

## UNIT 2 – THE CONSTITUTION AND A NEW NATION

Name:

DUE: OCTOBER 9<sup>th</sup>!

1. **Articles of Confederation** – America’s **first governing document**. The authors purposely made the **central govt weak** and gave power to the states because they did not want the same strong central govt they had under the British. The central govt **could not establish taxes**.
2. **Land Ordinance / Northwest Ordinance** – The Land Ordinance (1785) and the Northwest Ordinance (1787) are considered achievements under the Articles of Confederation because **they established processes for settling western territories and creating new states**.
3. **Shays’ Rebellion** – Shays’ Rebellion (1786) became a concern for many national leaders because it **exposed fundamental weaknesses** in government under the **Articles of Confederation** and convinced many Americans of the **need for a stronger national government**.
4. **Constitutional Convention of 1787** – The framers of the Constitution held this convention to **revise the Articles of Confederation** and create a new governing document that would **establish a stronger national government**. Determining state representation was a major issue.
5. **Great Compromise** – Created a **bicameral (two house) Congress** with a **Senate** (equal rep which makes small states like NJ happy) and **House of Reps** (Rep based on population which makes big states like VA happy). This **solved a dispute over representation in the govt**.
6. **Three-Fifths Compromise** – This compromise resolved a conflict over the **counting of enslaved persons for representation** in the House of Reps. Slaves were counted as 3/5 of a person, which **gave more representation to Southern states** because they had more slaves.
7. **Federalists vs. Anti-Federalists** – Federalists wanted to **ratify (approve) the Constitution** because it created a strong central government. **Anti-Federalists wanted the states to keep more power** and they worried that a strong central government might violate citizen’s rights.
8. **Federalist Papers** – The primary purpose of the *Federalist Papers* (a series of essays written by Federalists in favor of the Constitution) was to **encourage ratification of the US Constitution**.
9. **Anti-Federalists and the Bill of Rights** – The Anti-Federalists opposed ratification of the Constitution because it lacked specific protection of individuals’ rights. **The Bill of Rights was added to the Constitution to persuade the Anti-Federalists to support ratification**.
10. **Bill of Rights** – The first ten amendments to the Constitution are known as **the Bill of Rights**. The Bill of Rights was added to the Constitution to **ensure that individual rights are protected**. First Amendment: **Freedom of speech, religion, the press, assembly**.
11. **Washington’s Presidency** – Actions and policies of the Government under President George Washington generally resulted in **the strengthening of the Federal Government**.
12. **Whiskey Rebellion** – Washington led troops to Pennsylvania to end a farmer uprising against taxes, which displayed that **the power of the federal govt had been strengthened**. (Under the Articles of Confederation federal govt had not been able to respond to Shays’ Rebellion.)
13. **Presidential Cabinet** – President George Washington set a precedent for all future presidents by **creating a cabinet of advisors**. The creation of the presidential cabinet is an example of **the unwritten constitution**.
14. **Unwritten Constitution** – The unwritten constitution is best defined as the **practices of the government that are based on custom and tradition**. Examples of the Unwritten Constitution include: **presidential cabinet, political parties, and judicial review**.
15. **Proclamation of Neutrality / Farewell Address** – Washington pursued a policy of neutrality because he believed that **the US needed time to gain economic and military strength**. In his Farewell Address, Washington **advised the nation to avoid foreign alliances**.
16. **Alexander Hamilton / National Bank** – Alexander Hamilton, the first Secretary of the Treasury, proposed the creation of a national bank to **improve the economic position of the US government**.
17. **Strict vs. Loose Interpretation of the Constitution** – Jefferson and Hamilton differed on whether to apply a **strict (follow the rules exactly) or loose (bend the rules)** interpretation of the Constitution. **Jefferson thought creating a national bank was unconstitutional**.
18. **First Political Parties** – Conflicts between Jeffersonians and Hamiltonians during the national bank debate **led directly to the start of the first political parties**.
19. **Alien and Sedition Acts / KY and VA Resolutions** – Because they believed the Alien and Sedition Acts (laws forbidding speech against the government) were unconstitutional, the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions **claimed that states had the right to disregard the federal law**.
20. **John Marshall / The Marshall Court** – Under Chief Justice John Marshall, the Supreme Court strengthened its authority by **applying judicial review to state and national laws**. Many of Marshall’s decisions **increased the power of the federal government over the states**.
21. **Marbury v. Madison** – The *Marbury v. Madison* decision, made by the Marshall Court, established the power of **judicial review**. Judicial review is not specifically in the Constitution, but is **part of the unwritten constitution** because of the precedent established in this case.
22. **McCulloch v. Maryland / Gibbons v. Ogden** – The *McCulloch v. Maryland* decision stated that **federal law is supreme over state law**. *Gibbons v. Ogden* addressed the issue of **regulation of interstate commerce**. Both cases **strengthened federal power over the states**.
23. **Louisiana Purchase / Great Plains** – When President T. Jefferson purchased the Louisiana Territory, it **doubled the size of the US** and added the Great Plains. **The Great Plains are a large area of grasslands** that stretch from the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains.
24. **Mississippi River / New Orleans** – The Louisiana Purchase gave the US **full control of the Mississippi River and the port of New Orleans**. This helped **farmers in the Ohio River Valley** because they could now **ship goods down the river to the Gulf of Mexico**.
25. **Strict vs. Loose Interpretation of the Constitution** – President T. Jefferson contradicted his belief of a **strict interpretation** of the Constitution with the Louisiana Purchase because the Constitution does not specifically give the President power to buy territory.
26. **Lewis and Clark** – Lewis and Clark **explored the Louisiana Purchase to search for a possible route to the Pacific Ocean**. Their expedition **increased understanding of the Louisiana Territory**.
27. **War of 1812** – This war has been called the “Second War for American Independence” because the **British govt had never fully respected the US as a free nation** (the British used “impressment” to kidnap American sailors and supported Native Americans in western territories).
28. **Erie Canal** – The Erie Canal **connected the Great Lakes and the Midwest to markets on the Atlantic Coast**. The canal aided the economic development to the US by **lowering the cost of shipping goods from the Midwest to the Atlantic coast**.
29. **Monroe Doctrine** – The Monroe Doctrine (1823) was established mainly because the US wanted to **warn Europe against any further colonization in Latin America and the Caribbean** and wanted to **expand US influence in the Western Hemisphere**.

