

"The Articles of Confederation: Safeguarding English Liberties"
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Glossary:

- **Revolutionary era:** the early-1760s (the end of the French & Indian War) to the early-1780s (the end of the Revolutionary War). This period saw increased tensions between Parliament & American assemblies.
- **Salutary/benign neglect:** the traditional construction (that is, constitution) of the British Empire (before the Revolutionary era), in which the central government did not involve itself directly in local governance in the colonies. Instead, local governments established themselves as the primary force in provincial governance. Edmund Burke coined this term in 1775 to explain the economic and demographic miracle that had taken place in the colonies. As a free people, the British believed that self-government is not only politically and morally just, but also economically beneficial (salutary) because it allows communities to pursue their economic interests freely. Following independence, this governmental structure -- strong local governments under a weak/withdrawn central government -- will be referred to as "states' rights."
- **First British Empire:** the British Empire before American independence. This was a New-World *settler* empire, characterized by British settlers governing themselves. By contrast, the Second British Empire (the 19th- & 20th-century empire, with provinces in Asia, Australia, & Africa, as well as the Americas) was more conventionally imperial, with predominantly *non-British* subjects governed by Britain.

Articles of Confederation summary:

- Establishes the name of the confederation: "The United States of America."
- "Each state retains its sovereignty, freedom, and independence, and every power, jurisdiction, and right, which is not by this Confederation expressly delegated."
- The United States of America is "a firm league of friendship"—rather than a sovereign government—among independent and sovereign states, for their common defense, the security of their liberties, and their mutual and general welfare.
- To "better [...] secure and perpetuate mutual friendship and intercourse among the people of the different States in this union," it establishes equal treatment and freedom of movement for the free inhabitants of each state to pass unhindered between the states, excluding "paupers, vagabonds, and fugitives from justice."
- Allocates a single vote in the Congress of the Confederation to each state delegation (a delegation of between two and seven members, appointed by state legislatures; members were term-limited, serving no more than three out of any six years).
- Only the central government is allowed to conduct foreign political or commercial relations and to declare war. No state or official may accept foreign gifts or titles, and granting any title of nobility is forbidden to all. States are restrained from forming sub-national groups. No state may tax or interfere with treaty stipulations already proposed. No state may engage in war, without permission of Congress, unless invaded or that is imminent on the frontier; no state may maintain a peace-time standing army or navy, unless infested by pirates, but every State is required to keep ready, a well-regulated (meaning well trained), disciplined, and equipped militia, with sufficient public stores.
- Whenever an army is raised for common defense, colonels and military ranks below colonel will be named by the state legislatures.
- Expenditures by the USA will be paid by funds raised by state legislatures.
- The Confederation accepts war debts incurred by Congress before the ratification of the Articles.
- The Articles are perpetual, and can only be altered by approval of Congress, with ratification by all the state legislatures.