

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

## Republic Roadtrip: A 7th Grade Quest for the Constitution

Synthesize the high-stakes debates of 1787 and defend the fragile legal architecture of a new nation in this high-level civic challenge.

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**1. In the 'Great Compromise,' why was the creation of the Senate particularly crucial for the ratification of the Constitution?**

- A. It ensured that larger states could not unilaterally dominate smaller states in the legislative process.
- B. It allowed the Executive branch to have a direct vote on foreign policy matters.
- C. It required all tax bills to originate in a chamber where states had equal votes.
- D. It replaced the need for a Supreme Court by acting as the final judge of constitutionality.

**2. The \_\_\_\_\_ was a critical addition demanded by Anti-Federalists like George Mason to prevent the federal government from overreaching its authority.**

- A. Judiciary Act of 1789
- B. Declaration of Sentiments
- C. Bill of Rights
- D. Articles of Confederation

**3. The Three-Fifths Compromise was primarily a debate about the morality of slavery rather than a dispute over political representation and taxation.**

- A. True
- B. False

**4. How did the 1787 Northwest Ordinance influence the future geography and social structure of the United States?**

- A. It allowed states to secede if the federal government passed unfair taxes.
- B. It established a process for territories to become states and prohibited slavery in the region.
- C. It gave the President the power to sell land directly to foreign investors.
- D. It dissolved all Native American land claims without the need for treaties.

**5. To convince the public of the Constitution's merits, Alexander Hamilton and John Jay teamed up to write a series of essays known as the \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. Common Sense Pamphlets
- B. Anti-Federalist Papers
- C. Federalist Papers
- D. Liberty Chronicles

**6. Under the Articles of Confederation, the central government lacked the power to levy taxes directly on citizens.**

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- A. True
- B. False

**7. Which event served as the ultimate proof to many leaders that the Articles of Confederation were failing to maintain public order?**

- A. The Boston Tea Party
- B. Shays' Rebellion
- C. The Battle of Yorktown
- D. The XYZ Affair

**8. The \_\_\_\_\_ gave the President the authority to deport non-citizens deemed 'dangerous' and made it a crime to criticize the government.**

- A. Embargo Act of 1807
- B. Sedition Act of 1918
- C. Alien and Sedition Acts
- D. Neutrality Proclamation

**9. Patrick Henry was an ardent Federalist who believed a strong central government was the only way to protect the Union.**

- A. True
- B. False

**10. The Whiskey Rebellion was a significant turning point in the Early Republic because it demonstrated that:**

- A. The federal government had the power and will to enforce its laws.
- B. The Supreme Court could declare executive orders unconstitutional.
- C. State militias were more powerful than the national army.
- D. Taxes on alcohol were officially abolished to keep the peace.