**Chapter 7 - Hard Realities for a New Nation**

1. Which of the following statements accurately characterizes American trade during the Revolutionary War?

a. The American colonies actively traded with France, Holland and Spain until 1778, when trade was hampered by British blockades.

b. British blockades hampered the trade activities of first Northern and later Southern ports.

c. American trade remained at pre-war levels.

d. Decreases in imports led to increases in domestic production of textiles, beer and other products.

e. Both b and c are correct.

2. What was *not* one of the problems of the Articles of Confederation?

a. It did not allow the federal government to tax.

b. It did not give the federal government sufficient power to define international relationships.

c. It could not keep the states together as a political union.

d. It did not give the federal government the sole right to mint coins.

3. Which is an accurate description of the Revolution?

a. It never had majority support.

b. Two-thirds of the population either opposed it or did nothing to support it.

c. It became a popular war, maintaining widespread popular support after 1776.

d. Both a and b are correct.

e. None of the above are correct.

4. The Continental Congress faced several constraints in its effort to finance the Revolutionary War. The largest source of funds for the War was

a. excise taxes.

b. domestic bond sales.

c. borrowing from foreign powers, such as France.

d. printing money.

5. The hyperinflation of the Revolutionary War period was in part caused by the issuance of paper money with a face value in the \_\_\_\_\_\_ of dollars.

a. millions

b. tens of millions

c. hundreds of millions

d. billions of dollars

6. The hyperinflation of the Revolutionary War period

a. persisted throughout the 19th century because of over-issue of paper money by the states.

b. has been exaggerated; prices were, in fact, quite moderate during the War.

c. was severe, but short-lived; prices returned to normal levels following the War.

d. was accelerated by the repudiation of most wartime-issued paper money following the War.

7. Having sided with the British during the Revolution, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lost much of their land and position in America after the War.

a. Iroquois

b. French

c. Mexicans

d. Sioux

8. Which of the following responsibilities did the Constitution *not* give to the federal government?

a. The right to set laws on copyrights and patents.

b. The sole right to mint coins.

c. The right to establish post offices.

d. The authority to regulate interstate commerce.

e. The right to tax income.

9. The Constitution

a. empowers each state to negotiate its own treaties with foreign governments.

b. empowers Congress to pay off all public debts, including those incurred by the states.

c. allows for states to set tariffs on goods imported from another state.

d. allows only Congress to set tariffs on goods moving from one state to another.

10. What was *not* one of the Constitutional compromises about slavery?

a. Limited the importation of slaves to 20 years.

b. Northern states had to abide by the Southern states’ slavery laws.

c. Prevented imported slaves from being taxed.

d. Slaves counted a 60% of a person for congressional representation.

11. The writings of the 18th century economist \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ greatly influenced Constitutional provisions regarding private property rights.

a. John Maynard Keynes

b. Alfred Marshall

c. Adam Smith

d. John Hicks

12. What generated the *most* revenue for the U.S. government in the first 20 years after the Revolution?

a. Income taxes

b. Property taxes

c. Tariffs on goods imported from other nations

d. Inheritance taxes

e. Taxes on products shipped between states

13. During the period following the Revolution,

a. the populations of the major cities increased dramatically.

b. per capita exports decreased slightly for the southern states.

c. per capita exports decreased sharply for the southern states.

d. on average, per capita exports increased.

14. Immediately following the Revolution,

a. America found itself outside the protection of the British empire.

b. trade alliances with both Spain and France began to crumble.

c. Spain placed severe restrictions on trade between its colonies and the U.S.

d. all American-built vessels were ineligible to trade with the British Empire.

e. All of the above are correct.

15. Post-Revolutionary trade data show that after 1790

a. U.S. trade with non-British areas of the Caribbean increased.

b. the export of food to the West Indies increased.

c. trade in the southern U.S. did not keep pace with population growth.

d. the U.S. exported tobacco to France and the Netherlands.

e. All of the above.

16. During the Napoleonic Wars (1793-1815)

a. America experienced periods of full employment.

b. urbanization increased sharply.

c. America bore the brunt of the mercantilist policies of both England and France.

d. Both a and c are correct.

e. Both a and b are correct.

17. Which of the following statements presents accurate information about the Napoleonic Wars (1793-1815)?

a. The major adversaries in the Wars were England and Canada.

b. The peace treaty that ended the Wars is known as the Essex Decision.

c. The Wars led to increased demand for American shipping services.

d. During the temporary peace of 1801-1803, demand for U.S. re-exports increased.

18. In 1774 the best estimate for the size of the overseas trade as a proportion of national income is:

a. 0-5%.

b. 15-20%.

c. about 50%.

d. 70-75%.