**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