

2. from Pennsylvania to New Jersey
3. General Howe
4. Spain and Holland
5. any three of the following: Charleston, Wilmington, Charlottesville, Jamestown, and Yorktown.
6. Ohio
7. Cahokia, Vincennes, and Kaskaskia

CHAPTER 9

II. A.

1. True
2. True
3. False. Slavery was also abolished in New England.
4. True
5. False. The new state governments were more democratic and reflected the interests of western farmers.
6. True
7. False. Handling western lands was the greatest success of the national government under the Articles.
8. True
9. False. The ordinance set up an orderly process by which territories could become states, with a status equal to that of the original thirteen.
10. True
11. False. The delegates' original purpose was to amend the Articles.
12. False. Nearly all were wealthy, but only some were slaveholders.
13. True
14. False. The antifederalists opposed the Constitution because they thought it gave too much power to the whole federal government and not enough to the people.
15. True

II. B.

1. c
2. c
3. c
4. b
5. a
6. c
7. b

8. a
9. b
10. c
11. b
12. d
13. d
14. c
15. b

II. C.

1. Protestant Episcopal church
2. republican motherhood
3. Constitutional Convention
4. Articles of Confederation
5. Old Northwest
6. sections
7. territory
8. Shays's Rebellion
9. large-state plan
10. small-state plan
11. Three-fifths Compromise
12. antifederalists
13. *The Federalist*
14. president
15. Bill of Rights

II. D.

1. C
2. E
3. O
4. J
5. G
6. F
7. M
8. B
9. D

- 10. A
- 11. L
- 12. N
- 13. I
- 14. K
- 15. H

II. E.

- 4
- 2
- 1
- 5
- 3

II. F.

- 1. E
- 2. J
- 3. C
- 4. I
- 5. H
- 6. A
- 7. G
- 8. B
- 9. F
- 10. D

II. G.

1. The vote was quite close in all five states. The large states thus contained substantial numbers of opponents as well as supporters of ratification.
2. The vote in three of the smallest states was unanimously for ratification; this supports the theory that most opponents were concentrated in the larger states. New Hampshire and Rhode Island, however, did have close votes—so there were some opponents in smaller states.
3. Only one of the Middle States—New York—ratified after January 1788; only one of the southern states—Georgia—ratified before April 1788. Opinion was most evenly divided in New England.
4. 30 (Pennsylvania: 12 + Massachusetts: 10 + Virginia: 6 + New York: 2)

II. H.

1. Virginia and New York

2. Massachusetts, New York, and Virginia
3. 36
4. Spain
5. two
6. Delaware, New Jersey, Georgia
7. Maryland
8. Pennsylvania, Connecticut, South Carolina, and North Carolina
9. Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Virginia, New York, and Rhode Island
10. three
11. Virginia and Pennsylvania

CHAPTER 10

II. A.

1. True
2. False. It demonstrated the Federalist concession to anti-Federalist fears that a powerful central government would trample individual rights.
3. True
4. True
5. True
6. False. Jefferson favored strict construction and Hamilton favored loose construction.
7. True
8. False. The Federalists opposed the French Revolution, especially in its radical phase.
9. False. Washington was entirely accurate in his assessment that the United States could not compete militarily with the European great powers.
10. False. They vigorously resisted U.S. encroachment, and were overcome only after difficult warfare.
11. True
12. False. The public favored war, and Adams lost popularity by negotiating peace with France.
13. True
14. False. Jeffersonian Republicans believed that common people could be trusted.
15. False. Jeffersonian Republicans sympathized with France, and Hamiltonian Federalists with Britain.

II. B.

1. b
2. a
3. d

4. b
5. c
6. b
7. a
8. a
9. b
10. a
11. b
12. b
13. a
14. c
15. d

II. C.

1. Electoral College
2. vice president
3. secretary of the treasury
4. funding
5. assumption
6. the Bill of Rights
7. political parties
8. French Revolution
9. French-American Alliance
10. Miami Confederacy
11. Jay's Treaty
12. France
13. compact theory
14. nullification
15. Great Britain

II. D.

1. E
2. C
3. M
4. F
5. B

6. H
7. G
8. A
9. O
10. D
11. L
12. J
13. I
14. N
15. K

II. E.

- 4
- 5
- 1
- 2
- 3

II. F.

1. C
2. D
3. E
4. B
5. A
6. G
7. I
8. F
9. H
10. J

II. G.

1. The British held frontier posts on American soil. They sold firearms to the Indians. They seized American merchant ships and impressed seamen. (Any two of the above are acceptable.)
2. Adams sent a diplomatic mission to France in 1798. He tried to stop the fighting in the undeclared war by sending a three-man mission in 1800. He negotiated a peace settlement with the French Convention.
(any two)

3. The Federalists passed (a) the Alien Laws (b) the Sedition Laws. They indicted Jeffersonian editors. They sent Congressman Matthew Lyon to prison.
(any two)
4. Jefferson secretly wrote the Kentucky Resolution. Madison wrote the Virginia Resolution. The Republicans made the Alien and Sedition Laws major issues in the campaign of 1800.
(any two)
5. The Jeffersonians advocated small government and little federal spending.
Jefferson advocated agrarian life and no aid to special interests.
Jeffersonians were pro-French.
Federalists advocated strong central government.
Federalists advocated federal aid to promote private enterprise.
Federalists were pro-British.
(any two)

CHAPTER 11

II. A.

1. False. It was a change in political power but not a class revolution.
2. True
3. True
4. False. They tried to impeach Justice Samuel Chase, not Marshall.
5. False. It established judicial review, the right of the Supreme Court to declare legislation unconstitutional.
6. True
7. True
8. False. His deepest doubt was that the purchase might be unconstitutional.
9. True
10. True
11. False. The most explosive issue was the impressment of seamen.
12. True
13. True
14. True
15. False. The war was caused largely by southerners and westerners eager to uphold American rights and seize Canada; New Englanders generally opposed the war.

II. B.

1. c
2. b