Chapter 6 Quiz

1. Most new state constitution after the American Revolution
2. Strengthened the power of the governors.
3. Weakened the power of the legislature.
4. Avoided the creation of written constitution.
5. Included Declaration of Rights.
6. Affirmed the freedom of speech and press but not of religion.
7. How many states did not have to draft new constitutions, since they already had republican governments as part of their colonial charters?
8. None
9. One
10. Two
11. Three
12. Four
13. The articles of Confederation.
14. Gave too much power to the central government
15. Provided for stat representation by population.
16. Jealously guarded state sovereignty at the expense of national power.
17. Created a power presidency.
18. Changed little from first draft to final document.
19. Which of the following was NOT a criticism of American government under the Articles of Confederation.
20. That it failed to deal with the nation’s economic problems
21. That it gave too much power to a central government
22. That it failed to adequately confront threats from Britain and Spain along U.S. borders
23. That it was unable to deal with the country’s fiscal instability
24. That its single legislative body gave some states an unfair advantage
25. the most brilliant American political theorist of the post0Revolutionary period was
26. James Madison
27. George Washington.
28. John Locke.
29. John Adams.
30. Thomas Jefferson.
31. Shays’ Rebellion involved
32. Discontented New England merchants.
33. Western settlers demanding Indian Territory.
34. Supporters of freer trade with Great Britain.
35. Discontented farmers in Massachusetts.
36. Continental Army officers who had been denied their pensions.
37. The plan proposed by William Paterson
38. Gave too much power to the national government.
39. Proposed a Two-house national legislature
40. Represented the wishes of the smaller states.
41. Was strongly supported by Madison and his colleagues.
42. Denied Congress power to tax or regulate trade.
43. Regarding slavery, one of the Constitutional Convention’s most important decisions
44. Allowed the slave trade to continue indefinitely.
45. Called for the ending of slave trade in 1808.
46. Provided for an immediate end to the importation of African slaves.
47. Declared slavery to be illegal as of 1808.
48. Declared that slaves could not be purchased in the U.S. after 1808.
49. In order for the Constitution to be accepted,
50. Nine state legislatures needed to ratify it.
51. A unanimous vote among the states to ratify it.
52. Nine state conventions needed to ratify it.
53. The public needed to ratify it.
54. Three-fifths of all state legislators needed to ratify it.
55. The Constitution was ratified
56. Easily in all the major states.
57. By close votes in the major states.
58. With little opposition from farmers.
59. With great opposition from artisans and merchants.
60. Within eight months.
61. The \_\_\_\_\_\_ proposed a new form for government that was acceptable to the smaller states.
62. Virginia Plan
63. “three-fifths rule”
64. Connecticut Plan
65. Franklin Compromise
66. New Jersey Plan
67. The best definition of *republican,* as it was understood in the late 1700s, was
68. A government without monarchy or aristocracy.
69. A new political party.
70. A continuation of the British monarchy.
71. A strong central government.
72. “one man, one vote”
73. Major weaknesses in the Articles of Confederation government included
74. In inability to regulate the trade through tariffs.
75. In inability to tax.
76. The inability to provide a standard currency.
77. All of the above.
78. None of the above.
79. Federalists can be closely associated with
80. A desire to preserve the Articles of Confederation.
81. Proposing the Bill of Rights be added to the Constitution.
82. The idea of a strong central government.
83. The idea of states’ rights.
84. The early abolition movement.
85. Concerning slavery, the new Constitution
86. Outlawed it after 1807.
87. Outlawed the slave trade after 1807.
88. Allowed southern states to count their slaves for congressional representation but not for taxation.
89. Outlawed slavery in the North but permitted it in the South.
90. Did not address it, except in the Bill of Rights.