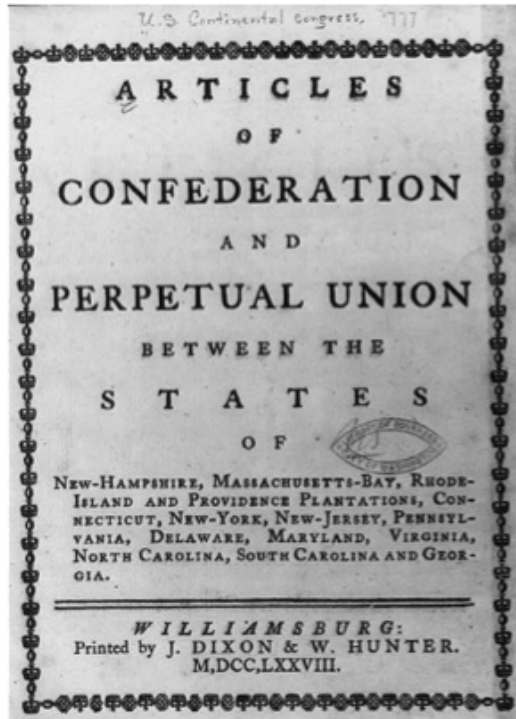
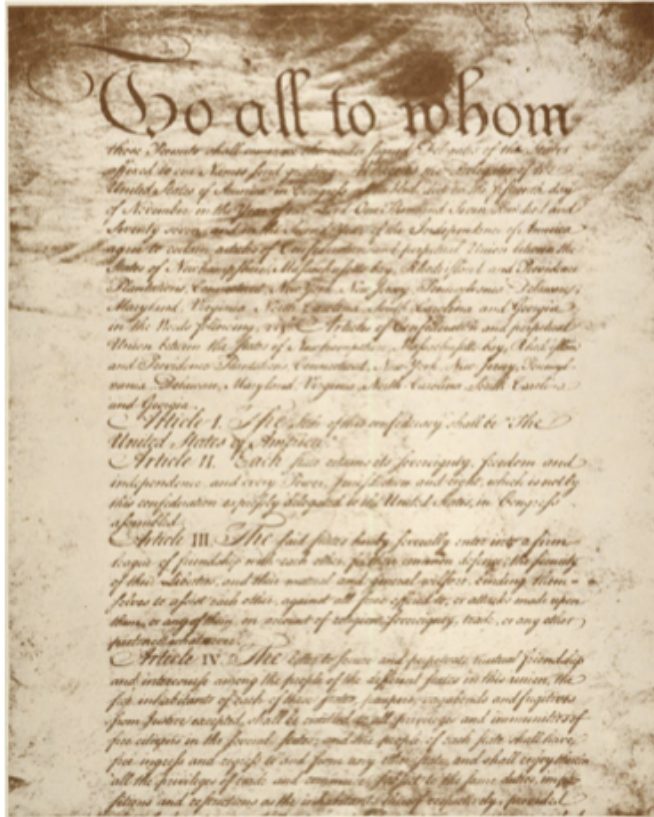


SSUSH5: INVESTIGATE SPECIFIC EVENTS AND KEY IDEAS THAT BROUGHT THE ADOPTION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION



ELEMENT A: EXAMINE THE STRENGTHS OF THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE LAND ORDINANCE OF 1785, NORTHWEST ORDINANCE OF 1787 AND THEIR INFLUENCE ON WESTWARD MIGRATION, SLAVERY, PUBLIC EDUCATION, AND THE ADDITION OF NEW STATES.

Strengths of the Articles of Confederation



- ❑ The Articles of Confederation were successful in managing the new territories acquired through the 1783 Treaty of Paris that concluded the American Revolution.
 - The region west of the Appalachians had been settled by French and English traders and was a strategic objective of both the French and Indian War and the American Revolution.
 - The new United States came to possess the land and it was successfully administered under the Articles of Confederation system of government.
 - Several states claimed portions of the region and reluctantly gave up claim to the lands in exchange for repudiation of their state Revolutionary War debts.
 - Congress hoped to sell the public lands in the region to settle outstanding debt and to finance the operation of the new government.
 - To rectify competing land claims, the Confederation Congress passed the Land Ordinance of 1785.