**Directions:** After reviewing the key terms, use the spaces below to record a definition in your own words for each term.

1. Articles of Confederation
2. Land Ordinance / Northwest Ordinance
3. Shays' Rebellion
4. Constitutional Convention of 1787
5. Great Compromise
6. Three-Fifths Compromise
7. Federalists vs. Anti-Federalists
8. Federalist Papers
9. Anti-Federalists and the Bill of Rights
10. Bill of Rights
11. Washington's Presidency
12. Whiskey Rebellion
13. Presidential Cabinet
14. Unwritten Constitution
15. Proclamation of Neutrality / Farewell Address
16. Alexander Hamilton / National Bank
17. Strict vs. Loose Interpretation of the Constitution
18. First Political Parties
19. Alien and Sedition Acts / KY and VA Resolutions
20. John Marshall / The Marshall Court
21. <i>Marbury v. Madison</i>
22. <i>McCulloch v. Maryland</i> / <i>Gibbons v. Ogden</i>
23. Louisiana Purchase / Great Plains
24. Mississippi River / New Orleans
25. Strict vs. Loose Interpretation of the Constitution
26. Lewis and Clark
27. War of 1812
28. Erie Canal
29. Monroe Doctrine

# Unit 2 Take-Home Exam Answer Sheet

**Directions:** Use the key-term definitions to answer the questions on the following pages. Record your answers in the spaces below. The definitions and the take-home exam answers are **due on October 9<sup>th</sup>**, the day of the **Unit 2 Exam**.

