

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

## Answer Key: Dissecting the Constitutional Crisis: 9th Grade Republic Quiz

Executive energy, judicial independence, and factionalism—apply complex constitutional theories to the early American political landscape.

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**1. Which Enlightenment concept, advocated by Baron de Montesquieu, was most directly challenged by the Anti-Federalist concern that the 'Necessary and Proper Clause' would lead to 'legislative tyranny'?**

**Answer:** B) Separation of Powers

Anti-Federalists feared that the Elastic Clause (Necessary and Proper) would grant Congress indefinite power, effectively collapsing the boundaries between branches and violating the separation of powers.

**2. In Federalist No. 10, James Madison argues that the best way to control the 'mischiefs of faction' is through which mechanism?**

**Answer:** B) A large republic with a diversity of interests

Madison argued that in a large republic, so many different factions would exist that it would be difficult for a single majority to form and oppress the minority.

**3. The \_\_\_\_\_ of 1800 is historically significant because it marked the first peaceful transfer of power between opposing political parties in U.S. history.**

**Answer:** D) Revolution

Thomas Jefferson referred to his victory as the 'Revolution of 1800' because it proved that the new constitutional system could withstand a total change in executive ideology without civil war.

**4. The Judiciary Act of 1789 was the primary document that established the principle of 'Judicial Review' for the Supreme Court.**

**Answer:** B) False

While the Judiciary Act of 1789 organized the court system, the principle of 'Judicial Review' was established later by Chief Justice John Marshall in the case Marbury v. Madison (1803).

**5. During the 1790s, the Democratic-Republicans led by Jefferson generally favored which foreign policy alignment?**

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**Answer:** B) Pro-French support for revolutionary ideals

Jefferson and the Democratic-Republicans viewed the French Revolution as an extension of the American struggle for liberty, whereas Federalists feared French radicalism.

**6. The concept of 'implied powers' was used by Alexander Hamilton to justify the constitutionality of the \_\_\_\_\_, despite the Constitution not explicitly mentioning such an institution.**

**Answer:** B) National Bank

Hamilton used the 'Necessary and Proper' clause to argue that the government had the implied power to create a National Bank to manage federal taxes and debt.

**7. The Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions argued that states had the right to 'nullify' federal laws they deemed unconstitutional.**

**Answer:** A) True

Written anonymously by Jefferson and Madison, these resolutions introduced the 'compact theory' of government, suggesting states had the final authority on federal overreach.

**8. Which specific event most directly led to the collapse of the Federalist Party's national influence following the War of 1812?**

**Answer:** B) The Hartford Convention

At the Hartford Convention, Federalist delegates discussed secession; coming right as the war ended, they were viewed as unpatriotic and never recovered politically.

**9. In 1795, \_\_\_\_\_ Treaty was signed with Spain, granting Americans the right of deposit at the Port of New Orleans and settling the Florida boundary.**

**Answer:** C) Pinckney's

Pinckney's Treaty (or the Treaty of San Lorenzo) was vital for Western farmers as it allowed them to export goods through the Spanish-controlled port of New Orleans.

**10. Which of the following best describes the 'Executive Energy' Alexander Hamilton advocated for in Federalist No. 70?**

**Answer:** C) A unified, single executive capable of decisive action

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Hamilton argued that a single executive was necessary to ensure 'energy,' accountability, and quick decision-making, particularly in times of national crisis.