

Unit 3: 1754-1800

Questions 1-3 refer to the excerpt below.

And we do further strictly enjoin and require all persons whatever, who have either wilfully or inadvertently seated themselves upon any lands within the countries above described*, or upon any other lands, which, not having been ceded to, or purchased by us, are still reserved to the said *Indians* as aforesaid, forthwith to remove themselves from such settlements . . . and we do hereby authorize, enjoin, and require the governors and commanders in chief of all our colonies respectively . . . to grant such licenses without fee or reward, taking especial care to insert therein a condition, that such license shall be void, and the security forfeited, in case the person, to whom the same is granted, shall refuse or neglect to observe such regulations as we shall think proper to prescribe as aforesaid.

**lands immediately west of the Appalachian Mountains*

Source: King George III, Proclamation of 1763

1. Which of the following directly prompted King George II and the British government to make this proclamation?
- A new trade alliance with Native Americans who were formerly allied with the French
 - British victory in the Seven Years' War and acquisition of new territory
 - Enlightenment thinking that held all humans as equals, promoting the end of mistreatment of Native Americans
 - Punishment by Parliament for colonial unrest leading up to the American Revolution

Explanations:

- Incorrect:** No significant or sweeping alliances were made between Native Americans and the British. By the 18th Century, the British American colonies were economically and militarily stable and superior to neighboring Native groups.
- Correct:** The Seven Years' War (French and Indian War) saw the British defeat the French. The Treaty of Paris (1763) saw French Canada and claims along the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers forfeited to the British, thus prompting the king of England to halt colonial migration westward in an attempt to minimize conflict with Native Americans.
- Incorrect:** While progressive social thought was furthered by some Enlightenment thinkers, especially in the areas of women's rights, it did not extend to Native Americans in a substantial way.
- Incorrect:** Colonial unrest wouldn't occur until later in response to new taxes and sustained British military presence following the Seven Years' War.

2. Which of the following was a direct response to the actions taken in the excerpt?
- Many colonists allied with Native American groups to retaliate against the British
 - Some colonists formed armed groups to protect their frontier lands against Native American attacks
 - Respecting Parliamentary authority, colonists stopped moving beyond the Appalachian Mountains
 - The French and Spanish took advantage of the situation and retook land between the Appalachian Mountains and Mississippi River

Explanations:

- Incorrect:** By the late 18th Century, English colonists were largely beyond the point of establishing mutually-beneficial alliances with Native Americans.
- Correct:** Colonists in western parts of the colonies formed vigilante militias, such as the Paxton Boys, that only increased conflict with Native Americans in the context of Pontiac's Rebellion.
- Incorrect:** Due to their service to Britain in the French and Indian War, many colonists believed they were entitled to lands acquired from France and continued to migrate beyond the Proclamation line.
- Incorrect:** France and Spain forfeited significant portions of their North American empires to England. Colonists, and later Americans, bolstered their control by settling and fortifying territory beyond the Appalachian Mountains.

3. Which of the following groups would have most disagreed with the excerpt above?
- British soldiers
 - Native Americans
 - Urban merchants
 - Western farmers

Explanations:

- Incorrect:** The intent of the Proclamation of 1763 was to minimize the need for the British military to protect against Native American attacks.
- Incorrect:** Native Americans approved of the Proclamation as it essentially aimed to protect their lands from encroachment by westward migrating colonists.
- Incorrect:** Territory to the west of the Appalachians was largely uninvolved in the larger economic system of the British colonies.
- Correct:** Western farmers and frontiersmen, many of whom were veterans of the French and Indian War, were the self-perceived victims of the Proclamation of 1763.

ARTICLE I. The Stile of this confederacy shall be "The United States of America".
ART. II. Each state retains its sovereignty, freedom, and independence, and every power, jurisdiction, and right, which is not by this confederation expressly delegated to the United States, in Congress assembled.
ART. III. The said states hereby severally enter into a firm league of friendship with each other, . . . binding themselves to assist each other, against all force offered to, or attacks made upon them, or any of them, on account of religion, sovereignty, trade, or any other pretense whatever.
ART. IV. . . . no imposition, duties or restriction shall be laid by any state, on the property of the united states, or either of them.
ART. V. . . . In determining questions in the united states in congress assembled, each state shall have one vote.

Source: The Articles of Confederation, 1777

4. Which of the following was NOT a primary fear of the founding generation concerning the powers of a central government, as seen in the Articles of Confederation?
- The authority to tax from a distant capital
 - Maintaining a standing military comprised of troops from all states
 - Granting too much power to any one state
 - Allowing states to trade freely with one another

Explanations:

- Incorrect:** The taxes and acts that followed the Seven Years' War were central to the increasing discontent and eventual revolution in England's North American colonies, hence Article IV.
- Incorrect:** A central government wielding military power was a concern for many Americans. Mutual defense meant providing state militias when a conflict arose, hence Article III.
- Incorrect:** Small states naturally feared the power that large states would have, hence Article V.
- Correct:** Understanding the common commerce that the states shared, trade was not to be regulated by the congress. This was meant to afford each state more control over their own economies but ultimately caused more problems between states.

