

CHAPTER SIX THE CONSTITUTION AND THE NEW REPUBLIC

Objectives

A thorough study of Chapter Six should enable the student to understand:

1. The groups that advocated a stronger national government and how they probably achieved their objective.
2. The origin of the Constitutional Convention, who the delegates were, how well they represented the people, and how they were able to achieve a consensus.
3. The historical debate concerning the motives of the delegates to the Constitutional Convention.
4. Federalism and how the Constitution is designed to make it work.
5. The importance of The Federal Papers in the ratification struggle, and their significance in the years since.
6. The effectiveness of George Washington's solutions to the problems of the presidency, and how Washington, as its first occupant, affected the office and the nation.
7. The financial program of Alexander Hamilton, and its contribution to the success of the new government.
8. The ways in which the weak new nation coped with international problems, and the importance of such events as Washington's decision for neutrality and the "quasi-war" with France.
9. The emergence of political parties, their political philosophies, and their influence through the election of 1800.

Main Themes

1. How and why the Constitution replaced the Articles of Confederation.
2. How differing views of what the nation should become led to the rise of America's first political parties.
3. The way in which the new United States was able to establish itself as a nation in the eyes of foreign powers and of its own people.
4. The rise and fall of the Federalist Party.

TERMS, CONCEPTS, NAMES

Society of Cincinnati	Quasi War with France	The Bank of the United States
Alexander Hamilton	XYZ Affair	Hamilton's bank bill
James Madison	Alien and Sedition Acts	"The first party system"
The Annapolis Convention	Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions	Whiskey Rebellion
The Virginia Plan	Federalists/Anti-Federalists	Bill of Rights
The New Jersey Plan	<u>The Federalist Papers</u>	"Citizen Genet"
"The Great Compromise"	The ratification process	Jay's Treaty
Three-Fifths Compromise	The Judiciary Act of 1789	Pinckney's Treaty
Checks and balances	"Funding the debt"	"Revolution of 1800"
Separation of powers	Assumption of state debts	Aaron Burr
The Federal structure		"Midnight appointments"
Washington's Farewell Address		

Identification

Identify each of the following, and explain, why it is important, within the context of the chapter.

1. Society of the Cincinnati
2. the "Indian menace"
3. Annapolis Conference
4. Virginia Plan
5. New Jersey Plan
6. "Great Compromise"
7. three-fifths formula
8. Antifederalists
9. The Federalist Papers
10. Bill of Rights
11. Tenth Amendment
12. Judiciary Act of 1789
13. Assumption Bill
14. Hamilton's "Report on Manufacturers"
15. Hamilton's bank bill
16. Whiskey Rebellion
17. a "nation within a nation"
18. Citizen Genet
19. Jay's Treaty
20. Pinckney's Treaty
21. Washington's "Farewell Address"
22. XYZ Affair
23. Alien and Sedition Acts
24. Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions
25. Aaron Burr
26. Judiciary Act of 1801
27. "midnight appointments"

MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

Circle the letter of the response which best answers the question or completes the statement.

