



AMERICAN GOVERNMENT



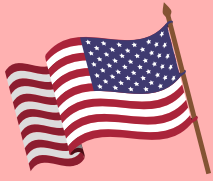
LESSON 17

Name: _____

Date: _____

Multiple Choice Questions:

1. What was the primary purpose of the Articles of Confederation as outlined in Article 3?
 - A) To create a powerful central government
 - B) To form a "firm league of friendship" for common defense and mutual welfare
 - C) To consolidate all power within a central authority
 - D) To abolish state sovereignty
2. According to the Lee Resolution, what was required of the colonies?
 - A) Form a confederation to gain foreign alliances
 - B) Form an immediate monarchy
 - C) Sign an alliance only with France
 - D) Abolish slavery across all colonies
3. What key principle was retained by the states in Article 2 of the Articles of Confederation?
 - A) All military power
 - B) Sovereignty, freedom, and independence
 - C) Complete control of the economy
 - D) Judicial power over all disputes
4. Which of the following best defines the concept of "delegated" powers in Article 2?
 - A) Powers surrendered to the federal government forever
 - B) Powers temporarily loaned to the central government
 - C) Powers shared equally between the states and central government
 - D) Powers seized by the central government
5. What was the Articles of Confederation's approach to resolving internal conflict between states?
 - A) It gave full authority to the federal government
 - B) It established a League of Friendship to encourage cooperation and mutual defense
 - C) It allowed states to independently declare war
 - D) It placed all states under the authority of foreign nations

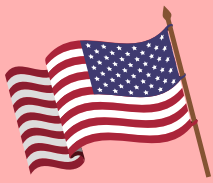


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6. Why was the unanimous ratification of the Articles of Confederation necessary?
- A) To ensure that all states agreed and worked together equally
 - B) To give the federal government absolute power
 - C) To give more power to larger states
 - D) To guarantee a monarchy-style government
7. What is the difference between "delegating" and "surrendering" power according to Article 2?
- A) Delegation is temporary, while surrender is permanent
 - B) Delegation is only for war powers, surrender is for economic powers
 - C) There is no significant difference
 - D) Surrender applies only to small states
8. What concern did the Articles of Confederation aim to address regarding relations among the 13 states?
- A) The states would invade and attack each other like European nations
 - B) States would become monarchies
 - C) States would never form any form of alliance
 - D) All states would become provinces of Great Britain again
9. According to Article 4, who could not be classified as a citizen under the Articles of Confederation?
- A) Paupers, vagabonds, and fugitives from justice
 - B) Slaves and landowners
 - C) Foreign immigrants and free citizens
 - D) Military personnel and landowners
10. Why was it difficult for the central government to properly function under the Articles of Confederation?
- A) There was no president to enforce laws
 - B) The states retained most of the power and there were unclear guidelines on how the central government should use its powers
 - C) Foreign governments controlled the U.S. economy
 - D) States refused to contribute taxes



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Multiple Choice Questions:

1. B) To form a "firm league of friendship" for common defense and mutual welfare
2. A) Form a confederation to gain foreign alliances
3. B) Sovereignty, freedom, and independence
4. B) Powers temporarily loaned to the central government
5. B) It established a League of Friendship to encourage cooperation and mutual defense
- 6
. A) To ensure that all states agreed and worked together equally
7. A) Delegation is temporary, while surrender is permanent
8. A) The states would invade and attack each other like European nations
9. A) Paupers, vagabonds, and fugitives from justice
10. B) The states retained most of the power and there were unclear guidelines on how the central government should use its powers



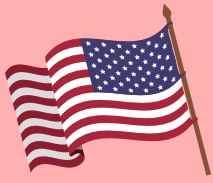
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Essay Questions:

1. **Analyze the significance of the Lee Resolution in the formation of the Articles of Confederation. How did the necessity of foreign alliances shape the confederation's structure?**
2. **Discuss the meaning and implications of Article 2 in the Articles of Confederation. How does the concept of sovereignty and delegated powers create tension between the states and the federal government?**
3. **Evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of the "firm league of friendship" as described in Article 3. Was this concept adequate to maintain peace and cooperation among the states? Why or why not?**
4. **Compare and contrast the Articles of Confederation's treatment of state sovereignty with the U.S. Constitution. What were the main reasons for the eventual shift to the present federal government?**



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Essay Questions key:

**1. The Lee Resolution was critical in initiating the movement toward independence and the formation of the Articles of Confederation. The need for foreign alliances, particularly with France, influenced the structure of the confederation because the newly formed nation required unity to gain international recognition and support. The Articles of Confederation emphasized state sovereignty, but the central government needed to have a clear structure to conduct foreign diplomacy and secure these alliances.

**2. Article 2 reinforces the importance of state sovereignty, declaring that any powers not expressly delegated to the central government remain with the states. This created tension because the federal government, tasked with managing national affairs, lacked the clear authority to enforce laws or handle issues effectively. The lack of clear delegations of powers led to conflicts over the limits of federal authority, especially in areas like foreign policy and interstate trade.

**3. The "firm league of friendship" aimed to promote unity and mutual defense, but it had significant weaknesses. While it fostered cooperation in theory, it lacked the enforcement mechanisms needed to maintain peace and ensure the states understood where the delegation of powers resided. Without a clearly defined central government, disputes between states often went unresolved, and the lack of clarity made it difficult to address national issues, such as foreign relations or interstate conflicts.

**4. The Articles of Confederation prioritized state sovereignty, but was not clear enough in it delegating responsibilities. In contrast, the U.S. Constitution established a federal government with clearer express powers such as the ability to tax, coin money and approve treaties. The shift occurred because the Articles of Confederation proved ineffective in managing national issues like defense, trade, and interstate disputes, leading to calls for a more clear and structured federal government.