

## **Articles of Confederation Quiz**

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Q1. Suppose the Articles of Confederation did not specifically mention whether the “United States” was given a particular power. What inference did the Articles say should be drawn from this fact?

- (a) None. The Articles are silent on this issue.
- (b) The Articles gave the power to “The People”
- (c) The Articles states that “The powers not delegated to the United States nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people”
- (d) Each state was to retain its sovereignty, freedom and independence, and every power, jurisdiction and right, which was not by expressly delegated to the United States
- (e) Each state retained those powers unless, by a vote of at least nine states, the power was expressly delegated to the United States

Q2. Which of the following is *not* listed as a purpose of the “firm league of friendship” created by the Articles of Confederation?

- (a) promote the Free Intercourse of Commerce
- (b) common defence
- (c) the security of States’ liberties
- (d) the mutual and general welfare of the States
- (e) None of the above, i.e. all are listed as a purpose

Q3. To whom did the Articles of Confederation give “all privileges and immunities of free citizens in the several States”?

- (a) all inhabitants of each of the States
- (b) all free inhabitants of each of these Staes
- (c) all citizens of the United States
- (d) all free inhabitants of each of these States, paupers, vagabonds and fugitives from justice excepted
- (e) all citizens of the United States, paupers, vagabonds and fugitives from justice excepted

Q4. There is often an issue as to what effect courts in one jurisdiction should give to decision of courts in another jurisdiction. What did the Articles of Confederation have to say on this subject?

- (a) Full faith and credit shall be given in each of these States to the records, acts and judicial proceedings of the courts and magistrates of every other state.
- (b) Full faith and credit shall be given in each of these States to the records, acts and judicial proceedings of the courts and magistrates of every other state, provided that due process of law was followed by the courts and magistrates of that other state
- (c) Full faith and credit shall be given in each of these States to the records, acts and judicial proceedings of the courts and magistrates of every other state so long as their decisions are consistent with the Laws and Policies of the state whose full faith and credit is requested
- (d) No state shall be bound by the records, acts and judicial proceedings of the courts and magistrates of every other state without the consent of the United States in Congress assembled, specifying accurately the reasons for which Full Faith and Credit is provided
- (e) Nothing

Q5. How did voting work in Congress under the Articles of Confederation?

- (a) there was no Congress
- (b) each State received one vote
- (c) each State received votes in proportion to its population of free inhabitants
- (d) each State received votes in proportion to the number of free inhabitants, excluding Indians not taxed, and three fifths of other persons
- (e) Virginia, New York and Pennsylvania received two votes; all other states received one

Q6. How were delegates to Congress to be chosen, according to the Articles of Confederation?

- (a) each State held an election amongst the people of each "district as fashioned by the state legislature"
- (b) each State held an election amongst the propertied white males over age 21 of each "district as fashioned by the state legislature"
- (c) they were annually appointed in such manner as the legislature of each state shall direct and subject to recall during that year by the state legislature
- (d) they were annually appointed in such manner as the legislature of each state shall direct and subject only to recall for treason, felony, or breach of the peace
- (e) None of the above

Q7. How long was the term of the President of the United States under the Articles of Confederation?

- (a) there was no President of the United States
- (b) 1 year
- (c) 2 years
- (d) 4 years
- (e) 4 years unless nine of the states shall recall him

Q8. Which of the following best describes the States' power of foreign relations under the Articles of Confederation?