1. By 1786, even defenders of the Articles of Confederation accepted the fact that which of the following needed to be strengthened?
 - a. The power to tax.
 - b. The executive.
 - c. The court system.
 - d. The army.
2. By the mid-1780s, advocates of a stronger central government included:
 - a. military veterans disgruntled by the refusal of Congress to fund their pensions.
 - b. American manufacturers upset with the imposition of high national tariffs.
 - c. creditors who demanded an inflation of the nation's money supply.
 - d. investors who wanted Confederation debts repudiated.
3. Which of the following was not a characteristic of the men who attended the Constitutional Convention in 1787?
 - a. They represented the great property interests.
 - b. They were relatively young.
 - c. They believed in democracy.
 - d. They were well educated.
4. The most significant division in the Constitutional Convention was between:
 - a. slave and free states.
 - b. large and small states.
 - c. eastern and western interests.
 - d. agricultural and manufacturing interests.
5. James Madison's Virginia Plan proposed:
 - a. revision and strengthening of the Articles of Confederation.
 - b. larger influence within a new national government for the richer and more populous states.
 - c. a unicameral national legislature with equal representation for the states.
 - d. a bicameral national legislature with state representatives in both houses chosen by popular vote.
6. The most important issue left unaddressed when the Constitutional Convention adjourned was:
 - a. the question of counting slaves for representation.
 - b. whether to have an executive or not.
 - c. the absence of a list of individual rights.
 - d. the question of the power of the national government to tax.
7. The Constitution's most distinctive feature was its:
 - a. "separation of powers" with "checks and balances."
 - b. system for the direct election of the executive.
 - c. lack of a national judicial system.
 - d. single house legislature.
8. Which of the following was not addressed by the first Congress under the new Constitution?
 - a. A Bill of Rights.
 - b. A federal court system.
 - c. An executive department.
 - d. The role of political parties in the election of a president.
9. To prevent an "excess of democracy" and the tyranny of mob rule, the Constitution restricted direct popular election to:
 - a. the president.
 - b. federal judges.
 - c. senators.
 - d. representatives.
10. Which of the following was not a belief of Alexander Hamilton?
 - a. The best leaders are those democratically elected.
 - b. A stable and effective government required an elite ruling class.
 - c. The new government needed the support of the wealthy and powerful.
 - d. A permanent national debt was desirable.
11. Small farmers, who comprised the majority of the population, opposed Hamilton's plan on the grounds that it:
 - a. taxed them excessively.
 - b. favored a small, wealthy elite.
 - c. created too many government offices.
 - d. put power in the hands of slaveholders.
 - e. achieved both a. and b.
 - f. achieved both c. and d.
12. President Washington helped stabilize the western frontier by:
 - a. putting down the Whiskey Rebellion.
 - b. allowing existing states to incorporate additional land claims.
 - c. refusing to bargain with Indian resistance leaders.
 - d. relieving General "Mad Anthony" Wayne of his command.
13. Jefferson and his followers believed the Federalists were creating a political party because they were:
 - a. using their offices to reward supporters and win allies.
 - b. forming local associations to strengthen their stand in local communities.
 - c. working to establish a national network of influence.
 - d. doing all of the above.
14. Which of the following was not a belief held by Jefferson and his followers?
 - a. The ordinary farmer-citizen could, if properly educated, be trusted to govern through elected representatives.
 - b. Urban people posed a danger to a republic, because they could easily become a lawless mob.
 - c. The best citizen was one who tilled his own soil.
 - d. Commercial activity was a danger to the republic.

15. Under the Constitution, the status of the western Indian tribes was:
- not clearly defined.
 - that of independent nations.
 - that of conquered nations.
 - the same as states.
16. Although the treaty between England and the United States that John Jay negotiated in 1794 fell short of his instructions, it did:
- little to improve commercial relations with England.
 - give America undisputed sovereignty over the entire Northwest.
 - end the impressment of American soldiers.
 - indicate that the United States and France were not going to war.
17. In the election of 1796:
- Thomas Jefferson was the choice of southern Federalists.
 - the Federalist Party united behind Adams.
 - George Washington took an active role.
 - the Federalist Party divided when southern Federalists refused to support Adams.
18. Republicans pinned their hopes for a reversal of the Alien and Sedition Acts on the:
- Supreme Court.
 - state legislatures.
 - House of Representatives.
 - Army of the United States.
19. Which of the following is not true of the campaign and election of 1800?
- It was probably the ugliest in American history.
 - Parties and party organization played an important role.
 - It underscored problems in the method of electing a president.
 - It resulted in a clear victory for the winning candidate.
20. The Federalists made a last gasp attempt to maintain power by:
- repealing the Alien and Sedition Acts.
 - supporting Aaron Burr for President.
 - creating new federal courts and judges.
 - plotting a revolution to prevent the election of Jefferson.