**[Chapter 9 The Confederation and the Constitution](http://apush3.tumblr.com/post/35863414516/chapter-9-the-confederation-and-the-constitution)**

1. Continental army officers attempting to form the Society of the Cincinnati were ridiculed for their lordly pretensions.

2. The American Revolution was an example of accelerated evolution rather than outright revolution.

3. The world’s first antislavery society was founded by Quakers in Philadelphia.

4. As part of the egalitarian movement of the American Revolution, several northern states abolished slavery.

5. Early signs of the abolitionist movement can be seen in the emancipation of some slaves.

6. The Founding Fathers failed to eliminate slavery because a fight over slavery might destroy national unity.

7. The struggle for divorce between religion and government proved fiercest in Virginia.

8. As a result of the Revolution’s emphasis on equality, all of the following were achieved:

a. The reduction of property qualifications for voting by most states

b. The growth of trade organizations for artisans and laborers.

c. The establishment of the world’s first antislavery society.

d. Abolishing medieval inheritance laws.

9. The most important outcome of the Revolution for white women was that they were elevated as special keepers of the nations’ conscience.

10. As written documents, the state constitutions were intended to represent a fundamental law superior to ordinary legislation.

11. As a means of ensuring that legislators stay in touch with the mood of the people, state constitutions required the annual election of legislators.

12. As a result of the Revolution, many state capitals were relocated westward to get them away from the haughty eastern seaports.

13. One reason that the United States avoided the frightful excesses and examples of the French Revolution is that cheap land was easily available.

14. It was highly significant to the course of future events that economic democracy preceded political democracy in the United States.

15. The economic status of the average American at the end of the Revolutionary War was probably worse than before the war.

16. Immediately after the Revolution, the new American nation’s greatest strength lay in its excellent political leadership.

17. The Second Continental Congress of Revolutionary days was little more than a conference of ambassadors with very limited power.

18. The Articles of Confederation were finally approved when all states claiming western lands surrendered them to the national government.

19. The major issue that delayed ratification of the Articles of Confederation concerned western lands.

20. The Articles of Confederation left Congress unable to enforce a tax-collection program.

21. A major strength of the Articles of Confederation was its presentation the ideal of a united nation.

22. The Northwest Ordinance of 1787 established a procedure for governing the Old Northwest territory.

23. One of the most farsighted provisions of the Northwest Ordinance of 1787 prohibited slavery in the Old Northwest.

24. The Land Ordinance of 1785 provided for all of the following:

a. Money from land sales should be used to pay off the national debt.

b. The land should be surveyed before its sale.

c. The territory should be divided into townships six miles square.

d. The sixteenth section should be sold to support education.

25. Know the following descriptions with the problem it presented for U.S. foreign relations following the Revolutionary War.

a. Britain-occupied a chain of trading forts in the Old Northwest

b. France-demanded repayment of wartime loans

c. Spain-controlled important trade routes from the interior of North America

d. Barbary Coast-threatened American commerce in the Mediterranean

26. After the Revolutionary War, both Britain and Spain prevented America from exercising effective control over about half of its total territory.

27. Shay’s Rebellion was provoked by foreclosures on the mortgages of backcountry farmers.

28. Shay’s Rebellion convinced many Americans of the need for a stronger central government.

29. Under the Articles of Confederation, the relationship between the thirteen states convinced many that a stronger central government was needed.

30. The debate between the supporters and critics of the Articles of confederation centered on how to reconcile states’ rights with strong national government.

31. The issue that finally touched off the movement toward the constitutional Convention was control of commerce.

32. By the time the Constitution was adopted in 1789, prosperity was beginning to return.

33. The Constitutional Convention was called to revise the Articles of Confederation.

34. Thomas Jefferson was not present at the constitutional Convention while Benjamin Franklin, James Madison, George Washington, and Alexander Hamilton were.

35. The delegate whose contributions to the Philadelphia Convention were so notable that he has been called the “Father of the Constitution” was James Madison.

36. The delegates at the Constitutional convention were concerned mainly with protecting America from its weaknesses abroad and its excesses at home.

37. Most of the delegates at the Constitutional Convention could best be labeled nationalists.

38. Motives of the delegates to the 1787 constitutional Convention in Philadelphia include all of the following:

a. To preserve the union

b. To forestall anarchy

c. To ensure the security of life and property

d. To curb unrestrained democracy

39. The “large-state plan” put forward in the Constitutional Convention based representation in the House and Senate on population.

40. The Great Compromise at the Constitutional Convention worked out an acceptable scheme for apportioning congressional representation.

41. Under the Constitution, the president of the United States was to be elected by a majority vote of the Electoral College.

42. The idea that all tax measures should start in the House was made to appease the big states with the most people.

43. The Constitutional Convention addressed the North-South controversy over slavery through the “three-fifths” compromise.

44. Continuation of the foreign slave trade until 1807 was a compromise made at the Constitutional Convention.

45. By their actions, the delegates to the Constitutional Convention manifested their common beliefs in all of the following ways:

a. Government by the consent of the governed

b. Checks and balances in government

c. The sanctity of private property

d. A stronger central government

46. The one branch of the government elected directly by the people is the House of Representatives.

47. The new Constitution established the idea that the only legitimate government was one based on the consent of the governed.

48. The ultimate guarantor of liberty and justice was the virtue of the people.

49. The delegates at the Constitutional Convention stipulated that the new Constitution be ratified by state conventions.

50. The Antifederalists camp included all of the following groups:

a. States’ rights supporters

b. Backcountry dwellers

c. Paper money advocates

d. Debtors

51. Probably the most alarming characteristic of the new Constitution to those who opposed it was the absence of a bill of rights.

52. Among other views, *The Federalist*, written during the ratification debate, argued that it was possible to extend a republican form of government over a large territory.

53. Antifederalists believe that the sovereignty of the people resided in the legislative branch of the central government.

54. The federalists believed that the sovereignty of the people resided in the executive, legislative, and judicial branch of the central government.

55. One of the enduring paradoxes of American history is that both liberals and conservatives have championed the heritage of democratic revolution.