A. Checklist of Learning Objectives

After mastering this chapter, you should be able to:

1. Explain the broad movement toward social and political equality that flourished after the Revolution and indicate why certain social and racial inequalities remained in place.
2. Describe the government of the Articles of Confederation and summarize its achievements and failures.
3. Explain the crucial role of Shays’s Rebellion in sparking the movement for a new Constitution.
4. Describe the basic ideas and goals of the Founding Fathers in the Philadelphia Constitutional Convention and how they incorporated their fundamental principles into the Constitution.
5. Understand the central concerns that motivated the antifederalists, and indicate their social, economic, and political differences with the federalists.
6. Explain how the new government, set up by the Constitution, represented a conservative reaction to the American Revolution, yet at the same time, institutionalized the Revolution’s central radical principles of popular government and individual liberty.

B. Multiple Choice

Select the best answer and circle the corresponding letter.

1. Among the important social changes brought about by the American Revolution was
   a. a strong movement toward equality of property.
   b. an army where the soldiers elected their own officers.
   c. full equality and voting rights for women.
   d. the increasing separation of church and state.

2. A major new political innovation that emerged in the Revolutionary era was the
   a. election of legislative representatives capable of voting on taxation.
   b. shifting of power from the legislative to the executive branch of government.
   c. idea of a written constitution drafted by a convention and ratified by direct vote of the people.
   d. extension of voting rights to indentured servants.

3. Despite the Revolution’s emphasis on human rights and equality, the Founding Fathers failed to abolish slavery because
   a. they saw it as necessary to maintain American power.
   b. they feared black rebellion if slavery were removed.
   c. of their fear that a fight over slavery would destroy fragile national unity.
   d. almost none of them believed that slavery was wrong.

4. The ideal of republican motherhood that emerged from the American Revolution held that
   a. women should be rewarded politically for having helped establish the American republic.
   b. women had a special responsibility to cultivate the civic virtues of republicanism in their children.
   c. mothers should be granted full political and economic rights in the American republic.
   d. mothers had a responsibility to teach principles of equality to their daughters as well as sons.
5. The fundamental difference between ordinary laws and a constitution that emerged from the American Revolution was that
   a. ordinary laws described specific illegal acts, while a constitution granted positive rights.
   b. addressed economic questions, while a constitution addressed the distribution of political power.
   c. could be passed and repealed by legislatures, while a constitution was a fundamental law ratified by the people and superior to all legislation.
   d. were approved by the people, while a constitution emerged from the decisions of judges.

6. One way that American independence actually harmed the nation’s economic fortunes was by
   a. abolishing the stable currency system that had existed under the empire.
   b. creating too much taxation and regulation by the federal government in Philadelphia.
   c. weakening the manufacturing efforts begun under the British.
   d. cutting off American trade with the British empire.

7. Attempts to establish strong governments in post-Revolutionary America were seriously hindered by the
   a. lack of strong leadership available in the new nation.
   b. revolutionary ideology that preached natural rights and suspicion of all governmental authority.
   c. hostility of the clergy toward the idea of separation of church and state.
   d. seizure of power by dangerous demagogues like Daniel Shays.

8. The first U.S. government of the Articles of Confederation was finally approved when
   a. George Washington insisted that he needed a single ruling authority to deal with.
   b. Congress abandoned the principle that each state had one vote regardless of size.
   c. the economy was plunged into severe depression that required drastic action.
   d. Britain refused to honor the Peace of Paris by holding onto its forts in the West.

9. The greatest weakness of the government under the Articles of Confederation was that
   a. it was unable to deal with the issue of western lands.
   b. it had no power to establish relations with foreign governments.
   c. there was no judicial branch to balance the legislative and executive branches.
   d. it had no power to regulate commerce or collect taxes from the sovereign states.

10. The Northwest Ordinance of 1787 provided that
    a. the states should retain permanent control of their western lands.
    b. money from the sale of western lands should be used to promote manufacturing.
    c. after sufficient population growth, western territories could be organized and then join the union as states.
    d. the Old Northwest states should have permanent access to the Great Lakes water.

11. Shays’ Rebellion contributed greatly to the movement for a new constitution by
    a. revealing that Revolutionary War veterans like Shays wanted a more powerful federal government.
    b. raising the fear of anarchy and disorder among wealthy conservatives.
    c. raising the prospect of British or French interference in American domestic affairs.
    d. proving that America needed a stronger military to crush domestic rebellions.

12. Besides George Washington, the most influential delegates to the Constitutional Convention were
    c. Benjamin Franklin, James Madison, and Alexander Hamilton.
13. The Great Compromise, finally agreed to by the Constitutional Convention, provided that
   a. the House of Representatives would be elected by the people and the Senate by the state legislatures.
   b. the large states would be taxed on the basis of population and the small states on the basis of territory.
   c. there would be separation of powers between the executive and legislative branches of government.
   d. there would be representation by population in the House of Representatives but equal representation of all states in the Senate.

14. Antifederalists generally found their greatest support among
   a. residents of small states like Delaware and New Jersey.
   b. the commercial areas of the eastern seaboard.
   c. former Loyalists and others who disliked American Revolutionary ideals.
   d. the poorer debtors and farmers.

