

**“The Critical Period”**

---

1. **The debate between the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists concerning the ratification of the Constitution mainly concerned**
    - a) allegiance to European allies
    - b) power of the states over power of a central government
    - c) slavery in the new nation
    - d) judicial review
    - e) a Bank of the United States
  2. **Americans who were most likely to approve of the Articles of Confederation were**
    - a) wary of a central government wielding too much power
    - b) against strong states' rights
    - c) New England Merchants
    - d) enlightened members of the Northern elite
    - e) anti-slave Quakers
  3. **The Great Compromise (Connecticut Compromise) provided for**
    - a) a balance of power between the states and the federal government
    - b) checks and balances among the three branches of government
    - c) complete abandonment of the Articles of Confederation
    - d) a plan for apportionment of congressional representatives
    - e) the levying of income taxes
  4. **Shay's Rebellion worked to convince many Americans that**
    - a) excise taxes should be lowered
    - b) the United States needed to have a stronger relationship with France
    - c) frontier settlers should arm themselves against British troops in the West
    - d) the central government of the United States should be stronger
    - e) Native American tribes could not be trusted
  5. **Originally, the convention that led to the drafting of the Constitution was called to**
    - a) scrap the Articles and begin anew
    - b) establish more stringent foreign policy
    - c) create a system to handle disputes with Native Americans
    - d) finalize the independence of the nation from Britain
    - e) revise the Articles of Confederation
  6. **“Among the numerous advantages promised by a well constructed Union, none deserves to be more accurately developed than its tendency to break and control the violence of faction” - James Madison, Federalist 10, 1787**  
**In the quote above, James Madison is warning against the danger of**
    - a) states losing power to the federal government
    - b) a “mobocracy”
    - c) political parties
    - d) an overpowering executive branch
    - e) voting rights for the uneducated
-

**“The Critical Period”**

---

7. “...and he [the president] shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ... judges to the Supreme Court...”  
The passage above from the Constitution best illustrates the concept of
- the power of the purse
  - executive privilege
  - checks and balances
  - judicial review
  - due process
8. Which of the following events occurred under the government of the Articles of Confederation?
- The repeal of the Stamp Act
  - Shay’s Rebellion
  - The Whiskey Rebellion
  - Daniel Boone’s first trip to Kentucky
  - The Boston Massacre
9. Under the Articles of Confederation, sovereignty was in the hands of the
- executive
  - Congress
  - states
  - town meetings
  - revolutionary army
10. Which of the following acts established the concept of surveying land into six-mile townships and the sale of land at public auction?
- Homestead Act
  - Pacific Railway Act
  - Land Act of 1796
  - Desert Land Act
  - Surplus Revenue Act
11. In considering the writing of the Constitution, which of the following events occurred last?
- The rejection of the Articles of Confederation
  - The presentation of the Connecticut Compromise
  - The introduction of the Virginia Plan
  - The election of Washington as chairman
  - The offering of the New Jersey Plan
12. A person supporting the concept of implied power in regard to the U.S. Constitution would be a believer in
- limited executive power
  - strict constructionism
  - Jeffersonianism
  - loose constructionism
  - states’ rights
13. According to the Constitution, in an impeachment trial of a president
- the evidence against the president should be gathered by an independent council
  - the president may be impeached by a majority vote of the Senate
  - punishment for an impeached and guilty president is removal from office and disqualification to hold other offices
  - witnesses against the president must be questioned before the entire Senate
  - the HOR must approve the Articles of Impeachment by two-thirds vote
14. Which of the following groups includes individuals both of whom supported the ratification of the U.S. Constitution by the states.?
- Thomas Jefferson and Patrick Henry
  - Alexander Hamilton and Patrick Henry
  - James Madison and Alexander Hamilton
  - Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson
-

**“The Critical Period”**

---

e) James Madison and Daniel Webster

**15. “To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States” has been referred to as the**

- a) elastic clause
- b) Bill of Rights
- c) commerce clause
- d) Power of the Purse
- e) checks and balances clause

**16. At the Constitutional Convention there was no need to compromise on the issue of**

- a) the counting of population in the thirteen states
  - b) the method of representation in the Senate and House of Representatives
  - c) the interests of small and large states
  - d) the method of election of the president
  - e) the role of Congress in declaring war and raising an army
-