Chapter 9 Questions

1. Why in this dawning democratic age did abolition not go further and completely blot slavery from the face of the new nation?
2. How did the spirit of the revolutionary period affect equality to women?
3. What theory supported the sovereignty of the individual states as they drafted their new state constitutions?
4. The newly created state constitutions had what in common? Why?
5. How was the democratic character of the new state legislature demonstrated?
6. How was economic equality furthered?
7. What was one reason for the frightful excesses of the French being avoided?
8. Why was American manufacturing stimulated?
9. Why in some respects were the hated British Navigation laws more disagreeable after independence than before?
10. Why was the average citizen probably worse off financially at the end of the shooting than before?
11. Describe the prospects of the new American Nation and explain why?
12. Why did hard times hit bottom in 1780 for the new nation and how was Britain involved?
13. If the Articles of Confederation were adopted in Congress in 1777, why wasn’t this new governmental plan not ratified by the states until 1781?
14. Why was it crucial that the lands of the new public domain were earmarked to become “republican” states and not colonies?
15. Describe the Articles of Confederation.
16. Why was Congress ineffective?
17. If the Articles of Con. were so weak, why were they seen as a landmark in government?
18. What was Shay’s Rebellion? What were its consequences?
19. Was the threat to society exaggerated?
20. Was the nationwide picture actually brightening before the Constitution was drafted?
21. Why was the Annapolis Convention convened in 1776?
22. Why did Jefferson call the representatives of the 12 states that assembled in Philadelphia in May of 1787 to revise the Articles of Con. “demigods?”
23. Who was conspicuously missing at the Convention?
24. What was the goal of those who met at Constitution Hall?
25. What was the Virginia Plan? New Jersey Plan?
26. How did the “Great Compromise” bring the two new plans together and save the day as well as the Union?
27. What power was given to the House of Reps that was actually a concession to the big states that arguably was yielding more in the “Great Compromise?”
28. Is it a coincidence that the head of the military as proscribed by the Constitution is a civilian?
29. How did the 3/5 Compromise over slaves counting for representation in Congress avoid better sectional rivalry?
30. What was another compromise regarding the slave trade?
31. Name the safeguards that the framers erected against the excesses of the mob?
32. What are the two great principles of republicanism that buttress the Constitution?

Chapter 10 Questions

1. How fast was the American population growing at the inception (ratification) of the Constitution in 1789?
2. In 1790, what percent of the population of 4 million lived was of the Appalachian Mountains?
3. Why were the people in the West looked down upon by foreign visitors?
4. Characterize the loyalty of the people who lived west of the Appalachian Mountains.
5. Who were the first 3 executive department heads? Who formed the first cabinet even though the Constitution didn’t mention it?
6. What was the first order of business of the new Congress? What part did James Madison play? Why was this put off until 1791?
7. What is the importance of the 9th Amendment?
8. What was protected by the 10th Amendment? Why did Madison write this amendment?
9. What did the Judiciary Act of 1789 do?
10. What were the 3 debts that the nation shouldered as it began under the Constitution?
11. How did Hamilton use debt as a way to help secure the position of the National Government? Be sure and explain funding at par and debt assumption.
12. Why did the South agree to state debt assumption even though most Southern states had paid off their debts?
13. How did Hamilton plan to pay off the huge $75 million debt facing the fledgling nation?
14. How did Congress resist Hamilton’s attempts to more effectively protect American manufacturing and production?
15. The capstone of Hamilton’s financial system was the National Bank, which was modeled after the Bank of England. How did it work and what was it designed to do?
16. Why did Jefferson argue against the B.U.S.?
17. What were Hamilton’s arguments in support of the B.U.S.?
18. How did the B.U.S. help drive a wedge between the North and the South?
19. What is the difference between strict and broad construction of the Constitution?
20. Why did whiskey distillers in Western Pennsylvania rebel against the excise tax on whiskey?
21. Hamilton’s successes with the debt, the BUS, and the Whiskey Rebellion came at the cost of those who felt the National Government’s power was far overshadowing that of the state governments’. Describe the political rivalry that develops in reaction to Hamiltion’s program.
22. Explain this quote, “In a sense the French Revolution was misnamed: it was a world revolution that touched all civilized people.”
23. How did Washington side step the Franco-American Treaty?
24. Able to survive criticism of the too-forceful crushing of the Whiskey Rebellion and the much hated Jay’s Treaty, John Adams was narrowly elected in 1796. What was the Electoral College vote count?
25. Why did Hamilton resign as Secretary of the Treasury?
26. French concerns about Jay’s Treaty and apparent disappointment over America’s failure to honor the Franco-American Treaty of 1778, led France to begin what policy toward American shipping?
27. What were the circumstances behind the event that became known as the XYZ Affair?
28. What was meant by the phrase, “Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute”?
29. Why was Adams willing to send a second delegation to France after the first debacle?
30. Why should Adams be given a great deal of credit regarding his dealings with France?
31. What was the Alien and Seditions Act passed under Adam’s administration?
32. What were the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions? Be sure and include the compact theory in your answer.
33. By the elections of 1796 and 1800, the nation had divided into two political parties.
	1. Describe the features of the Federalist Party as led by Alexander Hamilton?
	2. Describe the features of the Democratic-Republican Party as led by Thomas Jefferson?