CHAPTER TEST  Shaping a New Nation

Part 1: Main Ideas

Write the letter of the best answer. (4 points each)

____ 1. Before adopting the Articles of Confederation, the Continental Congress wrestled with all of the following questions except
   a. Should representation be by population or by state?
   b. Can supreme power be divided among the states?
   c. Should the United States become a republic?
   d. Who should get western lands?

____ 2. Under the Articles of Confederation, only the national government could
   a. impose taxes. c. enforce the acts of Congress.
   b. make treaties. d. regulate trade between or among states.

____ 3. The office of president of the United States was first established in the

____ 4. The standards for admitting new states to the Union were set down in the

____ 5. The proposal that called for a two-house legislature with one house having equal representation for each state and the other having representation based on population was the

____ 6. Shays’s Rebellion contributed to the belief among political leaders that
   a. the Articles of Confederation were working well.
   b. the nation needed a stronger central government.
   c. big states and small states should be represented equally in Congress.
   d. slaves should not be counted as people in determining representation.

____ 7. The Bill of Rights was added to the Constitution to
   a. protect personal liberties. c. make all citizens equal under the law.
   b. make the Constitution flexible. d. limit the power of the judicial branch.

____ 8. All of the following were problems under the Articles of Confederation except
   a. states did not show support for national issues, such as foreign relations.
   b. Congress lacked the power to tax, to help pay down the national debt.
   c. representation in Congress was not proportional to state population.
   d. there was no way to divide western lands into territories.
9. The system of checks and balances is designed to prevent the dominance of
a. Federalists over Antifederalists.
b. one house of Congress over the other.
c. one branch of the national government over the other two.
d. northern states over southern states.

10. The Antifederalists, in general, strongly supported the idea of
a. a bill of rights.
b. a two-house legislature.
c. a strong central government.
d. more votes by large states in Congress.

Part 2: Map Skills

Use the map to answer the following questions in complete sentences on the back of this paper or on a separate sheet. (4 points each)

11. Why do you think the government decided to divide and subdivide parcels of land in such an organized manner?

12. A typical farm bought in the Northwest Territory was one-quarter of a section, or 160 acres. What do you think was the effect of making smaller units of land available for sale?

13. What is the relationship between the map of the whole region and the two smaller inset maps?

14. Section 16 of every township was set aside for school buildings. Why do you think this particular section was chosen for this purpose?

15. How could a wealthy land speculator make money in the Northwest Territory?
Part 3: Interpreting Charts

Use the chart to answer the following questions in complete sentences. Write on the back of this paper or on a separate sheet. (4 points each)

16. Based on the information in the chart, in what ways does James Madison deserve the title “father of the Constitution”?

17. What were Alexander Hamilton’s views on the power of the central government?

18. Based on the chart, what generalization could you make about the political experience of those who took part in Constitutional Convention?

19. What inference could you make about the economic status of the nation’s founders based on the sample shown in the chart?

20. According to the chart and your knowledge from the chapter, what were Roger Sherman’s major contributions in framing the government of the United States?

Some Key Participants in the 1787 Constitutional Convention

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Political Background</th>
<th>Role in Developing the Constitution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Dickinson</td>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>Lawyer</td>
<td>Served in Pennsylvania legislature; Signed Articles of Confederation</td>
<td>Supported Great Compromise; Wrote public letters in support of ratification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexander Hamilton</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>Lawyer</td>
<td>Served in Continental Army as artillery captain and aide to General Washington; Served in New York legislature</td>
<td>Argued for a national government with unlimited powers over the states; Collaborated with John Jay and James Madison in writing The Federalist to push for ratification.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Madison</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Plantation owner, public official</td>
<td>Served in Virginia legislature</td>
<td>Developed Virginia Plan, which became the framework of the Constitution; Was frequent speaker and served on numerous committees; Took daily notes of debates; Played leading role in securing ratification in Virginia; Helped draft the Bill of Rights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roger Sherman</td>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>Merchant, public official</td>
<td>Held town, county, and state offices; Served in Connecticut legislature; Helped draft Declaration of Independence and Articles of Confederation</td>
<td>Helped draft the New Jersey Plan; Introduced the Great Compromise; Helped secure ratification in Connecticut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gouverneur Morris</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>Business owner, lawyer</td>
<td>Helped draft Pennsylvania Constitution; Served as state legislator</td>
<td>Argued for presidential appointment of senators and life tenure for president; Drafted the Constitution</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Part 4: Extended Response

Answer each of the following questions in a short essay on the back of this paper or on a separate sheet. (10 points each)

21. What concerns did the nation's leaders have as they began to design a new government? What challenges did they face? How did the Articles of Confederation reflect these concerns and challenges? **Think About:**
   - the transition from colonies to states
   - 18th-century views about democracy
   - the relationship between the states and the national government

22. What key conflicts emerged at the Constitutional Convention? Analyze these conflicts and explain how the framers resolved them. **Think About:**
   - conflicts between large state and small states
   - conflicts between North and South
   - conflicts between Federalists and Antifederalists
   - enumerated and reserved powers
   - separation of powers within the national government