**Chapter 9 Focus Question:**

Assess the validity of the arguments advanced by both the Anti-federalists and Federalists regarding the ratification of the Constitution.

**Chapter 9 Objective Questions:**

1. What was the Society of the Cincinnati?
2. Which religious group founded the world’s first anti-slavery society?
3. What is meant by the word, egalitarian, and what common action was taken by northern states that represent an example of the American Revolution being an egalitarian movement?
4. What other examples of the revolution being an egalitarian movement can you name?
5. Why did the founding fathers abolish slavery?
6. According to your text authors (and many other historians), what new role was assumed by white women as a consequence of the revolution?
7. Which were considered to be superior, state laws or state constitutions?
8. How often did state constitutions require representatives to stand for re-election and what was the reason for the frequent elections?
9. In which direction did many state capitols get moved after the revolution and why?
10. What impact did the availability of cheap land have in America by the end of the 1780s that they unavailability of cheap land in France had on the poorest people of each nation?
11. Compared to the pre-war economy, did the economic status of the average American improve or worsen in the immediate aftermath of winning independence?
12. How strong was the group of political leaders in the immediate aftermath of the revolution?
13. What were the Articles of Confederation and what issue held up their ratification until near the end of the war?
14. What was the critical weakness of the Articles of Confederation?
15. What two land laws were enacted by Congress after the war, what were the major provisions of each law and to what extent were these laws successful?
16. How did both Spain and Britain affect our control of lands in the trans-Appalachian west after the war?
17. What was Shay’s Rebellion, what issue provoked it, how as it handled, and what was its significance?
18. What is meant by “relationship between the thirteen states” and how did the Articles of Confederation fail to improve it?
19. What positions were taken by the supporters and critics of the Articles of Confederation, respectively, in the debate over state’s rights versus a strong national government?
20. What issue led to the aborted Annapolis Convention, and a year later, to the Constitutional Convention?
21. What was the original stated purpose for convening the Constitutional Convention and how did the purpose quickly change?
22. Describe the delegates to the Constitutional Convention as a group.
23. Which delegate made such major contributions at the convention that he is now known as “the Father of the Constitution?”
24. What were the major concerns of the delegates to the Constitutional Convention?
25. What were the three plans proposed at the convention for determining representation for the states in Congress? Be sure to name and explain each plan and identify the “winner.”
26. How are the ways in which Senators and the President were to be chosen evidence that the delegates to the convention believed more in the republic than in a true democracy?
27. Which states were appeased by the provision that all tax measures must start in the lower house of the legislature?
28. How did the delegates compromise on the debate over counting slaves and what issues were involved in the debate?
29. What is meant by: consent of the governed; separation of powers; checks and balances?
30. According to the founders, what was the ultimate guarantor of liberty and justice?
31. How did the delegates stipulate that the Constitution be ratified?
32. Who were the Anti-federalists and what were their arguments?
33. Which argument of the Anti-federalists led to a promise by the Federalists of a post-ratification remedy?
34. What was *The Federalist*, who were the authors, and what arguments did they advance?
35. The Constitution created three branches of the federal government—the legislative, executive, and judicial branches. According to the Anti-federalists, in which branch did the sovereignty of the people reside and what was the Federalist view?