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- 1) The primary purpose of the Articles of Confederation was to
  1. provide revenues for the national government
  2. establish the basic framework of the national government
  3. give the national government the power to regulate interstate commerce
  4. guarantee a bill of rights to protect citizens from the national government
- 2) Why did the authors of the Articles of Confederation create a weak central government?
  1. They lacked an understanding of state problems.
  2. They anticipated the threat of foreign invasion.
  3. They relied on advice from royal governors.
  4. They feared the kind of rule experienced under the British monarchy.
- 3) Which idea guided the development of the Articles of Confederation?
  1. A strong central government would threaten the rights of the people.
  2. All the people should be granted the right to vote.
  3. Most power should rest with the judicial branch.
  4. Only the central government would have the power to levy taxes.
- 4) The Land Ordinance of 1785 and the Northwest Ordinance of 1787 are considered achievements under the Articles of Confederation because they
  1. established processes for settling and governing the western territories
  2. settled boundary disputes with Great Britain and Spain
  3. provided the basic methods of collecting taxes and coining money
  4. created a system of state and federal courts
- 5) Shays' Rebellion (1786) became a concern for many national leaders because it
  1. indicated there would be future conflicts over the spread of slavery
  2. exposed fundamental weaknesses in government under the Articles of Confederation
  3. pointed to the need for federal government regulation of interstate commerce
  4. showed that frontier settlements were vulnerable to raids by Native American Indians
- 6) The main reason the Articles of Confederation were replaced as the basis of the United States government was that they
  1. lacked provision for a national congress
  2. declared that political protests were unconstitutional
  3. failed to give the central government enough power to govern effectively
  4. placed too many restrictions on the activities of state governments
- 7) The writers of the Constitution corrected an economic weakness under the Articles of Confederation when they
  1. created an executive branch headed by the president
  2. granted the president the authority to negotiate treaties
  3. created a two-house legislature
  4. granted Congress the power to levy and collect taxes
- 8) What was the primary reason for holding the Constitutional Convention of 1787?
  1. outlaw slavery in both the North and the South
  2. place taxes on imports and exports
  3. revise the Articles of Confederation
  4. reduce the power of the federal government
- 9) At the Constitutional Convention of 1787, a major obstacle to drafting a new constitution was the
  1. disagreement between the states over representation in Congress
  2. controversy over the separation between church and state
  3. delegates' lack of talent and lack of government experience
  4. hostility of the Federalists
- 10) During the Constitutional Convention of 1787, the plans for Congress proposed by delegates from New Jersey and Virginia differed mainly over the issue of
  1. life terms of office or short terms of office
  2. appointed legislators or elected legislators
  3. equal state representation or representation based on population
  4. power to check other branches or power limited to lawmaking
- 11) Disagreement at the Constitutional Convention of 1787 over the Virginia and New Jersey plans was resolved by a compromise that
  1. guaranteed continuation of the slave trade for at least twenty more years
  2. limited the power of the federal government to wage war
  3. provided for construction of a new national capital in the south
  4. created a bicameral Congress made up of a Senate and a House of Representatives
- 12) The Three-fifths Compromise was included in the Constitution to resolve a conflict over the
  1. counting of enslaved persons in relation to taxation and representation
  2. reimbursement of plantation owners for runaway slaves
  3. number of votes needed to approve a treaty in the Senate
  4. number of states needed to ratify a proposed amendment