5. The Articles of Confederation congress is attributed with all of the following accomplishments except
- Promoting the colonial economy, allowing production to surpass that of Britain
 - Establishing a precedent for admitting new states to the union
 - Uniting the colonies in victory over the British in the Revolutionary War
 - Gaining a degree of recognition from foreign powers

Explanations:

- Correct:** The economic situation under the Articles was grim. Debt following the Revolutionary War combined with an inability to tax or regulate interstate and international commerce left each state to struggle with civil unrest and conflict.
- Incorrect:** The Northwest Ordinance of 1787 established a process for creating new states based on certain criteria.

- c. Incorrect: The Articles of Confederation were responsible for coordinating and funding the Continental Army during a time of emergency.*
- d. Incorrect: Alliances with France and Spain were forged by the congress formed under the Articles of Confederation. These alliances were instrumental in the war victory.*

6. Which of the following groups would have been most likely to agree with the system of government described in the excerpt?
- a. Loyalists
 - b. Slaves
 - c. Patriots
 - d. Native Americans

Explanations:

- a. Incorrect: Loyalists were opposed to war with England as they maintained their loyalty to the British Crown. Many loyalists joined the war effort on the side of England, fled to loyalist safe havens (such as New York City) or moved back to England.*
- b. Incorrect: Having no substantial rights or voice in colonial America, slaves were essentially apolitical. However, many slaves were loyalists due to British efforts to undermine the colonists, such as the Dunmore Proclamation.*
- c. Correct: Willing to go to war over a perceived overreach of authority by the British, patriots supported the Articles of Confederation as a loose binding of the colonies with weak ability to enforce laws.*
- d. Incorrect: Native Americans largely supported the British during the American Revolutionary War as it was colonists and not British officials who were most responsible for continued conflict over Natives' land.*

Questions 7-9 refer to

"In monarchies, mercy to rebels may be the highest magnanimity—In republics, it assumes a different character, and becomes a weakness. Insurrection in a monarchy [affects] the extremities and limbs. In a republic, the disease is in the head; the disease therefore, must not only be removed, but the seeds of it rooted out for one or two returns may bring on a political dissolution. And it is not enough to hang two or three to terrify the rest—many must be cut off, because it is dangerous to society that they should live. . . Pardon ought, I think, to be granted upon these conditions and disqualifications. . . That the pardon be available to them, but upon condition that they keep the peace, and are of good behaviour, for a certain number of years. That the petitioner be ineligible to any office or to vote for others for a certain number of years. How absurd is it, that the very men, whom you have this day declared rebels, shall on the morrow, merely from the circumstance of defeat, have a right to appoint magistrates, and constitute a part of the supreme authority? . . .

Last Monday evening was committed to [jail] in this town, a John Wheeler, of Hardwick, who has acted in the capacity of an aid to Capt. Shays*—Nine others were also committed the same evening. Yesterday was brought to this town and committed to [jail], a Capt. Clark, of Colrain.

**Daniel Shays led a widespread uprising in western Massachusetts in opposition to high taxes and stringent economic conditions*

Source: Letter to a Massachusetts militia officer, discussing the treatment of those arrested for involvement in Shays' Rebellion, 1787

7. The conditions to which the “rebels” above were responding were most similar to which of the following?
- The Stamp Act
 - The Proclamation of 1763
 - The Quartering Act
 - The Dominion of New England

Explanations:

- Correct:** Just as the Stamp Act specifically burdened the colonists and not their counterparts back in England, many of the taxes and foreclosures of land following the Revolutionary War affected farmers and debtors in the western parts of the United States more than their urban, coastal countrymen.
- Incorrect:** The Proclamation of 1763, while inflammatory for many western frontier-settling colonists, was intended to minimize conflict with Native Americans.
- Incorrect:** The Quartering Act largely affected urban populations where British soldiers were arriving and being stationed.
- Incorrect:** Inciting domestic unrest like the other choices, the establishment of the Dominion of New England by King James II was a primarily political move that stripped the New England colonies of their chartered governments.

