

14. After the Revolution, all religious tests for political office-holding were ended.
15. Americans began celebrating July 4 only after independence had been achieved at the end of the revolution.

Essay Questions

1. What were the three or four crucial battles in the Revolution? Why was each significant?
2. How did the colonists divide over the Revolution? What effects did their differences have on the war?
3. Fighting in the Revolution occurred in the South, the West, and the middle colonies. Which area of activity was the most important and which the least significant to the outcome of the war?
4. How did diplomatic relations help to win the Revolution and also impede the peace settlement?
5. What were the powers of the government under the Articles of Confederation? How did the colonists' grievances against Britain hold shape the new government?
6. Compare and contrast the war's effect on women and blacks.
7. In what ways was the revolution at home important? What changes in American society did the Revolution cause?

ANSWERS TO MULTIPLE-CHOICE AND TRUE-FALSE QUESTIONS

Multiple-Choice Questions

1-C, 2-B, 3-B, 4-D, 5-D, 6-B, 7-B, 8-A, 9-D, 10-C, 11-A, 12-D, 13-D, 14-D, 15-D

True-False Questions

1-F, 2-T, 3-T, 4-T, 5-T, 6-T, 7-T, 8-F, 9-T, 10-F, 11-T, 12-T, 13-F, 14-F, 15-F



SHAPING A FEDERAL UNION

CHAPTER OBJECTIVES

After you finish reading and studying this chapter, you should be able to

1. Assess the strengths and weaknesses of the government under the Articles of Confederation.
2. List and explain the key accomplishments of the Confederation government in diplomacy, governmental organization, land policy, and finance.
3. List and explain the major problems that the Confederation government faced in finance and diplomacy.
4. Describe the movement to adopt a new constitution and assess the degree to which a new government was needed.
5. Analyze the principles considered and incorporated in the Constitution.
6. Explain the key historiographical analyses of the constitution-making process, including the contributions of Charles Beard, Forrest McDonald, and Jackson T. Main.
7. Account for the success of the movement to ratify the Constitution.

CHAPTER OUTLINE

- I. Government of the Confederation period
 - A. Authority given to Congress by the Articles of Confederation
 - B. Basic accomplishments of the Confederation government
 - C. Nature of congressional administration during the war
 - D. Financial problems of the government

1. Robert Morris, secretary of finance
2. Use of public debt to secure support for the nation
3. Scheme for a national bank failed to receive unanimous approval
4. Newburgh Conspiracy
5. Meeting of Pennsylvania militiamen
6. Growth of government debt
- E. Development of a land policy
 1. Direct congressional authority prevailed
 2. Geographic areas covered by the policy
 3. Land ordinances set policy
 - a. Ordinance of 1784
 - b. Ordinance of 1785
 - c. Northwest Ordinance of 1787
 - i. Territories into states
 - ii. Not imperialistic
 - d. Western lands south of the Ohio River
 - e. Indian treaties in West
- F. The war and the economy
 1. Effects on farming
 2. Impact on merchants
 - a. Some helped, some hurt
 - b. Free trade sentiment
 3. Pent-up demand
 4. Trade with China
- G. Diplomatic difficulties
 1. With Britain
 2. With Spain
- H. Confederacy's problems
 1. Trade restrictions
 2. Shortage of cash
 3. Demand for paper currency
 4. Demands of debtors
 5. Shays's Rebellion
 6. Calls for stronger government
- II. Adopting the Constitution
 - A. Preliminary steps to the convention
 1. Mount Vernon meeting of 1785
 2. Annapolis meeting of 1786
 3. Call for a Constitutional Convention
 - B. The Convention
 1. The delegates
 2. Political philosophy represented at the Convention
 3. Secrecy of the proceedings
 - C. Conflict of the Virginia and New Jersey plans

1. Terms of the Virginia plan
2. Terms of the New Jersey plan
3. Convention chose to create a new government
- D. Major issues of dispute in drafting the Constitution
 1. Basis for representation of the states
 2. Disputes between North and South over counting slaves
 3. No consideration of women's rights
 4. Issues of citizenship and immigration
- E. Principles incorporated into the Constitution
 1. Separation of powers
 2. The office of president
 3. The judicial branch
 4. Examples of countervailing forces in the government
 5. Ratification provisions
- III. Fight for ratification
 - A. Nationalists vs. Antifederalists
 - B. Charles Beard's argument for the economic motivation of the delegates
 1. Paper wealth versus landed wealth
 2. Forrest McDonald's research
 - C. Arguments of *The Federalist* for ratification
 - D. Views of Federalists and Antifederalists
 - E. Pattern of ratification
 - F. Plans for transition to a new government

