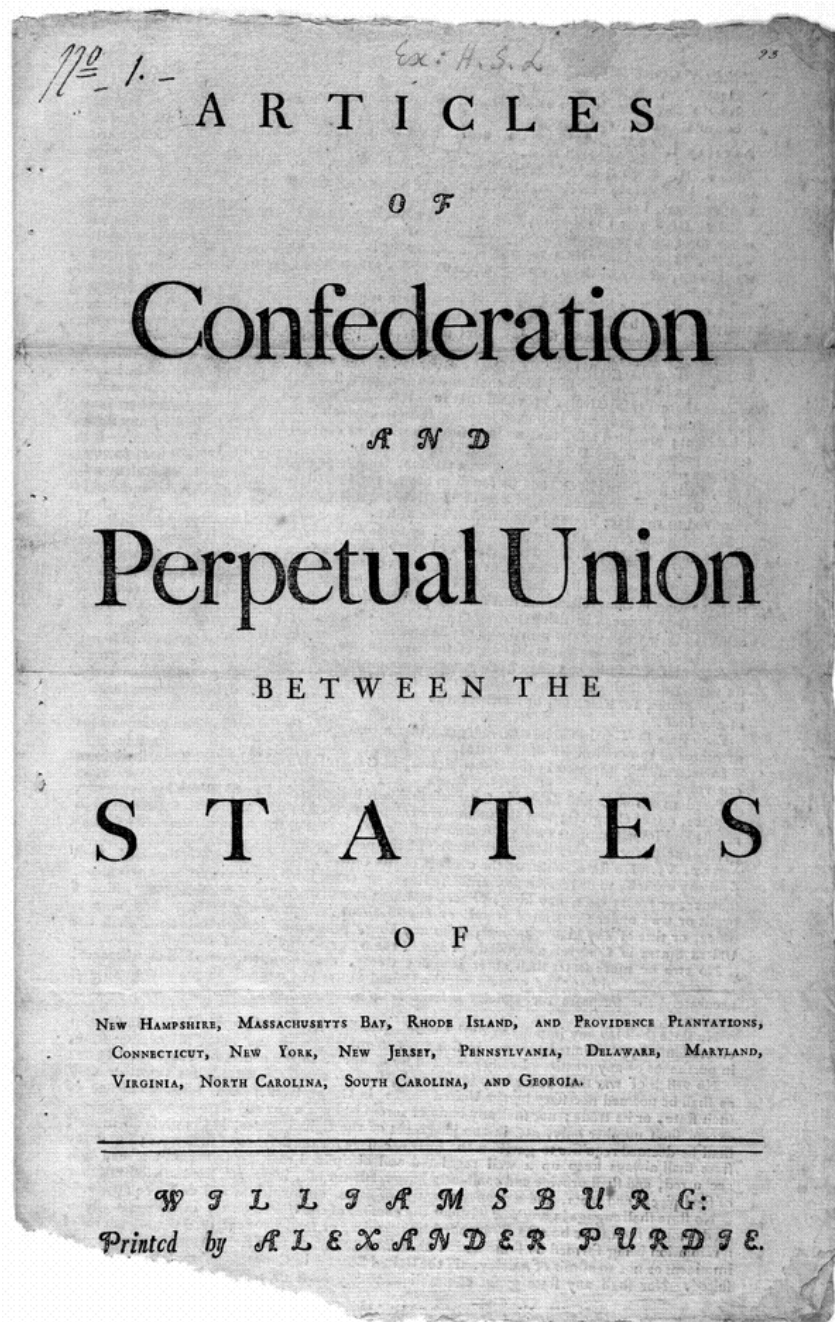
ARTICLE I. THE title of this confederacy shall be "The United States of America."

II. Each state retains its

THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION

THE FEDERALIST PAPERS PROJECT

THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION



The Federalist Papers Project
www.thefederalistpapers.org

The Articles of Confederation

Table of Contents

The Meaning and Definition of the Articles of Confederation:	3
Articles of Confederation - Colonies to States.....	3
Articles of Confederation - Why State Constitutions limited the power of Congress	3
Articles of Confederation - Establishing the Government	4
Government under the Articles of Confederation.....	5
Strengths of the Articles of Confederation	5
Weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation	6
From the Articles of Confederation to the Constitution.....	7
The Articles of Confederation – FULL TEXT.....	8
Article I.	8
Article II.	8
Article III.	8
Article IV.	8
Article V.	8
Article VI.	9
Article VII.	10
Article VIII.	10
Article IX.	10
Article X.	13
Article XI.	13
Article XII.	13
Article XIII.	13

The Articles of Confederation

The Meaning and Definition of the Articles of Confederation:

The Articles of Confederation were the first governing document and the original constitution of the US. The Articles of Confederation contained the terms, agreed by the 13 new states, by which they agreed to participate in a centralized form of government, in addition to their self-rule.