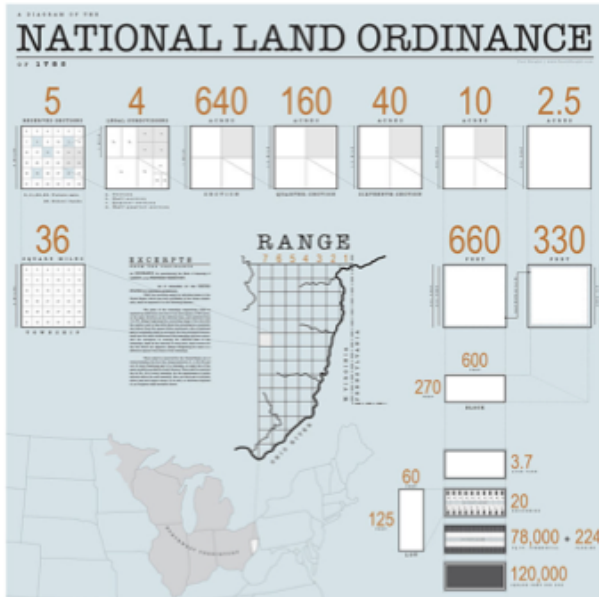
SECTIONS NUMBERED
THE LAND ORDINANCE OF MAY 20, 1785

Land Ordinance of 1785

36	30	24	18	12	6
35	29	23	17	11	5
34	28	22	16	10	4
33	27	21	15	9	3
32	26	20	14	8	2
31	25	19	13	7	1

- ❑ The Land Ordinance of 1785 was significant in providing a mechanism for division of the land into six-square-mile rectangular townships.
 - The townships were then subdivided into 36 sections, each measuring one-square-mile or 640 acres.
 - The sections were sold at auction for \$1 per acre, with a minimum sale being one section in size. Because the minimum sale price was \$640, the primary buyers were land speculators who would then re-sell the land to settlers headed west for opportunity.
 - An important stipulation of the law was that the revenue from the sale of the sixteenth section of land in each township would be reserved for the establishment of public schools.

- ❑ The sale of land through the system established in the Land Ordinance of 1785 was successful in generating revenue for the new United States government that was facing debt from fighting the Revolutionary War.



Northwest Ordinance of 1787

- ❑ The land north and west of the Ohio River became the Northwest Territory. It was the first territory created outside the original thirteen states.
- ❑ In 1787 Congress passed the Northwest Ordinance.



- The law established the method by which new territories would be admitted to the United States.
- The ordinance banned slavery in the Northwest Territory effectively making the Ohio River the boundary between free and slave regions.
- The region was a lawless region prior to the passage of the 1787 Northwest Ordinance. To establish order in the territory just beginning to be settled, the federal Congress would appoint a governor, a secretary, and three judges to preside over the region.
- Becoming a full and equal state to the original thirteen was a progression of steps based on population increases.
 - Once a territory reached a population of 5,000 free male adults, then it could elect its own local assembly.
 - The next step toward joining the United States was to apply for full statehood once the population of the territory reached 60,000 free inhabitants.
- Ohio was the first state to enter the union under this system.



Significance of Northwest Ordinance of 1787

- It is important that US territories had a path to statehood rather than being permanently bound to a "colonial" arrangement with the original thirteen states.
 - There was no special status designated for the original states under the arrangement of the Northwest Ordinance.
 - This law demonstrated to Americans that their new national government intended to encourage westward expansion.
 - The laws of the nation would follow its citizens across the continent.
 - New states would be admitted to the nation as equal members of the Union.
 - The policies of the Land Ordinance of 1785 and the Northwest Ordinance of 1787 not only fostered westward expansion but also took steps to legislate for public education and to limit slavery in the newly added territories.

