**Quiz 5**

Question 1

The phrase “Critical Period” refers to:

the years of tension over British taxes

the summer the Constitution was written

the time of the Revolutionary War

America under the Articles of Confederation

George Washington’s presidency

Question 2

Which one of the following gave the Confederation government the most trouble?

Indian affairs

finances

land policy

postal service

immigration policy

Question 3

Under the Articles of Confederation, western lands would be:

divided up among the existing states

free of slavery

recognized as belonging to the Indians

owned by the national government

extended to the Pacific

Question 4

The 640-acre sections created by the Land Ordinance of 1785:

raised enough money to pay the national debt

would be reserved for veterans of the Revolution

were part of six-square-mile townships

would be given to settlers for free

would be sold by local banks

Question 5

The Northwest Ordinance of 1787:

established colonies in the Ohio Valley

made Ohio and Indiana states immediately

denied self-government to that region

provided for joint occupation of that area with the British

banned slavery in the Northwest

Question 6

After the Revolutionary War, American trade with Britain:

was unrestricted

was minimal

resumed, but without access to the West Indies

was limited to the West Indies

was illegal

Question 7

One serious economic problem under the Articles of Confederation was:

excessively high income taxes

the impossibility of obtaining credit

shortage of “hard money”

a scarcity of good farmland

low wages caused by an oversupply of labor

Question 8

Shays’s Rebellion was led by:

bankers

indebted farmers

merchants

factory workers

ambitious politicians

Question 9

Shays’s Rebellion broke out in:

Rhode Island

Boston

Pennsylvania

New York City

Massachusetts

Question 10

Shays’s Rebellion:

made Americans more fearful of strong central government

spread to several northern states

was repressed by state militia

was supported by George Washington and other elite figures

resulted in massive bloodshed and property destruction

Question 11

After Shays’s Rebellion:

Massachusetts was governed by martial law

farmers throughout America were watched by local safety committees

there were numerous calls promoting a stronger central government

England prepared for the possibility of resuming the war

taxes were increased

Question 12

The convention, which assembled in May 1787, was supposed to:

discuss better trade relations with Britain

nominate someone for president

revise the Articles of Confederation

write a new constitution

address the country’s financial crisis

Question 13

The delegates who met:

included John Adams and Thomas Jefferson

wanted a weaker central government

arrived knowing what they wanted

included many participants in the Revolution

tended to be elderly

Question 14

The convention’s most gifted political philosopher and the man who emerged as its central figure was:

George Washington

James Madison

Benjamin Franklin

Alexander Hamilton

Patrick Henry

Question 15

Madison’s Virginia Plan:

would simply amend the Articles of Confederation

would create a two-house Congress

would create a president for life

would abolish the state governments

was most favored by the small states

Question 16

The Great Compromise:

was negotiated by Benjamin Franklin

showed the South’s determination to protect slavery

created a four-year term for president

settled the question of congressional representation

listed the explicit powers of Congress

Question 17

The Founding Fathers viewed the most democratic branch of the government as the:

presidency

Senate

House of Representatives

Supreme Court

cabinet

Question 18

According to the Constitution, the president has the authority to do all of the following EXCEPT:

serve a four-year term

act as commander in chief of the armed forces

resign and choose his successor

appoint diplomats and judges

veto acts of Congress

Question 19

The Constitution addressed slavery by:

referring numerous times to “slaves” or “slavery”

requiring that slaves have full legal protections

requiring that all slaves count toward a state’s congressional representation

counting slaves as three fifths of a person for the purposes of apportionment

making it legal in every state

Question 20

On the question of women’s rights, the proposed Constitution:

defined women as the property of their husbands

denied the vote to females

said nothing

accepted the advice of prominent women

was surprisingly progressive for its time

Question 21

The Constitution was to be considered ratified as soon as it had been approved by:

all thirteen states

the Continental Congress

a majority popular vote

nine of the states

the Constitutional Convention

Question 22

The Federalist essays were written by:

Patrick Henry

Hamilton, Madison, and Jay

John Adams

Madison and Washington

John Jay

Question 23

Who among the following was an anti-Federalist?

George Mason

James Madison

John Jay

Alexander Hamilton

George Washington

Question 24

Federalist essay Number 10 explains how a republic can:

be successful in a large, diverse society

create a just society

pay its debts

defend itself

become a democracy

Question 25

The Federalist argued that:

the size and diversity of the large new country would make it impossible for any one faction to control the government

the Constitution would promote control of the government by one faction, which would be good for the nation

a republican form of government could not work in a nation as large as the United States and therefore the Constitution was necessary

if the Constitution failed, the country could always go back to the Articles of Confederation

the Constitution was necessary to prevent one faction from taking control of the nation

Question 26

The first of these states to ratify the Constitution was:

Delaware

New York

Massachusetts

Virginia

Rhode Island

Question 27

In early 1789, the new Congress gathered in the national capital, which was:

Philadelphia

Washington, D.C.

Boston

Baltimore

New York City

Question 28

In his inaugural address, President Washington emphasized:

his economic plans

relations with Britain

party politics

national unity

his cabinet selections

Question 29

The Bill of Rights did all of the following EXCEPT:

protect against “cruel and unusual” punishment

safeguard freedoms such as press, speech, and assembly

constitute the first ten amendments to the Constitution

settle all questions about federal versus state authority

appease some initial critics of the Constitution

Question 30

In regard to religion, the Constitution:

prohibits the states from having official churches

prevents Congress from establishing an official religion

makes the United States a Christian nation

reflects the atheism of the Founding Fathers

expresses hostility toward religion