- 13) In terms of representation in the U.S. Congress, which state benefited most from the three-fifths compromise reached at the Constitutional Convention of 1787?
1. Massachusetts
  2. New Jersey
  3. New York
  4. Virginia
- 14) In 1788 and 1789, a major controversy between the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists focused on
1. expansion of slavery into the territories
  2. the wisdom of creating a two-house legislature
  3. division of power among different levels of government
  4. the issue of allowing women the right to vote
- 15) *The Federalist Papers* were a series of newspaper articles published in 1787 and 1788 to win support for the
1. right of the colonies to rebel against Great Britain
  2. right of a state to secede from the Union
  3. ratification of the United States Constitution
  4. construction of an interstate canal system
- 16) A major reason the Anti-Federalists opposed the ratification of the United States Constitution was because the Constitution
1. changed the balance of power between the state and national governments
  2. created a national bank
  3. lacked a provision for a federal court system
  4. failed to provide for the direct election of members of the House of Representatives
- 17) Another major reason Anti-Federalists opposed ratification of the Constitution was because they believed
1. amending the Constitution was too easy
  2. too much power was given to the states
  3. a federal court system would be too weak
  4. individual rights were not adequately protected
- 18) Those who supported the ratification of the United States Constitution promised to add a bill of rights in order to
1. encourage economic development
  2. persuade the Anti-Federalists to accept the Constitution
  3. prevent the return of English control over the new nation
  4. increase the power of the National Government over the states
- 19) Actions and policies of the Government under President George Washington generally resulted in the
1. establishment of strong political ties with other nations
  2. strengthening of the Federal Government
  3. liberation of many enslaved persons
  4. failure to create a sound financial program for the country
- 20) Which action during Washington's administration led to the Whiskey Rebellion in western Pennsylvania?
1. passage of a new tax
  2. establishment of a presidential cabinet
  3. creation of the Bank of the United States
  4. ban on slavery in the Northwest Territory
- 21) The outcome of the Whiskey Rebellion (1794) strengthened the authority of the
1. state governors
  2. territorial legislatures
  3. national government
  4. local police
- 22) President George Washington set a precedent for all future presidents by
1. appointing a career soldier to be Secretary of War
  2. choosing a friend to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
  3. campaigning actively for the office
  4. creating a cabinet of advisors
- 23) The creation of the presidential cabinet and political parties are examples of
1. the unwritten constitution
  2. separation of powers
  3. the elastic clause
  4. judicial review
- 24) The unwritten constitution is best defined as the
1. amendments to the United States Constitution
  2. powers that the Constitution reserves for the states
  3. powers that the Constitution denies to Congress and to the states
  4. practices of the government that are based on custom and tradition
- 25) President George Washington pursued a foreign policy of neutrality during his administration primarily because he believed that
1. the United States needed time to gain economic and military strength
  2. treaties were prohibited by the Constitution
  3. the United States should not expand by force
  4. alliances should be established with both France and England
- 26) In his Farewell Address, President George Washington warned against establishing alliances with European countries because he was concerned primarily about
1. restrictions on trade with Latin America
  2. French colonization of the Caribbean
  3. United States involvement in foreign wars
  4. protection of the western frontier

- 27) One major reason that Alexander Hamilton proposed a national bank was to
1. help state governments collect taxes
  2. improve the economic position of the United States government
  3. make loans available to owners of small farms
  4. reduce foreign investment in the United States
- 28) One reason James Madison and Thomas Jefferson objected to Alexander Hamilton's financial policies was that they believed
1. a laissez-faire policy would not help the country's economy
  2. the establishment of a national bank was unconstitutional
  3. the government should encourage industrial development
  4. high tariffs were needed to protect America's economic interests
- 29) On the issue of creating a national bank, Secretary of State Thomas Jefferson and Secretary of the Treasury Alexander Hamilton differed on whether to
1. apply a strict or loose interpretation of the Constitution
  2. establish a tariff to raise revenue
  3. use deposits to finance a new navy
  4. issue loans to farmers
- 30) Conflicts between Jeffersonians and Hamiltonians during President George Washington's first administration led directly to the
1. end of the Era of Good Feelings
  2. decision to replace the Articles of Confederation
  3. addition of the elastic clause to the Constitution
  4. start of the first political parties
- 31) • Alien and Sedition Acts  
• Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions  
These pieces of legislation reflected the conflict between
1. Congress and the president
  2. states' rights and federal supremacy
  3. the military and the civilian government
  4. the United States Supreme Court and state courts
- 32) Under Chief Justice John Marshall, the Supreme Court strengthened its authority by
1. changing the operation of the electoral college
  2. applying judicial review to state and national laws
  3. increasing the number of Justices on the Court
  4. expanding the freedoms included in the first amendment
- 33) What was a significant effect of Supreme Court decisions under Chief Justice John Marshall (1801–1835)?
1. The powers of the federal government were increased.
  2. The extension of slavery was limited.
  3. The president's use of the veto power was restricted.
  4. The states were given more control over interstate commerce.
- 34) What was one outcome of the Supreme Court decision in *Marbury v. Madison* (1803)?
1. State governments could now determine the constitutionality of federal laws.
  2. Congress expanded its delegated powers.
  3. The principle of judicial review was established.
  4. A method to approve treaties was developed.
- 35) What was one result of the Supreme Court's decision in *Gibbons v. Ogden*?
1. The rights of accused individuals were expanded.
  2. The power of the judicial branch was limited.
  3. The Court declined to hear cases involving disputes between states.
  4. The power of the federal government over interstate commerce was strengthened.
- 36) The Supreme Court decisions in *McCulloch v. Maryland*, *Gibbons v. Ogden*, and *Wabash v. Illinois* dealt with
1. freedom of speech
  2. equal protection under the law
  3. the supremacy of the national government
  4. the rights of labor unions
- 37) A major foreign policy success of President Thomas Jefferson's administration was the
1. purchase of the Louisiana Territory
  2. support for the Alien and Sedition Acts
  3. victory in the war of 1812
  4. passage of the Embargo Act
- 38) What effect did the Louisiana Purchase have on the United States?
1. It enabled the United States to use the port of San Francisco.
  2. It brought Texas into the Union.
  3. It doubled the size of the nation.
  4. It created an alliance between the United States and Great Britain.
- 39) Which geographic area was added to the United States by the Louisiana Purchase?
1. Appalachian Mountains
  2. Great Plains
  3. Columbia River Valley
  4. Piedmont Plateau

