

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## A More Perfect Union: 14th Amendment Precedents & Federalism Quiz for College Scholars

Examine the ideological fractures of the 1790s through primary source analysis of the *Chisholm v. Georgia* ruling and the radicalism of the Kentucky Resolutions.

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**1. In the context of the Hard-Money vs. Paper-Money debates of the 1780s, how did the decision in 'Trevett v. Weeden' (1786) foreshadow the development of the U.S. Constitutional order?**

- A. It established the principle that executive privilege could override state-level fiscal policy.
- B. It served as an early precedent for judicial review by suggesting the judiciary could refuse to enforce unconstitutional acts.
- C. It codified the '3/5ths' logic into state trade agreements before the Philadelphia Convention.
- D. It mandated that state legislatures held ultimate sovereignty over federal court dictates regarding debt.

**2. The \_\_\_\_\_ was a structural proposal at the Constitutional Convention that sought a plural executive and a unicameral legislature representing states equally, reflecting the 'Small State' fear of consolidated power.**

- A. Connecticut Compromise
- B. Virginia Plan
- C. New Jersey Plan
- D. Pinckney Plan

**3. Analyze the significance of 'Chisholm v. Georgia' (1793). What was the immediate constitutional consequence of this Supreme Court ruling?**

- A. The establishment of the 'strict constructionist' interpretation of the Commerce Clause.
- B. The rapid drafting and ratification of the Eleventh Amendment to protect state sovereign immunity.
- C. The creation of the Department of the Interior to manage Western land disputes.
- D. The formalization of the cabinet's role in advising the President on judicial appointments.

**4. The 'Report on Manufactures' (1791) by Alexander Hamilton argued for a transition toward an agrarian-based economy to ensure American isolation from European industrial conflicts.**

- A. True
- B. False

**5. What nuance distinguished the 'Kentucky Resolutions' (1798) from the 'Virginia Resolutions' regarding state responses to federal overreach?**

- A. Kentucky explicitly advocated for secession as a first resort.
- B. Virginia suggested a collective state 'interposition,' while Kentucky's later draft introduced the term 'nullification'.
- C. Kentucky argued that the Bill of Rights did not apply to the states, only the federal government.

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D. Virginia focused exclusively on trade tariffs, while Kentucky focused on the Alien and Sedition Acts.

**6. The \_\_\_\_\_ involved a 1797 diplomatic scandal where French agents demanded bribes from American negotiators, leading to an undeclared 'Quasi-War' and the buildup of the U.S. Navy.**

- A. Genêt Affair
- B. XYZ Affair
- C. Chesapeake-Leopard Affair
- D. Burr Conspiracy

**7. Fisher Ames and other 'High Federalists' initially viewed the French Revolution as a necessary expansion of Republican virtues that mirrored the American experience.**

- A. True
- B. False

**8. Evaluate the impact of the 'Battle of Fallen Timbers' (1794) and the subsequent Treaty of Greenville on the geopolitics of the Early Republic.**

- A. It led to an immediate alliance between the Western Confederacy and the Spanish in Florida.
- B. It effectively ended British occupation of Great Lakes forts under the 'reserved' clauses of the Treaty of Paris.
- C. It forced the cession of most of modern-day Ohio and established the principle of 'annuity' payments to Indigenous nations, solidifying federal sovereignty.
- D. It caused the Federalist Party to lose support in the Northeast due to the high cost of the standing army.

**9. Under the 'Compact Theory' of the Constitution, advocates argued that the federal government was created by a voluntary agreement of sovereign states, meaning the \_\_\_\_\_, not the Supreme Court, should be the final arbiters of constitutionality.**

- A. Executive Branch
- B. State Legislatures
- C. Electoral College
- D. House of Representatives

**10. The 'Revolution of 1800' was unique primarily because it was the first time in modern history that an incumbent power voluntarily transferred control to a rival political faction following a democratic election.**

- A. True
- B. False