- Under the Articles of Confederation each of the states retained their sovereignty, freedom and independence.
- Six drafts of the Articles of Confederation were prepared before they were adopted by Congress on November 15, 1777.
- The Articles of Confederation became operative on March 1, 1781 when the last of the 13 states finally signed the document.
- The Articles of Confederation were effective from March 1, 1781 to March 4, 1789 and were the basis of the national government of the US during the American Revolutionary War.
- The Articles of Confederation were replaced by the US Constitution that went into effect in 1789.

Articles of Confederation - Colonies to States

Following the Declaration of Independence, the members of the Continental Congress realized that it would be necessary to set up a national government. The 13 Colonies had asked Congress to adopt the Continental army and direct the war. Congress, unexpectedly, became the governing body, and began to act as advisor as the Colonies changed into States. On May 15, 1776 Congress advised all the colonies to form governments for themselves. The Articles of Confederation served as the written document that established the functions of the national government of the United States after it declared independence from Great Britain.

Articles of Confederation - Why State Constitutions limited the power of Congress

The men who created the State Constitutions took heed from the history of British tyranny whilst adhering to the aspirations of the Declaration of Independence. These led to a number of new ideas and ideals that Americans, across the newly established states, being included in their own, fully documented, State Constitutions. The State Constitutions emphasized the following points:

- A Separation of powers: State Constitutions separated executive, legislative and judicial powers in order to distribute authority away from the executive branch to preserve individual liberty and prevent and forms of tyranny
- The Basic rights of the people should be constitutionally protected: Massachusetts, for example, committed part of their constitutions to “A Declaration of the Rights of the

The Articles of Confederation

Inhabitants” of their state. For the first time the rights of the people were fully documented for all to see and protected accordingly

- Power comes from the people: The newly formed states had endured the rule of powerful governors and the British monarchy and had no intention of being dominated by another form of executive power.

The representatives of the new 13 states agree to create a confederacy called the United States of America, in which each state maintains its own sovereignty and all rights to govern, except those rights specifically granted to Congress. The determination of the new states not to be dominated by another form of executive power - including Congress which had become the National Government - led to many problems and issues due to their limited powers.

Articles of Confederation - Establishing the Government

The Continental Congress, now the national legislature or government, selected a committee chaired by John Dickinson to write and create the Articles of Confederation but had to be mindful that the newly formed states had already created their individual State Constitutions and had only agreed to participate in a centralized form of government, in addition to their self-rule. The provisos to the establishment of the national government were that:

- Each state had one vote
- Each state retained all powers not expressly delegated to Congress
- Delegates to Congress were to be appointed by state legislatures
- States would not be deprived of western lands
- Every state would tax itself to help to contribute to the common expenses of the nation
- The Articles of Confederation established a "firm league of friendship" between the 13 states.
- Summary of the Articles of Confederation
- There was no Chief Executive (President)
- There was no National Court System
- There was no National Currency
- Congress had the powers to establish a Navy and Army
- Congress had the powers to declare war
- Congress had the powers to make peace
- Congress had the powers to sign treaties
- Congress had the powers to borrow money
- Congress had the powers to organize a Post Office
- Congress could not control commerce between states
- Congress could not enforce treaties
- Congress could not collect taxes from the States
- Congress could not draft soldiers
- The Articles of Confederation were difficult to amend
- Under the Articles of Confederation it was difficult to pass laws

The Articles of Confederation

Government under the Articles of Confederation

The newly formed states feared that a strong central government would create oppression and decrease the power of the people. The representatives of the 13 states agreed to create a confederacy called the United States of America providing each state maintained its own sovereignty and all rights to govern, except those rights specifically granted to Congress. Government under the Articles of Confederation was hampered from the beginning. The problems and issues that faced government under the Articles of Confederation were as follows:

- There was no one officer to carry out the laws
- There was no court or judge to settle disputed points of law
- There was only a very weak legislature
- Congress consisted of one house, presided over by a president elected each year by the members from among their own number
- The delegates to Congress could not be more than 7, nor less than 2 from each state, were elected yearly, could not serve for more than 3 years out of 6, and might be recalled at any time by the states that sent them
- Once assembled on the floor of Congress, the delegates became members of a secret body
- The doors were shut
- No spectators were allowed to hear what was said
- No reports of the debates were taken down
- All voting was done by states, each casting just 1 vote, no matter how many delegates it had
- The affirmative votes of 9 states were necessary to pass any important act, or, as it was called, "ordinance."

