

Chapter 7

The First Republic, 1776-1789

Practice Test

1. All of the following are true about the rebels of Shays's Rebellion EXCEPT:
 - A) Many of them were vulnerable to the point of losing their farms
 - B) They felt overburdened by the taxes saddled upon them by the state legislature
 - C) A low supply of currency denied them the proper means for economic recovery
 - D) Frustration did not cause them to resent the policies and views of the elite
2. The Articles of Confederation were ratified in
 - A) 1780.
 - B) 1781.
 - C) 1783.
 - D) 1785.
3. When a Spanish officer, Francisco de Miranda, witnessed a war victory celebration in North Carolina, he was astonished by
 - A) the natural mixing of social classes at the affair.
 - B) the participants' lack of enthusiasm.
 - C) the absence of drinking as a form of celebration.
 - D) the fact that Americans still drank a toast to King George.
4. How many slaves gained freedom as a result of the war?
 - A) about 15,000
 - B) about 35,000
 - C) about 50,000
 - D) about 75,000
5. New York ended slavery in
 - A) 1772.
 - B) 1782.
 - C) 1785.
 - D) 1799.
6. As a result of the Revolution,
 - A) the number of free blacks increased dramatically.
 - B) the number of slaves in the South dropped.
 - C) slaves grew less bold in their efforts to gain freedom.
 - D) slaves stopped running away in the 1800's.

7. Between 1777 and 1784,
- A) many states allowed women the momentary right to vote.
 - B) most northern states accelerated their use of slavery.
 - C) slaveowners resorted to the use of Indian slaves.
 - D) most northern states ended slavery.
8. At the end of the war, a British officer observed, "they have made all their world their enemies by their attachment to us." Who does "they" refer to in this statement?
- A) Anglo-Americans who were Tories
 - B) Leaders of the American Revolution
 - C) Canadians who were loyal to England
 - D) Native Americans who lost England as an ally
9. Most state constitutions, put into effect by the end of 1777, included all of the following EXCEPT:
- A) the curbing of the powers of the governor in the states.
 - B) the establishment of annual elections as a norm.
 - C) a form of a bill of rights to set limits on government interference with private citizens.
 - D) a commitment to custom rather than written constitutions.
10. Which state constitution served as the model for those to follow?
- A) Pennsylvania
 - B) Georgia
 - C) New York
 - D) Connecticut
11. The most democratic constitution of the revolutionary period was passed in
- A) Pennsylvania.
 - B) New York.
 - C) South Carolina.
 - D) Massachusetts.
12. Framers of the Pennsylvania Constitution of 1776 established
- A) a constitutional monarchy.
 - B) a one-house legislature without an executive officer.
 - C) the right to vote for all people 21 or older.
 - D) a system which narrowed voting rights for the duration of the war.
13. A *unicameral* legislature is
- A) the dominant power in all constitutional monarchies.
 - B) a one-house system of government.
 - C) the foundation of federal republicanism.
 - D) the key ingredient of bicameral governments.

14. Under the Articles of Confederation, the American states were
- A) bound by strict statutes of economic and trade policies.
 - B) had little power compared to the national government.
 - C) subject to the rule of the national judiciary.
 - D) created as a loose association of autonomous states.
15. Under the Articles of Confederation, the national government could NOT
- A) raise an army.
 - B) conduct foreign affairs.
 - C) declare war.
 - D) negotiate with Native Americans.
16. The central forces behind the Articles of Confederation
- A) were mainly reluctant supporters of the Revolution.
 - B) feared the encroachment of a powerful, centralized government.
 - C) were Tories who sabotaged the American war effort.
 - D) asserted that the President should have final say on all matters.
17. By the end of the war, Continental money was
- A) actively invested in the London stock exchange.
 - B) used to effectively pay off the nation's war debts.
 - C) virtually worthless.
 - D) more valuable than the British pound.
18. The Bank of North America, the nation's first bank, was located in which city?
- A) New York
 - B) Boston
 - C) Philadelphia
 - D) none of the above
19. The leader of the economic nationalists was
- A) Thomas Jefferson.
 - B) Patrick Henry.
 - C) Robert Morris.
 - D) William Paterson.
20. After the Revolution, British merchants
- A) canceled all debts owed to them by American merchants.
 - B) continued to close its markets to American goods.
 - C) refused to sell goods to consumers in America.
 - D) eagerly accepted Continental money as a means of payment.