KEY ITEMS OF CHRONOLOGY

Adam Smith's <i>The Wealth of Nations</i>	1776
Ratification of the Articles of Confederation	1781
Peace with Britain (formal end to Revolution)	1783
Newburgh Conspiracy	1783
Passage of basic land ordinance	1785
Mount Vernon Meeting (leading to Constitution)	March 1785
Annapolis Convention	September 1786
Shays's Rebellion	August 1786– February 1787
Constitutional Convention	May–September 1787
<i>The Federalist</i>	1787–1788
Ninth state (New Hampshire) ratified the Constitution	June 1788
Virginia and New York ratified the Constitution	June–July 1788
New government set to commence	March 1789

TERMS TO MASTER

Listed below are some important people or terms with which you should be familiar after your study of this chapter. Identify each name or term.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. critical period | 13. Annapolis Convention |
| 2. Robert Morris | 14. Constitutional Convention |
| 3. coup d'état | 15. Patrick Henry |
| 4. Newburgh Conspiracy | 16. James Madison |
| 5. Land Ordinance of 1785 | 17. checks and balances |
| 6. squatter | 18. Virginia and New Jersey plans |
| 7. Northwest Ordinance of 1787 | 19. Great Compromise |
| 8. habeas corpus | 20. ex post facto |
| 9. tariff | 21. Antifederalists |
| 10. legal tender | 22. Charles A. Beard |
| 11. Shays's Rebellion | 23. <i>The Federalist</i> |
| 12. Federalists | 24. Alexander Hamilton |

VOCABULARY BUILDING

Listed below are some words or phrases used in this chapter. Look in the dictionary for the meaning of each term you do not know.

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| lament | impediment |
| stipulation | rescind |
| quorum | foreclosure |
| precarious | anarchy |
| founder (v.) | impetus |
| hobble | parochial |
| arrears | aloof |
| mutiny | implacable |
| impotent | magisterial |
| lobbyist | agile |
| tutelage | unicameral |
| proviso | abrogate |
| cede | infernal |
| lucrative | odious |
| manifesto | countervailing |

EXERCISES FOR UNDERSTANDING

When you have finished reading the chapter, answer each of the following questions. If you have difficulty, go back and reread the section of the chapter related to the question.

Multiple-Choice Questions

Select the letter of the choice that best completes the statement.

- The greatest weakness of the Articles of Confederation was
 - the requirement of unanimous state approval for amendments.
 - its inability to make treaties.
 - a failure to provide for public lands in the West.
 - its lack of an army.
- The Newburgh Conspiracy threatened a coup d'état unless
 - Washington agreed to become president.
 - the states yielded more power to Congress.
 - Congress granted pensions to soldiers.
 - Congress established the Bank of America.
- For the area north of the Ohio River, the Northwest Ordinance of 1787
 - allowed slavery.
 - provided for admitting new states to the union.
 - removed Indians.
 - barred land speculators and settlers until 1808.
- The classic attack on mercantilism came in
 - The Federalist*.
 - the Annapolis convention.
 - the New Jersey plan.
 - The Wealth of Nations*.
- After the war, American shippers
 - enjoyed revived trade with the West Indies.
 - suffered from reduced trade due to currency problems.
 - concentrated on exporting manufactured goods.
 - developed trade with China.
- After the Revolution, disagreements with Britain continued over
 - British forts along the Canadian border.
 - American prewar debts.
 - treatment of Loyalists and their property.
 - all of the above

7. A major diplomatic problem with Spain was
 - A. disputes about the right of the United States to trade with Spanish territories in South America.
 - B. the right of the United States to navigate to the mouth of the Mississippi River.
 - C. the Spanish refusal to retreat from lands west of the Appalachian Mountains.
 - D. all of the above
8. Daniel Shays and his supporters in western Massachusetts wanted
 - A. protection from Indians.
 - B. the elimination of British posts remaining in Canada.
 - C. a more flexible monetary policy.
 - D. reunion with England.
9. “The tree of liberty must be refreshed from time to time with the blood of patriots and tyrants,” said
 - A. John Adams.
 - B. Alexander Hamilton.
 - C. Thomas Jefferson.
 - D. Adam Smith.
10. The Annapolis Convention was a success because
 - A. it settled the issue of slavery in the new nation.
 - B. John Adams emerged as a powerful national spokesman.
 - C. it displayed the unity of all the states in spite of the difficulties under the Confederation.
 - D. it called for another convention in Philadelphia.
11. The Virginia plan presented to the Constitutional Convention by Edmund Randolph called for
 - A. a two-house congress.
 - B. three separate branches in the national government.
 - C. states to be bound by national laws.
 - D. all of the above
12. The Constitutional Convention dealt with slavery by
 - A. immediately ending the slave trade.
 - B. calling for the eventual abolition of slavery.
 - C. counting three-fifths of the slaves in apportioning representatives.
 - D. all of the above
13. The Constitutional Convention required that the Constitution be ratified by
 - A. nine state conventions.
 - B. a majority of voters in a referendum.
 - C. three-fourths of the states.
 - D. all state legislatures.