Government under the Articles of Confederation therefore had few powers. Government under the Articles of Confederation could declare war, make peace, issue money, maintain an army and a navy, contract debts, enter into treaties of commerce and settle disputes between states. Government under the Articles of Confederation could not enforce a treaty or a law when made nor impose any taxes for any purpose. Government under the Articles of Confederation was made even more difficult as any important decision had to be approved by 9 of the 13 states delaying some important and critical measures.

Strengths of the Articles of Confederation

Under the Articles of Confederation it was impossible for Congress to form a strong government but there were some significant achievements.

- Articles of Confederation Strengths Fact 1: The Articles of Confederation were a written agreement and the first constitution of the United States of America

The Articles of Confederation

- Foreign Affairs: The Articles of Confederation gave Congress the power to deal with foreign affairs with the authority to declare war and make peace, alliances and sign treaties:
- Indian Affairs: The Articles of Confederation gave Congress the power to manage Native Indian affairs
- Military Affairs: The Articles of Confederation supported the Congressional direction of the Continental Army
- Interstate Affairs: Government under the Articles of Confederation encouraged coordination and cooperation between different states and Congress settled disputes between states
- Territorial Government: Government under the Articles of Confederation issued the Ordinance of 1784 and 1785 and the 1787 Northwest Ordinance that provided for the rapid and orderly expansion of the new nation
- The Articles of Confederation allowed formation of new states that had a population of more than 60,000
- Congressional departments: The Department of Treasury, the Department of Postal Service and the Department of Foreign Affairs were established
- A postal service was established
- Admiralty courts were established
- Coin money established

Weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation

Due to the defects and weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation it was impossible for Congress to form a really strong government

- There was only one vote per state, regardless of its size
- There was no power to regulate commerce or trade between the states - each state could put tariffs on trade between states
- The National Government did not have the independent power to tax. Its revenue would come from the states, each contributing according to the value of privately owned land within its borders
- The national government could not force the states to obey its laws and notices for taxation were ignored because they could not be enforced
- There was no national army or navy
- There was no system of national courts
- Each state could issue its own paper money
- Congress lacked strong and solid leadership - there was no President
- Congress did not have the power to raise money to pay for action against border encroachments by the British and Spanish
- Any changes to the Articles required a unanimous vote leading to long delays in implementation

The Articles of Confederation

From the Articles of Confederation to the Constitution

The defects and weaknesses in the Articles of Confederation made revision necessary. Two conventions were called to consider the state of the country at Annapolis and Philadelphia. The Annapolis convention failed to make any revisions.

However, the Philadelphia convention framed the Constitution of the United States. The Constitution was passed to the Continental Congress, which sent it to the legislatures of the states to be accepted or rejected by conventions of the people.

When the Constitution was ratified in 1788 Congress fixed a day in 1789 when the First Congress under the Constitution was to assemble. The date of the first presidential election was also fixed.

The First Congress under the Constitution duly met on March 4, 1789 and George Washington was elected as the first President of the United States. Washington took the oath of office as the first President of the United States of America on April 30, 1789. To all to whom these Presents shall come, we the undersigned Delegates of the States affixed to our Names send greeting.

The Articles of Confederation

The Articles of Confederation – FULL TEXT

Article I.

The Stile of this Confederacy shall be

"The United States of America".

Article II.

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.

Article III.

The said States hereby severally enter into a firm league of friendship with each other, for their common defense, 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.

Article IV.

The better to secure and perpetuate mutual friendship and intercourse among the people of the different States in this Union, the free inhabitants of each of these States, paupers, vagabonds, and fugitives from justice excepted, shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of free citizens in the several States; and the people of each State shall free ingress and regress to and from any other State, and shall enjoy therein all the privileges of trade and commerce, subject to the same duties, impositions, and restrictions as the inhabitants thereof respectively, provided that such restrictions shall not extend so far as to prevent the removal of property imported into any State, to any other State, of which the owner is an inhabitant; provided also that no imposition, duties or restriction shall be laid by any State, on the property of the United States, or either of them.

