

Name: _____ Date: _____

Dissect the Federal Blueprint: A College U.S. Constitution Quiz

Analyze intellectual frictions between the Enlightenment and pragmatism while weighing the fiscal and diplomatic stakes of a nation in its infancy.

1. The 1785 Mount Vernon Conference and the 1786 Annapolis Convention were critical precursors to the Philadelphia Convention primarily because they focused on:

- A. The immediate abolition of the international slave trade.
- B. Resolving interstate commercial disputes and navigation rights.
- C. Drafting the Declaration of Rights and Grievances against the UK.
- D. Establishing a permanent military alliance with Bourbon France.

2. In the context of the ratification debates, the pseudonym _____ was used by the authors of the Federalist Papers to advocate for a rigorous central government.

- A. Cato
- B. Brutus
- C. Publius
- D. Centinel

3. The 'Report on Public Credit' proposed by the first Secretary of the Treasury argued that the federal government should assume state debts to tether the interests of wealthy creditors to the survival of the union.

- A. True
- B. False

4. The 'Revolution of 1800' is historically significant in the development of the American Early Republic because it represented:

- A. The first armed rebellion against federal excise taxes.
- B. The successful acquisition of the Florida territory from Spain.
- C. The peaceful transfer of power between opposing political factions.
- D. The Supreme Court's first use of judicial review in *Hylton v. United States*.

5. The *Chisholm v. Georgia* (1793) Supreme Court decision, which allowed citizens of one state to sue another state in federal court, was so controversial that it led directly to the ratification of the 11th Amendment.

- A. True
- B. False

6. Which specific Enlightenment concept served as the primary justification for the 'Separation of Powers' as articulated in Federalist No. 51?

- A. Rousseau's General Will

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- B. Montesquieu's Trias Politica
- C. Locke's Tabula Rasa
- D. Hobbes's Leviathan

7. The Neutrality Proclamation of 1793 was issued in response to the outbreak of war between Britain and France, effectively ignoring the obligations of the _____ treaty signed during the American Revolution.

- A. Treaty of Ghent
- B. Treaty of Paris
- C. Treaty of Alliance
- D. Pinckney's Treaty

8. The Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions, authored anonymously by Madison and Jefferson, introduced the radical theory of 'Nullification' in response to:

- A. The Burr-Hamilton duel.
- B. The Alien and Sedition Acts.
- C. The XYZ Affair's bribe demands.
- D. The Quasi-War with the French Republic.

9. Fisher Ames and other 'High Federalists' were deeply concerned that the rise of _____ would lead to the same 'mobocracy' and violence seen during the French Reign of Terror.

- A. Monarchism
- B. Democratic Societies
- C. Ecclesiastical Law
- D. The Society of the Cincinnati

10. In the 'Small Republic' argument, Anti-Federalist writers like Brutus contended that a large, diverse nation could not sustain a free republic because the representatives would be too removed from the concerns of their constituents.

- A. True
- B. False