

Name: _____ Date: _____

Ratifying the Republic: A 3/5ths and Federalist Quiz for 8th Grade

Factionalism, bicameralism, and executive precedence — analyze the systemic frictions that transformed a loose confederation into a cohesive federal authority.

1. Which specific failure of the Articles of Confederation was most directly illustrated by the Spanish closure of the Mississippi River in 1784?

- A. The inability of Congress to regulate interstate commerce
- B. The lack of a centralized diplomatic voice to negotiate navigation rights
- C. The absence of a federal court system to settle land disputes
- D. The failure to provide a uniform currency for frontier trade

2. The _____, proposed by William Paterson, sought to preserve the power of smaller states by maintaining a unicameral legislature with equal representation.

- A. Virginia Plan
- B. Connecticut Compromise
- C. New Jersey Plan
- D. Three-Fifths Clause

3. The Anti-Federalists believed that the 'Necessary and Proper' clause granted the federal government dangerously vague and unlimited power.

- A. True
- B. False

4. How did the Residency Act of 1790 serve as a critical tool for political synthesis during the Early Republic?

- A. It established the Supreme Court's power of judicial review
- B. It secured the Bill of Rights by promising a capitol in the North
- C. It functioned as a compromise to secure Southern support for federal debt assumption
- D. It ended the Whiskey Rebellion by lowering taxes in the Potomac region

5. Authored by Madison and Jefferson, the _____ introduced the theory of nullification, suggesting states could declare federal laws unconstitutional.

- A. Federalist Papers
- B. Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions
- C. Alien and Sedition Acts
- D. Articles of Association

6. George Washington's 'Farewell Address' discouraged the formation of permanent foreign alliances and the growth of political factions.

- A. True

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B. False

7. Which structural feature of the Constitution was designed specifically to mitigate the 'tyranny of the majority' that the Founders feared?

- A. The direct election of the House of Representatives
- B. The establishment of the Electoral College
- C. The ability of Congress to override a Presidential veto
- D. The requirement for a census every ten years

8. The ____ of 1794 was the first major test of federal internal authority, proving the new government could suppress domestic unrest with an organized military force.

- A. Shays' Rebellion
- B. Paxton Boys Uprising
- C. Whiskey Rebellion
- D. Bacon's Rebellion

9. The 'Three-Fifths Compromise' actually decreased the political power of Southern states in the House of Representatives compared to counting enslaved people as full persons.

- A. True
- B. False

10. In 'Federalist No. 10,' James Madison argues that the best way to control the effects of factions is through:

- A. A small, homogeneous republic where everyone agrees
- B. The outlawing of political parties and interest groups
- C. A large republic where many interests cancel each other out
- D. Giving the executive branch total control over legislation