If any person guilty of, or charged with, treason, felony, or other high misdemeanor in any State, shall flee from justice, and be found in any of the United States, he shall, upon demand of the Governor or executive power of the State from which he fled, be delivered up and removed to the State having jurisdiction of his offense.

Full faith and credit shall be given in each of these States to the records, acts, and judicial proceedings of the courts and magistrates of every other State.

Article V.

The Articles of Confederation

For the most convenient management of the general interests of the United States, delegates shall be annually appointed in such manner as the legislatures of each State shall direct, to meet in Congress on the first Monday in November, in every year, with a power reserved to each State to recall its delegates, or any of them, at any time within the year, and to send others in their stead for the remainder of the year.

No State shall be represented in Congress by less than two, nor more than seven members; and no person shall be capable of being a delegate for more than three years in any term of six years; nor shall any person, being a delegate, be capable of holding any office under the United States, for which he, or another for his benefit, receives any salary, fees or emolument of any kind.

Each State shall maintain its own delegates in a meeting of the States, and while they act as members of the committee of the States.

In determining questions in the United States in Congress assembled, each State shall have one vote.

Freedom of speech and debate in Congress shall not be impeached or questioned in any court or place out of Congress, and the members of Congress shall be protected in their persons from arrests or imprisonments, during the time of their going to and from, and attendance on Congress, except for treason, felony, or breach of the peace.

Article VI.

No State, without the consent of the United States in Congress assembled, shall send any embassy to, or receive any embassy from, or enter into any conference, agreement, alliance or treaty with any King, Prince or State; nor shall any person holding any office of profit or trust under the United States, or any of them, accept any present, emolument, office or title of any kind whatever from any King, Prince or foreign State; nor shall the United States in Congress assembled, or any of them, grant any title of nobility.

No two or more States shall enter into any treaty, confederation or alliance whatever between them, without the consent of the United States in Congress assembled, specifying accurately the purposes for which the same is to be entered into, and how long it shall continue.

No State shall lay any imposts or duties, which may interfere with any stipulations in treaties, entered into by the United States in Congress assembled, with any King, Prince or State, in pursuance of any treaties already proposed by Congress, to the courts of France and Spain.

No vessel of war shall be kept up in time of peace by any State, except such number only, as shall be deemed necessary by the United States in Congress assembled, for the defense of such State, or its trade; nor shall any body of forces be kept up by any State in time of peace, except such number only, as in the judgement of the United States in Congress assembled, shall be deemed requisite to garrison the forts necessary for the defense of such State; but every State shall always keep up a well-regulated and disciplined militia, sufficiently armed and accoutered,

The Articles of Confederation

and shall provide and constantly have ready for use, in public stores, a due number of filed pieces and tents, and a proper quantity of arms, ammunition and camp equipage.

No State shall engage in any war without the consent of the United States in Congress assembled, unless such State be actually invaded by enemies, or shall have received certain advice of a resolution being formed by some nation of Indians to invade such State, and the danger is so imminent as not to admit of a delay till the United States in Congress assembled can be consulted; nor shall any State grant commissions to any ships or vessels of war, nor letters of marque or reprisal, except it be after a declaration of war by the United States in Congress assembled, and then only against the Kingdom or State and the subjects thereof, against which war has been so declared, and under such regulations as shall be established by the United States in Congress assembled, unless such State be infested by pirates, in which case vessels of war may be fitted out for that occasion, and kept so long as the danger shall continue, or until the United States in Congress assembled shall determine otherwise.

Article VII.

When land forces are raised by any State for the common defense, all officers of or under the rank of colonel, shall be appointed by the legislature of each State respectively, by whom such forces shall be raised, or in such manner as such State shall direct, and all vacancies shall be filled up by the State which first made the appointment.

Article VIII.

All charges of war, and all other expenses that shall be incurred for the common defense or general welfare, and allowed by the United States in Congress assembled, shall be defrayed out of a common treasury, which shall be supplied by the several States in proportion to the value of all land within each State, granted or surveyed for any person, as such land and the buildings and improvements thereon shall be estimated according to such mode as the United States in Congress assembled, shall from time to time direct and appoint.

The taxes for paying that proportion shall be laid and levied by the authority and direction of the legislatures of the several States within the time agreed upon by the United States in Congress assembled.

Article IX.