15. The crucial federalist successes in the fight for ratification occurred in the states of
   a. Georgia, Maryland, and Delaware.
   b. Massachusetts, Virginia, and New York.
   d. Connecticut, South Carolina, and New Hampshire.
CHAPTER 10
Launching the New Ship of State, 1789–1800

A. Checklist of Learning Objectives
After mastering this chapter, you should be able to:
1. State why George Washington was pivotal to inaugurating the new federal government.
2. Describe the methods and policies Alexander Hamilton used to put the federal government on a sound financial footing.
3. Explain how the conflict between Hamilton and Jefferson led to the emergence of the first political parties.
4. Describe the polarizing effects of the French Revolution on American foreign and domestic policy and politics from 1790 to 1800.
5. Explain the rationale for Washington’s neutrality policies, including the conciliatory Jay’s Treaty and why the treaty provoked Jeffersonian outrage.
6. Describe the causes of the undeclared war with France, and explain Adams’s decision to seek peace rather than declare war.
7. Describe the poisonous political atmosphere that produced the Alien and Sedition Acts and the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions.
8. Describe the contrasting membership and principles of the Hamiltonian Federalists and the Jeffersonian Republicans, and how they laid the foundations of the American political party system.

B. Multiple Choice
Select the best answer and circle the corresponding letter.

1. A key addition to the new federal government that had been demanded by many critics of the Constitution and others in the ratifying states was
   a. a cabinet to advise the president.
   b. a written bill of rights to guarantee liberty.
   c. a supreme court.
   d. a federal district where the capital would be located.

2. The influential Founder and member of Congress who personally wrote the Bill of Rights was
   b. Thomas Jefferson.
   c. Alexander Hamilton.
   d. James Madison.

3. The Bill of Rights is the name given to provisions whose actual legal form consists of
   a. an executive proclamation of President George Washington.
   b. Article II, Section 3 of the U.S. Constitution.
   c. the first ten amendments to the Constitution of the United States.
   d. the common law rights inherited from the English Magna Carta.

4. The Ninth and Tenth Amendments partly reversed the federalist momentum of the Constitution by declaring that
   a. the federal government had no power to restrict the action of local governments.
   b. the powers of the presidency did not extend to foreign policy.
   c. all rights not mentioned in the federal Constitution were retained by the states or by the people themselves.
   d. the Supreme Court had no power to rule in cases affecting property rights.
5. Hamilton’s first financial policies were intended to
   a. finance the new government through the sale of western lands.
   b. fund the national debt and to have the federal government assume the debts owed by the states.
   c. repudiate the debts accumulated by the government of the Articles of Confederation.
   d. guarantee that the dollar would become a sound and respected international currency.

6. The deep disagreement between Hamilton and Jefferson over the proposed Bank of the United States was over whether
   a. the Constitution granted the federal government the power to establish such a bank.
   b. it would be economically wise to create a bank-guaranteed national currency.
   c. the bank should be under the control of the federal government or the states.
   d. the Bank should be a private institution or an agency of the federal government.

7. The first American political parties developed primarily because of
   a. the Founders’ belief that organized political opposition was a necessary part of good government.
   b. the antifederalists’ continuing hostility to the legitimacy of the new federal Constitution.
   c. patriotic opposition to foreign intervention in American domestic affairs.
   d. the opposition of Thomas Jefferson and his followers to Hamilton’s financial policies and enhancement of federal government power.

8. The Whiskey Rebellion proved to be most significant in the long run because it
   a. showed that the tariff was a more effective producer of revenue than the excise tax.
   b. showed that the new federal government would use force if necessary to uphold its authority.
   c. demonstrated that the American military could suppress a powerful domestic rebellion.
   d. showed the strength of continuing antifederalist hostility to the new constitutional government.

9. Regarding the French Revolution, most Jeffersonian Democratic-Republicans believed that
   a. even the extreme violence of the Reign of Terror was regrettable but necessary.
   b. the overthrow of the king was necessary, but the Reign of Terror went much too far.
   c. the Revolution should be supported by American military aid if necessary.
   d. its political goals were valid but its atheistic attack on Christianity was unjustified.

10. President Washington’s foreign policy rested on the firm conviction that
    a. there should be an end to European colonialism in the Americas.
    b. the United States could enhance its power by mediating between warring Britain and France.
    c. America ought to enter the French-British war only if its own republican ideals were at stake.
    d. the United States was too militarily weak and political disunited to become involved in European wars.

11. In the 1790s, the powerful Miami Indians led by Little Turtle battled with the U.S. Army for control of
    a. Lake Erie and Lake Huron.
    b. the Ohio territory.
    c. Kentucky.
    d. Florida.

12. George Washington’s successor, John Adams, was politically crippled by
    a. the political hostility directed at his assertive wife, Abigail Adams.
    b. the attacks and plots by enemies within his own Federalist party, including Hamilton.
    c. his ignorance and weakness in managing foreign and military affairs.
    d. his support for the unpopular Alien and Sedition Acts.
13. The United States became involved in an undeclared war with France in 1797 because of
   a. fierce American opposition to the concessions of Jay’s Treaty.
   b. American anger at attempted French bribery of American diplomats in the XYZ Affair.
   c. French interference with American shipping and freedom of the seas.
   d. President Adams’s sympathy with Britain and hostility to Revolutionary France.

14. Thomas Jefferson and the Republican Party essentially believed that the whole future of American society
    rested on an essential foundation of
    a. international trade and westward expansion.
    b. free, white, educated, small landowning farmers.
    c. evangelical Protestants and learned scientists and technicians.
    d. a political coalition of whites and African Americans.

15. The Federalists essentially believed that
    a. most governmental power should be retained by the states or by the people themselves.
    b. the federal government should provide no special aid to private business.
    c. the common people could, if educated, participate in government affairs.
    d. the United States should have a powerful central government controlled by the wealthy and well
       educated.