

Name: _____ Date: _____

Answer Key: Ratification, Rights, and Republic Rivalries: 10th Grade Quiz

Examine the ideological friction between Mercy Otis Warren and Publius while analyzing how the *Chisholm v. Georgia* ruling challenged early federalism.

1. Which specific objection did Anti-Federalist Mercy Otis Warren raise regarding the proposed Constitution in her 'Observations on the New Constitution'?

Answer: A) The lack of annual elections to ensure legislative accountability

Warren argued that frequent (annual) elections were a necessary safeguard against the 'aristocratic' tendencies of a central government, a common theme in Anti-Federalist thought.

2. The 1793 Supreme Court case *Chisholm v. Georgia* initially affirmed that states could be sued in federal court by citizens of other states, leading to the 11th Amendment.

Answer: A) True

Chisholm v. Georgia was a landmark case that challenged state sovereignty, quickly resulting in the 11th Amendment to limit federal judicial power over states.

3. In *Federalist No. 10*, James Madison argues that a large republic is better equipped to control the 'violence of _____' than a small democracy.

Answer: B) faction

Madison defined a faction as a group of citizens united by a common passion or interest adverse to the rights of others; he argued large republics dilute their influence.

4. The 1794 Battle of Fallen Timbers and the subsequent Treaty of Greenville primarily impacted the Early Republic by:

Answer: C) Forcing Native American confederacies to cede most of present-day Ohio

The treaty followed General Anthony Wayne's victory, opening the Old Northwest to white settlement but displacing the Western Confederacy of Native tribes.

5. Fisher Ames and other High Federalists were staunchly critical of the _____, fearing its radical egalitarianism would destabilize the American social order.

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

Answer: A) French Revolution

Federalists generally favored order and stability, viewing the violence and social upheaval of the French Revolution as a dangerous 'mobocracy' that could spread to the U.S.

6. The 'Report on Manufactures' by Alexander Hamilton was immediately adopted by Congress and became the cornerstone of 18th-century U.S. trade policy.

Answer: B) False

While his reports on credit and banking were largely successful, Hamilton's 'Report on Manufactures' (urging industrial subsidies) faced significant opposition and was not fully implemented.

7. How did the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions respond to the Alien and Sedition Acts?

Answer: C) By introducing the doctrine of nullification against unconstitutional federal laws

Authored anonymously by Jefferson and Madison, these resolutions argued that states had the right to judge the constitutionality of federal laws and 'nullify' them.

8. In the 1800 election, a tie in the Electoral College between Thomas Jefferson and _____ led to the eventual passage of the 12th Amendment.

Answer: C) Aaron Burr

Jefferson and his running mate Aaron Burr received the same number of electoral votes, throwing the election into the House of Representatives and exposing a flaw in the original electoral system.

9. The 'Great Compromise' at the Constitutional Convention merged the focus on proportional representation from the Virginia Plan with equal representation from the New Jersey Plan.

Answer: A) True

Roger Sherman's proposal created the House (population-based) and the Senate (equal votes per state), resolving the deadlock between large and small states.

10. Which of the following was a primary motivation for the 'Quasi-War' with France during the Adams administration?

Answer: A) The XYZ Affair and the French seizure of American merchant ships

The Quasi-War was an undeclared naval conflict sparked by French privateers attacking U.S. shipping and the diplomatic insult known as the XYZ Affair.

Name: _____ **Date:** _____