14. In No. 10 of *The Federalist*, James Madison argued that
 - A. the Constitution gave the courts too much power.
 - B. a presidency was unnecessary under the new government.
 - C. a republic would work especially well in the large, diverse country.
 - D. tyranny was likely under the strong central government proposed under the Constitution.
15. Delegates to the Constitutional Convention
 - A. in general terms supported political equality for women.
 - B. included women’s suffrage in the Constitution.
 - C. as a result of a compromise rejected women’s suffrage.
 - D. never discussed women’s rights.

True-False Questions

Indicate whether each statement is true or false.

1. The most influential figure in the Confederation government was Robert Morris.
2. Robert Morris wanted to use the public debt supported by public revenue to keep the Confederacy together.
3. The rectangular pattern of land in much of the United States derives from the Northwest Ordinance of 1787.
4. The Confederation government was most effective in dealing with trade policy.
5. After the Revolution, the lands south of the Ohio River were settled more rapidly than the area north of the river.
6. The most divisive issue in state politics involved paper money.
7. An outspoken opponent of centralized government was Patrick Henry.
8. The central figure at the Constitutional Convention was Thomas Jefferson.
9. The New Jersey Plan would have based representation in Congress on population.
10. The “Great Compromise” at the Constitutional Convention was over representation in the new congress.
11. The office of president in the Constitution was given less power and authority than most state governors exercised.
12. The last state of the first thirteen to ratify the Constitution was North Carolina.
13. John Adams and Thomas Jefferson played major roles in formulating the new constitution.
14. The authors of *The Federalist* were James Madison, Alexander Hamilton, and George Clinton.

15. In the tenth essay in *The Federalist*, James Madison argued that the size of the new nation would insure the security of its Republican form of government.

Essay Questions

1. What were the major accomplishments of the government under the Articles of Confederation?
2. What were the major failures of the Confederacy and why was it unable to deal with them?
3. What positions would a typical delegate from a large northern state have taken at the Constitutional Convention?
4. How did the Constitution attempt to deal with the problems that appeared under the Articles of Confederation?
5. What were the major compromises worked out at the Constitutional Convention?
6. How did the Constitution reveal a fear of concentrated power?
7. Recount the Antifederalist arguments and explain their possible origins.

ANSWERS TO MULTIPLE-CHOICE AND TRUE-FALSE QUESTIONS

Multiple-Choice Questions

1-A, 2-B, 3-B, 4-D, 5-D, 6-A, 7-B, 8-C, 9-C, 10-D, 11-D, 12-C, 13-A, 14-C, 15-D

True-False Questions

1-T, 2-T, 3-F, 4-F, 5-T, 6-T, 7-T, 8-F, 9-F, 10-T, 11-F, 12-F, 13-F, 14-F, 15-T



THE FEDERALIST ERA

CHAPTER OBJECTIVES

After you finish reading and studying this chapter, you should be able to

1. Summarize some major demographic and economic features of the new nation as it launched the new government.
2. Explain the challenge that confronted the Washington administration in creating a new government.
3. Name and summarize the three major proposals presented by Alexander Hamilton for establishing the new government on a sound financial basis.
4. Analyze the conflict of philosophy between Hamilton and Jefferson over the constitutionality of the National Bank and explain how that conflict led to the development of two political parties.
5. Account for the diplomatic problems with Britain, France, and Spain that buffeted the new nation, and explain the resolution of each.
6. Explain the differing roles played by Adams, Hamilton, and Washington in Federalist politics and describe their effects on Adams's administration.
7. Explain the significance of the elections of 1796 and 1800.
8. Explain the importance of the Alien and Sedition Acts and the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions as parts of continuing conflicts between individual liberty and governmental authority, and between states' rights and national governmental authority.