

## Chapter 6 Quiz

- Most new state constitution after the American Revolution
  - Strengthened the power of the governors.
  - Weakened the power of the legislature.
  - Avoided the creation of written constitution.
  - Included Declaration of Rights.
  - Affirmed the freedom of speech and press but not of religion.
- How many states did not have to draft new constitutions, since they already had republican governments as part of their colonial charters?
  - None
  - One
  - Two
  - Three
  - Four
- The articles of Confederation.
  - Gave too much power to the central government
  - Provided for stat representation by population.
  - Jealously guarded state sovereignty at the expense of national power.
  - Created a power presidency.
  - Changed little from first draft to final document.
- Which of the following was NOT a criticism of American government under the Articles of Confederation.
  - That it failed to deal with the nation's economic problems
  - That it gave too much power to a central government
  - That it failed to adequately confront threats from Britain and Spain along U.S. borders
  - That it was unable to deal with the country's fiscal instability
  - That its single legislative body gave some states an unfair advantage
- the most brilliant American political theorist of the post0Revolutionary period was
  - James Madison
  - George Washington.
  - John Locke.
  - John Adams.
  - Thomas Jefferson.
- Shays' Rebellion involved
  - Discontented New England merchants.
  - Western settlers demanding Indian Territory.
  - Supporters of freer trade with Great Britain.
  - Discontented farmers in Massachusetts.
  - Continental Army officers who had been denied their pensions.
- The plan proposed by William Paterson
  - Gave too much power to the national government.
  - Proposed a Two-house national legislature
  - Represented the wishes of the smaller states.
  - Was strongly supported by Madison and his colleagues.
  - Denied Congress power to tax or regulate trade.
- Regarding slavery, one of the Constitutional Convention's most important decisions
  - Allowed the slave trade to continue indefinitely.
  - Called for the ending of slave trade in 1808.
  - Provided for an immediate end to the importation of African slaves.
  - Declared slavery to be illegal as of 1808.
  - Declared that slaves could not be purchased in the U.S. after 1808.
- In order for the Constitution to be accepted,
  - Nine state legislatures needed to ratify it.
  - A unanimous vote among the states to ratify it.
  - Nine state conventions needed to ratify it.
  - The public needed to ratify it.
  - Three-fifths of all state legislators needed to ratify it.
- The Constitution was ratified
  - Easily in all the major states.
  - By close votes in the major states.
  - With little opposition from farmers.
  - With great opposition from artisans and merchants.
  - Within eight months.

11. The \_\_\_\_\_ proposed a new form for government that was acceptable to the smaller states.
- A. Virginia Plan
  - B. “three-fifths rule”
  - C. Connecticut Plan
  - D. Franklin Compromise
  - E. New Jersey Plan
12. The best definition of *republican*, as it was understood in the late 1700s, was
- A. A government without monarchy or aristocracy.
  - B. A new political party.
  - C. A continuation of the British monarchy.
  - D. A strong central government.
  - E. “one man, one vote”
13. Major weaknesses in the Articles of Confederation government included
- A. In inability to regulate the trade through tariffs.
  - B. In inability to tax.
  - C. The inability to provide a standard currency.
  - D. All of the above.
  - E. None of the above.
14. Federalists can be closely associated with
- A. A desire to preserve the Articles of Confederation.
  - B. Proposing the Bill of Rights be added to the Constitution.
  - C. The idea of a strong central government.
  - D. The idea of states’ rights.
  - E. The early abolition movement.
15. Concerning slavery, the new Constitution
- A. Outlawed it after 1807.
  - B. Outlawed the slave trade after 1807.
  - C. Allowed southern states to count their slaves for congressional representation but not for taxation.
  - D. Outlawed slavery in the North but permitted it in the South.
  - E. Did not address it, except in the Bill of Rights.