

Chapter 5 Review Game

- The Second Continental Congress sent the Articles of Confederation to each state for ratification. What does ratification mean?
- a. adapt the Articles to the state's constitution.
- b. give their official approval to the Articles.
- c. make the Articles known to the population.

- After the Revolutionary War, the Americans grew angry with the British for
- a. not properly celebrating the United States independence
- b. removing the quartering of troops from homes
- c. unfair trade laws that placed a tariff on imported goods

- Which of the following is a weakness of the Articles of Confederation
- a. it could make (coin) money
- b. it could not impose taxes upon the states
- c. it could conduct foreign affairs

- In 1784, officials from which country closed the lower Mississippi, which the United States utilized to ship goods to eastern markets?
- a. Spain
- b. France
- c. Canada

- Shays's Rebellion led most Americans to call for a
 - a. ban on taxes
 - b. ban on rebellious activity.
 - c. stronger central government.

- The original purpose of the Constitutional Convention held in Philadelphia's Independence Hall was to
 - a. grant citizenship to free African Americans.
 - b. draft a Constitution of the United States.
 - c. improve the Articles of Confederation.

- Which plan wanted congress to consist of two houses with the number of representatives in each house based on the population of each state?
 - a. New Jersey Plan
 - b. Virginia Plan
 - c. Grand Committee Plan

- This plan combined the Virginia Plan with the New Jersey Plan to resolve the debate over state representation in the federal government.
- a. The Great Compromise
- b. The New Virginia Plan
- c. The Perfect Union Plan

- The Northwest Ordinance of 1787 established which procedure?
- a. election of state governors by the people
- b. admission of a state into the Union
- c. drafting of male citizens into state militia

- What is interstate commerce?
- a. when states follow their own trade interests
- b. the act of trade between two or more states
- c. when states have different trade laws

- Which of these important figures attended the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia?
- a. Patrick Henry
- b. James Madison
- c. John Adams

- The Three-Fifths Compromise
- a. decided to give an extra delegate to each state that had banned the slave trade, giving northern states a three-fifths majority in the Congress.
- b. granted three-fifths of freed slaves the right to vote.
- c. determined how many representatives a state would have in the Congress by counting three-fifths of the state's slave population.

- What did the Commerce Compromises decide about the slave trade?
- a. The Compromises allowed the importation of slaves to continue for twenty more years.
- b. The Compromises permitted exports of slaves to lands where the practice was legal.
- c. The Compromises limited the practice of slavery to the northern states.

- The framers of the Constitution created a system of checks and balances to
- a. strengthen the powers held by each branch of government.
- b. give the people an opportunity to control the branches of government.
- c. keep any one branch of government from becoming too powerful.

- What is the relationship between George Washington and the Constitutional Convention?

- What is federalism?
- a. a government system where the central government holds supreme power
- b. a system that keeps each branch of government from obtaining too much power
- c. the sharing of power between a central government and the states of a country

- What problem did Antifederalists have with the Constitution?
- a. They felt that the nation should return to the Articles of Confederation.
- b. They felt that the central government had been given too much power.
- c. They felt that too many rights were guaranteed to individual citizens.

- What position did Federalists hold toward the new constitution?
- a. They criticized the excessive control it gave to the central government.
- b. They praised the way it balanced power among different branches of government.
- c. They condemned its authors' disregard of individual rights.

- The Federalist Papers attempted to reassure Americans about the new federal government created under the Constitution by saying that the government would
 - a. grant the states political independence.
 - b. one day abolish slavery in the nation.
 - c. not overpower the states.

- The Bill of Rights is the document
- a. outlining the rights of the federal government.
- b. stating the ways in which citizens can participate in government.
- c. added to the Constitution to protect citizens' rights.

- The states contributed to rising inflation following the Revolutionary War by
 - a. placing tariffs on interstate commerce.
 - b. collecting all overdue taxes.
 - c. printing large amounts of paper money.

Is this Federalist or Antifederalist

- The Constitution contains no Bill of Rights to protect individual rights and liberties like freedom of speech and religion

Is this Federalist or Antifederalist

- A strong President is necessary to protect the country against foreign attack and make sure laws are carried out properly.

Is this Federalist or Antifederalist

- The President created by the Constitution is really just a king

Is this Federalist or Antifederalist

- The Constitution guarantees citizens a role in government

- What is the relationship?
- England/Spain to US Foreign trade