8. Compared to Shays' Rebellion, which of the following events best illuminated the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation?
- Boston Tea Party
 - The Whiskey Rebellion

- c. Pontiac's Rebellion
- d. Boston Massacre

Explanations:

- a. **Incorrect:** *The Boston Tea Party occurred in 1773 before the Revolutionary War began and prior to the ratifying of the Articles of Confederation.*
- b. **Correct:** *Farmers in western Pennsylvania protested Hamilton's excise tax on whiskey production, using tactics similar to those used by revolutionaries in the 1760s and 1770s. However, when compared to the destruction and ongoing unrest seen during Shays' Rebellion under the AoC, the Whiskey Rebellion all but disappeared when threatened with military force under the new US Constitution.*
- c. **Incorrect:** *Pontiac's Rebellion occurred in 1763 in response to continued western migration by colonists following the French and Indian War.*
- d. **Incorrect:** *The Boston Massacre occurred in 1770 in colonial Massachusetts.*

9. Shays' Rebellion, and other examples of civil unrest, primarily led to which of the following?

- a. Rumbblings of civil war prior to the beginning of the 19th Century
- b. Harsher taxation and increased standing military presence throughout western territories
- c. Calls for a stronger, more centralized government
- d. A desire for the return of British authority over the United States

Explanations:

- a. **Incorrect:** *Though ideological differences existed in different regions of the young United States, fear of civil war was not significant this early.*
- b. **Incorrect:** *While taxes were the primary cause for such rebellions, they were not significantly increased. Additionally, such rebellions did result in open conflict in some cases but did not lead to significant military occupations.*
- c. **Correct:** *Due to the underlying economic causes of civil unrest during this time, as well as the state and national governments' inability to quickly and effectively address such rebellions, the Articles of Confederation garnered criticism for its weaknesses, prompting the Constitutional Convention.*
- d. **Incorrect:** *Though there were some advocates for immense power to be granted to the newly proposed position of president, no significant loyalist sentiments played a role in debates over the future of the United States government.*

Questions 10-12 refer to

Among the numerous advantages promised by a well-constructed union, none deserves to be more accurately developed than its tendency to break and control the violence of *faction* . . . a number of citizens, whether amounting to a majority or minority of the whole, who are united and actuated by some common impulse of passion, or of interest, adverse to the rights of the other citizens . . .

There are two methods of curing the mischiefs of faction: the one, by removing its causes; the other, by controlling its effects.

. . . The two great points of difference between a democracy and a republic are: first, the delegation of the government, in the latter, to a small number of citizens elected by the rest; secondly, the greater number of citizens, and greater sphere of country, over which the latter may be extended. . . therefore, we behold a republican remedy for the diseases most incident to republican government.

Source: James Madison, *Federalist No. 10*, 1787

10. The ideas expressed in the excerpt most strongly influenced which development in the late 18th Century?

- a. Ratification of the US Constitution
- b. Washington's Proclamation of Neutrality
- c. The election of Thomas Jefferson
- d. Drafting of the Declaration of Independence

Explanations:

- a. **Correct:** Along with Alexander Hamilton and John Jay, Madison published dozens of essays in New York newspapers in an attempt to convince readers of the merits of the proposed Constitution. These, along with the addition of the Bill of Rights, ultimately led to the Constitution's ratification in 1788.
- b. **Incorrect:** The Proclamation of Neutrality in the ongoing Anglo-French War was issued irrespective of the ideas expressed in the excerpt.
- c. **Incorrect:** Thomas Jefferson's election in 1800 was an example of republicanism and party politics at work. However, occurring 13 years after the publication of the *Federalist Papers*, the election was likely unaffected by this essay.
- d. **Incorrect:** The Declaration of Independence was signed and sent in 1776, over a decade before the publication of *Federalist Papers*.

11. All of the following groups could be considered "factions," as described by Madison, except

- a. Merchants and farmers
- b. Federalists and Democratic-Republicans
- c. Slaves and Native Americans
- d. Property owners and tenants

Explanations:

- a. **Incorrect:** Both could be considered factions as they had economic goals that were at odds with one another.

- b. Incorrect: Both could be considered factions, as political parties would develop self-serving platforms, e.g. the case of Marbury v. Madison.*
- c. Correct: neither African slaves nor Native Americans were citizens in the early republic, thus lacking any political voice or power to wield over others.*
- d. Incorrect: Both could be considered factions as rent was a tool of oppression and property ownership was a political advantage.*

12. The concerns expressed by Madison are directly reflected in which of the following?

- a. Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions
- b. Bill of Rights
- c. Three-Fifths Compromise
- d. Washington's Farewell Address

Explanations:

- a. Incorrect: These resolutions denounced the Federalist-passed Alien and Sedition Acts on grounds of unconstitutionality.*
- b. Incorrect: The Bill of Rights provided further comfort to citizens who felt the originally proposed checks on the government's power were not enough to protect the rights of the individual.*
- c. Incorrect: The Three-Fifths Compromise allowed for enslaved populations to be included in representation for electorate purposes.*
- d. Correct: Washington warns of, among other things, the evils of faction in a democratic republic.*