The United States in Congress assembled, shall have the sole and exclusive right and power of determining on peace and war, except in the cases mentioned in the sixth article -- of sending and receiving ambassadors -- entering into treaties and alliances, provided that no treaty of commerce shall be made whereby the legislative power of the respective States shall be restrained from imposing such imposts and duties on foreigners, as their own people are subjected to, or from prohibiting the exportation or importation of any species of goods or commodities whatsoever -- of establishing rules for deciding in all cases, what captures on land or water shall be legal, and in what manner prizes taken by land or naval forces in the service of the United States shall be divided or appropriated -- of granting letters of marque and reprisal in times of peace --

The Articles of Confederation

appointing courts for the trial of piracies and felonies committed on the high seas and establishing courts for receiving and determining finally appeals in all cases of captures, provided that no member of Congress shall be appointed a judge of any of the said courts.

The United States in Congress assembled shall also be the last resort on appeal in all disputes and differences now subsisting or that hereafter may arise between two or more States concerning boundary, jurisdiction or any other causes whatever; which authority shall always be exercised in the manner following. Whenever the legislative or executive authority or lawful agent of any State in controversy with another shall present a petition to Congress stating the matter in question and praying for a hearing, notice thereof shall be given by order of Congress to the legislative or executive authority of the other State in controversy, and a day assigned for the appearance of the parties by their lawful agents, who shall then be directed to appoint by joint consent, commissioners or judges to constitute a court for hearing and determining the matter in question: but if they cannot agree, Congress shall name three persons out of each of the United States, and from the list of such persons each party shall alternately strike out one, the petitioners beginning, until the number shall be reduced to thirteen; and from that number not less than seven, nor more than nine names as Congress shall direct, shall in the presence of Congress be drawn out by lot, and the persons whose names shall be so drawn or any five of them, shall be commissioners or judges, to hear and finally determine the controversy, so always as a major part of the judges who shall hear the cause shall agree in the determination: and if either party shall neglect to attend at the day appointed, without showing reasons, which Congress shall judge sufficient, or being present shall refuse to strike, the Congress shall proceed to nominate three persons out of each State, and the secretary of Congress shall strike in behalf of such party absent or refusing; and the judgement and sentence of the court to be appointed, in the manner before prescribed, shall be final and conclusive; and if any of the parties shall refuse to submit to the authority of such court, or to appear or defend their claim or cause, the court shall nevertheless proceed to pronounce sentence, or judgement, which shall in like manner be final and decisive, the judgement or sentence and other proceedings being in either case transmitted to Congress, and lodged among the acts of Congress for the security of the parties concerned: provided that every commissioner, before he sits in judgement, shall take an oath to be administered by one of the judges of the supreme or superior court of the State, where the cause shall be tried, 'well and truly to hear and determine the matter in question, according to the best of his judgement, without favor, affection or hope of reward': provided also, that no State shall be deprived of territory for the benefit of the United States.

All controversies concerning the private right of soil claimed under different grants of two or more States, whose jurisdictions as they may respect such lands, and the States which passed such grants are adjusted, the said grants or either of them being at the same time claimed to have originated antecedent to such settlement of jurisdiction, shall on the petition of either party to the Congress of the United States, be finally determined as near as may be in the same manner as is before prescribed for deciding disputes respecting territorial jurisdiction between different States.

The United States in Congress assembled shall also have the sole and exclusive right and power of regulating the alloy and value of coin struck by their own authority, or by that of the respective States -- fixing the standards of weights and measures throughout the United States --

The Articles of Confederation

regulating the trade and managing all affairs with the Indians, not members of any of the States, provided that the legislative right of any State within its own limits be not infringed or violated -- establishing or regulating post offices from one State to another, throughout all the United States, and exacting such postage on the papers passing through the same as may be requisite to defray the expenses of the said office -- appointing all officers of the land forces, in the service of the United States, excepting regimental officers -- appointing all the officers of the naval forces, and commissioning all officers whatever in the service of the United States -- making rules for the government and regulation of the said land and naval forces, and directing their operations.