21. Within a year of the surrender of Great Britain, the American economy
- A) experienced the nation's first depression.
 - B) thrived due to subsidies from France.
 - C) experienced a surplus of exports over imports.
 - D) bolstered the strength of the small family farm.
22. The depression of the 1780s included all of the following EXCEPT:
- A) a stagnant economy.
 - B) a burdensome debt.
 - C) booming trade with North Americans.
 - D) a growing population.
23. In order to combat the mounting debt incurred by the war, debtors wanted states to issue paper money to settle their debts because
- A) they didn't have hard currency.
 - B) paper money was easier to procure.
 - C) paper money would have an inflationary effect, raising wages and the prices of farms commodities, and reducing the value of debts contracted in hard currency.
 - D) None of the above.
24. The _____ forced the Iroquois Confederacy of New York to cede half of its territory to the United States.
- A) Treaty of Fort Stanwix
 - B) Treaty of Fort McIntosh
 - C) Land Ordinance of 1785
 - D) Southwest Ordinance of 1790
25. The Northwest Ordinance applied to the national domain north of what river?
- A) Mississippi
 - B) Potomac
 - C) Ohio
 - D) St. Lawrence

When?

1. Which is the only event that happened during the Revolutionary War?
- A) Shays's Rebellion
 - B) the Virginia Plan is proposed
 - C) the Annapolis Convention convenes
 - D) the Articles of Confederation are proposed

2. All of the following happened after the British surrender in the Revolutionary War EXCEPT:

- A) the onset of an economic depression in America.
- B) Shays's Rebellion.
- C) large number of farmers in Massachusetts lost their land.
- D) states began writing their own constitutions.

3. What is the correct order of events?

- A) Bank of North America created, Shays's Rebellion, Constitution ratified
- B) Constitution ratified, Shays's Rebellion, Bank of North America created
- C) Shays's Rebellion, Bank of North America created, Constitution ratified
- D) Shays's Rebellion, Constitution ratified, Bank of North America created

4. Which event happened last?

- A) Constitutional Convention ends
- B) Bill of Rights enacted
- C) Shays's Rebellion
- D) Jay-Gardoqui Treaty defeated

Where?

Matching

Match the figure with his home state.

Alexander Hamilton
Roger Sherman
Robert Morris
Theophilus Parsons
George Mason
Edmund Randolph
John Hancock
James Madison
Patrick Henry
Edward Rutledge
James Monroe

New York
Massachusetts
Pennsylvania
Virginia
South Carolina
Connecticut

How and Why?

1. What characteristics define American republicanism?
2. What was the major difference of opinion between Federalists and Antifederalists?
3. What sort of men made up the membership of the Constitutional Convention?
4. Why did Southerners vehemently oppose the Jay-Gardoqui Treaty?

5. What motivations caused the creation of the Bank of North America?

6. Compare and contrast the major differences between the United States Constitution and the State Constitution of Pennsylvania created in 1776.

7. Explain why the Great Compromise was adapted over the New Jersey Plan.

8. What major problems did the young republic face after its victory over Great Britain? How did these problems motivate members of the elite to call for a federal constitution?

9. Support the following statement that, to you, best expresses the creation of the Constitution.

“The creation of the Constitution represented...

- 1) ...a remarkable example of constructive compromise.”
- 2) ...great vision for the nation’s future by the men who created it.”
- 3) ...a successful attempt by the commercial elite to place themselves in power.”
- 4) ...accommodation of both conservative and liberal visions of republicanism.”

10. The Virginia Plan replaced the Confederation Congress. List and explain two factors that differed from the Confederation Congress.