- 40) Which geographic advantage did the United States gain by purchasing the Louisiana Territory from France in 1803?
1. warm-water ports on the Atlantic coast
  2. rich fishing areas in the Great Lakes
  3. vast coal reserves in the region west of Pennsylvania
  4. full control of the Mississippi River
- 41) Since the late 1700s, the Mississippi River has been a vital waterway because it
1. divided the northern territories from the southern territories
  2. allowed American farmers direct access to Canadian markets
  3. connected the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean
  4. provided farmers and merchants an outlet to the Gulf of Mexico
- 42) Which group benefited most from the United States acquisition of the port of New Orleans?
1. farmers in the Ohio River Valley
  2. Native American Indians in the Southwest
  3. fur trappers in the Columbia River Valley
  4. gold miners in northern California
- 43) In deciding to purchase the Louisiana Territory, President Thomas Jefferson had to overcome the problem of
1. obtaining the support of Western settlers
  2. passing the constitutional amendment necessary to authorize the purchase
  3. contradicting his belief in a strict interpretation of the Constitution
  4. avoiding a possible war with England over the purchase
- 44) On what grounds would strict constructionists of the United States Constitution have questioned the purchase of the Louisiana Territory?
1. It violated the guarantee of states' rights.
  2. The president was not specifically given the power to purchase new land.
  3. Congress was opposed to expansion west of the Mississippi River.
  4. The Constitution applied only to the original thirteen states.
- 45) A major reason President Thomas Jefferson authorized the Lewis and Clark expedition was to
1. claim California for the United States
  2. explore a possible route to the Pacific ocean
  3. remove British outposts from United States land
  4. establish settlements in the Southwest
- 46) The War of 1812 has been called the "Second War for American Independence" primarily because the
1. British blocked United States access to the port of New Orleans
  2. United States continued to resist taxes imposed by Great Britain
  3. British government had never fully respected the United States as a free nation
  4. United States and Great Britain had not signed a peace treaty after the Revolutionary War
- 47) What was an immediate effect of the completion of the Erie Canal in 1825?
1. Prices increased for food products along the Atlantic Coast.
  2. Farmers could more easily ship grain to eastern markets.
  3. A territorial conflict began with Canada over the Great Lakes.
  4. Railroads were forced to reduce their shipping rates.
- 48) The Erie Canal contributed to the development of the United States by
1. linking the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Coast
  2. eliminating the need for railroads
  3. becoming the major trade route to California
  4. allowing southern planters to ship their cotton westward
- 49) In 1823, the Monroe Doctrine was established mainly because the United States wanted to
1. keep control of Alaska and Hawaii
  2. establish more colonies in Latin America
  3. support England's attempt to keep its empire in Central America
  4. warn Europe against any further colonization in Latin America and the Caribbean
- 50) Washington's Proclamation of Neutrality (1793), Jefferson's Embargo Act (1807), and the Monroe Doctrine (1823) were all efforts to
1. avoid political conflicts with European nations
  2. directly support European revolutions
  3. aid Great Britain in its war against France
  4. promote military alliances