The United States in Congress assembled shall have authority to appoint a committee, to sit in the recess of Congress, to be denominated 'A Committee of the States', and to consist of one delegate from each State; and to appoint such other committees and civil officers as may be necessary for managing the general affairs of the United States under their direction -- to appoint one of their members to preside, provided that no person be allowed to serve in the office of president more than one year in any term of three years; to ascertain the necessary sums of money to be raised for the service of the United States, and to appropriate and apply the same for defraying the public expenses -- to borrow money, or emit bills on the credit of the United States, transmitting every half-year to the respective States an account of the sums of money so borrowed or emitted -- to build and equip a navy -- to agree upon the number of land forces, and to make requisitions from each State for its quota, in proportion to the number of white inhabitants in such State; which requisition shall be binding, and thereupon the legislature of each State shall appoint the regimental officers, raise the men and cloath, arm and equip them in a solid-like manner, at the expense of the United States; and the officers and men so cloathed, armed and equipped shall march to the place appointed, and within the time agreed on by the United States in Congress assembled. But if the United States in Congress assembled shall, on consideration of circumstances judge proper that any State should not raise men, or should raise a smaller number of men than the quota thereof, such extra number shall be raised, officered, cloathed, armed and equipped in the same manner as the quota of each State, unless the legislature of such State shall judge that such extra number cannot be safely spread out in the same, in which case they shall raise, officer, cloath, arm and equip as many of such extra number as they judge can be safely spared. And the officers and men so cloathed, armed, and equipped, shall march to the place appointed, and within the time agreed on by the United States in Congress assembled.

The United States in Congress assembled shall never engage in a war, nor grant letters of marque or reprisal in time of peace, nor enter into any treaties or alliances, nor coin money, nor regulate the value thereof, nor ascertain the sums and expenses necessary for the defense and welfare of the United States, or any of them, nor emit bills, nor borrow money on the credit of the United States, nor appropriate money, nor agree upon the number of vessels of war, to be built or purchased, or the number of land or sea forces to be raised, nor appoint a commander in chief of the army or navy, unless nine States assent to the same: nor shall a question on any other point, except for adjourning from day to day be determined, unless by the votes of the majority of the United States in Congress assembled.

The Congress of the United States shall have power to adjourn to any time within the year, and to any place within the United States, so that no period of adjournment be for a longer duration

The Articles of Confederation

than the space of six months, and shall publish the journal of their proceedings monthly, except such parts thereof relating to treaties, alliances or military operations, as in their judgement require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the delegates of each State on any question shall be entered on the journal, when it is desired by any delegates of a State, or any of them, at his or their request shall be furnished with a transcript of the said journal, except such parts as are above excepted, to lay before the legislatures of the several States.

Article X.

The Committee of the States, or any nine of them, shall be authorized to execute, in the recess of Congress, such of the powers of Congress as the United States in Congress assembled, by the consent of the nine States, shall from time to time think expedient to vest them with; provided that no power be delegated to the said Committee, for the exercise of which, by the Articles of Confederation, the voice of nine States in the Congress of the United States assembled be requisite.

Article XI.

Canada acceding to this confederation, and adjoining in the measures of the United States, shall be admitted into, and entitled to all the advantages of this Union; but no other colony shall be admitted into the same, unless such admission be agreed to by nine States.

Article XII.

All bills of credit emitted, monies borrowed, and debts contracted by, or under the authority of Congress, before the assembling of the United States, in pursuance of the present confederation, shall be deemed and considered as a charge against the United States, for payment and satisfaction whereof the said United States, and the public faith are hereby solemnly pledged.

Article XIII.

Every State shall abide by the determination of the United States in Congress assembled, on all questions which by this confederation are submitted to them. And the Articles of this Confederation shall be inviolably observed by every State, and the Union shall be perpetual; nor shall any alteration at any time hereafter be made in any of them; unless such alteration be agreed to in a Congress of the United States, and be afterwards confirmed by the legislatures of every State.

And Whereas it hath pleased the Great Governor of the World to incline the hearts of the legislatures we respectively represent in Congress, to approve of, and to authorize us to ratify the said Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union. Know Ye that we the undersigned delegates, by virtue of the power and authority to us given for that purpose, do by these presents, in the name and in behalf of our respective constituents, fully and entirely ratify and confirm each and every of the said Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union, and all and singular the matters and things therein contained: And we do further solemnly plight and engage the faith of our respective constituents, that they shall abide by the determinations of the United States in

The Articles of Confederation

Congress assembled, on all questions, which by the said Confederation are submitted to them. And that the Articles thereof shall be inviolably observed by the States we respectively represent, and that the Union shall be perpetual.

In Witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands in Congress. Done at Philadelphia in the State of Pennsylvania the ninth day of July in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-Eight, and in the Third Year of the independence of America.

Agreed to by Congress 15 November 1777 In force after ratification by Maryland, 1 March 1781

NOTES