

6. The Constitution and the New Republic, 1787–1800

- In the 1780s, all of the following contributed to dissatisfaction with the Articles of Confederation EXCEPT
 - high taxes levied by the national government
 - a farmers' revolt in Massachusetts against the collection of state taxes
 - states refusing to honor the Treaty of Paris
 - worthless paper money printed by many states
 - states restricting trade with one another
- Which of the following statements accurately describes an argument of the Anti-Federalists?
 - The Constitution failed to provide for a Supreme Court.
 - The Constitution lacked a Bill of Rights.
 - States' rights were strong enough to limit the central government.
 - The president's powers were too limited.
 - The small states had to be protected from the large ones.
- The U.S. Constitution is a bundle of compromises." Which of the following provisions of the Constitution does NOT reflect support for this statement?
 - representation in the U.S. House of Representatives
 - representation in the U.S. Senate
 - counting a slave as three-fifths of a person
 - Congress' power to tax imports but not exports
 - a national court system separate from the legislature
- In his interpretation of the Constitutional Convention, the historian Charles Beard focused on the importance of
 - sectional differences
 - conflict over slavery
 - economic interests of a wealthy elite
 - political factions from colonial times
 - the genius and wisdom of the framers
- In 1788, the Federalists promised to add a bill of rights to the Constitution in order to
 - protect their own liberties from possible abuse by the U.S. government
 - persuade state conventions to ratify the Constitution
 - ensure that government would be democratic
 - establish a popular platform for the election of George Washington
 - expand the rights of women
- Alexander Hamilton's financial program consisted of all of the following EXCEPT
 - the creation of a U.S. bank
 - the collection of a federal excise tax on whisky
 - payment of state debts by the federal government
 - payment of subsidies to farmers
 - tariffs to protect infant U.S. industries
- Which of the following was the underlying cause of the other four?
 - the Jay Treaty
 - the French Revolution
 - the XYZ Affair
 - Citizen Genét controversy
 - Washington's Proclamation of Neutrality
- The Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions presented the argument that
 - states had the power to organize political parties
 - Congress had no power to legislate on questions of immigration
 - states could nullify acts of Congress
 - Congress should consult the states before declaring war
 - the Constitution should be amended

9. The decline in support for the Federalist party can be traced most directly to its handling of the issue of
- (A) the Bill of Rights
 - (B) the XYZ Affair
 - (C) Citizen Gene[^]t
 - (D) the Alien and Sedition acts
 - (E) *Marbury v. Madison*
10. Which of the following was NOT a significant consequence of the election of 1800?
- (A) Thomas Jefferson became president.
 - (B) The Democratic-Republicans took control of Congress.
 - (C) The Twelfth Amendment was added to the Constitution.
 - (D) The U.S. government gave less attention to foreign affairs.
 - (E) The party in power left office peacefully.