

Name: _____ Date: _____

Ratifying the Republic: 8th Grade Constitution Analysis Quiz

Imagine arguing over the very laws that will define a new nation as you analyze the Supremacy Clause, Anti-Federalist concerns, and the 1787 Great Compromise.

1. Which specific constitutional provision was argued by the Anti-Federalists as a potential threat to state sovereignty?

- A. The Commerce Clause
- B. The Supremacy Clause
- C. The Three-Fifths Clause
- D. The Fugitive Slave Clause

2. True or False: Under the Articles of Confederation, the central government consisted of a unicameral legislature with no separate executive branch.

- A. True
- B. False

3. The _____ plan proposed at the Constitutional Convention favored larger states by suggesting representation should be based entirely on population.

- A. New Jersey
- B. Connecticut
- C. Virginia
- D. Delaware

4. What was the primary purpose of the 'Federalist Papers' written by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay?

- A. To outline the Bill of Rights before ratification
- B. To persuade New York voters to ratify the Constitution
- C. To protest the British occupation of western forts
- D. To establish the first political party platform

5. True or False: The Northwest Ordinance of 1787 was significant because it established a process for admitting new states and prohibited slavery in the territory.

- A. True
- B. False

6. Which of the following describes the 'Connecticut Compromise' (Great Compromise) regarding the structure of the legislative branch?

- A. A single house with proportional representation
- B. A single house with equal representation per state
- C. A dual house with one based on population and one on equal votes

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D. A system where the President chooses the legislators

7. In Federalist No. 10, James Madison argued that a large republic would best control the 'mischiefs of _____.'

- A. Monarchy
- B. Anarchy
- C. Factions
- D. Tyranny

8. The 1794 Whiskey Rebellion was a significant turning point in the Early Republic because it demonstrated that:

- A. The federal government had the power to enforce its laws
- B. States could nullify federal tax laws
- C. The Bill of Rights protected the right to rebel
- D. Taxation without representation was still legal

9. True or False: George Mason and Patrick Henry were leading Federalists who advocated for the immediate removal of the Bill of Rights.

- A. True
- B. False

10. The _____ of 1798 authorized the President to deport non-citizens deemed dangerous and made it a crime to criticize the government.

- A. Embargo Acts
- B. Alien and Sedition Acts
- C. Judiciary Acts
- D. Townshend Acts