- (a) "No state without the Consent of the United States in Congress assembled, shall send any embassy to, or receive any embassy from, or enter into any conference, agreement, or alliance or treaty with any king, prince or state"
- (b) "No state without the Consent of the United States in Congress assembled, shall enter into any conference, agreement, or alliance or treaty with any king, prince or state"
- (c) "Each state may send any embassy to or receive any embassy from any king, prince or state, but may not enter into any conference, agreement, or alliance or treaty resulting therefrom without consent of all the States voting through Congress assembled"
- (d) "Each state may send any embassy to or receive any embassy from any king, prince or state and may enter into any conference, agreement, or alliance or treaty resulting therefrom unless the United States in Congress assembled shall disapprove of the Same within one year"
- (e) "Each state may send any embassy to or receive any embassy from any king, prince or state and may enter into any conference, agreement, or alliance or treaty resulting therefrom that relates to a matter of law not expressly delegated by these Articles to the United States"

Q9. Which of the following best describes the role of States under the Articles of Confederation with respect to maintenance of navies and armies?

- (a) there were no restrictions on the states keeping navies or armies; indeed the Articles obliged the states to maintain a “well regulated and disciplined militia” that was prepared to fight
- (b) states were not supposed to keep navies or armies beyond those Congress thought necessary to defend the state or its trade but every State was obligated to maintain a “well regulated and disciplined militia” that was prepared to fight
- (c) states were permitted to maintain their own armies but were not supposed to keep navies beyond those Congress thought necessary to defend the state or its trade
- (d) states were permitted to maintain their own armies but were not supposed to keep navies at all
- (e) states were obliged to commit one half of their revenues on duties and tariffs to the national government to provide for the Common Defence but were not permitted to maintain their own armies or navies

Q10. What rights did the states have under the Articles of Confederation to engage in war?

- (a) No right whatsoever, that right being one of the few powers reserved exclusively to the United States in Congress assembled
- (b) the right to make war on any nation of Indians threatening the Peace but on no foreign King, Prince or State, the latter right being one of the powers reserved exclusively to the United States in Congress assembled
- (c) No right unless “such state be actually invaded by enemies, or shall have received certain advice of a resolution being formed by some nation of Indians to invade such State, and the danger is so imminent as not to admit of a delay, till the United States in Congress assembled can be consulted”
- (d) No right except to “repel any nation of Indians threatening the Peace or any Band of Pirates infesting its shores.”
- (e) The right to engage in warfare but not to declare war

Q11. How was war waged by the United States to be financed under the Articles of Confederation?

- (a) through a poll tax on each free inhabitant
- (b) through duties and tariffs levied by the national government on foreign trade
- (c) through a tax on each State in proportion to the population of that State “estimated according to such mode as the United States in Congress assembled, shall from time to time direct and appoint”
- (d) through a tax on each State in proportion to the value of all land and improvement within each State as “estimated according to such mode as the United States in Congress assembled, shall from time to time direct and appoint”
- (e) war was not waged by the United States under the Articles of Confederation but by the States

Q12. How were boundary disputes between States supposed to be resolved under the Articles of Confederation?

- (a) by a duel between the Executive Authorities of the disputing States
- (b) by the Supreme Court of the United States
- (c) by the President of the United States
- (d) by the Committee of the States with each member being put under special oath to "well and truly to hear and determine the matter in question, according to the best of his judgment, without favor, affection or hope of reward"
- (e) by a panel of seven to nine commissioners chosen by lot from a pool of 13 who in turn were winnowed from a list of 3 people from each state chosen by Congress; the commissioners took an oath "well and truly to hear and determine the matter in question, according to the best of his judgment, without favor, affection or hope of reward"

Q13. How were disputes between citizens of different States supposed to be resolved under the Articles of Confederation?

- (a) either by state courts or by such Inferior Tribunals as Congress shall from time to time create
- (b) by "Inferior Tribunals" provided Congress had created them and the amount in controversy exceeded \$100; otherwise by state courts
- (c) by "Inferior Tribunals" provided Congress had created them and the amount in controversy exceeded \$10,000; otherwise by state courts
- (d) by a panel of seven to nine commissioners chosen by lot from a pool of 13 who in turn were winnowed from a list of 3 people from each state chosen by the Committee of the States; the commissioners took an oath "well and truly to hear and determine the matter in question, according to the best of his judgment, without favor, affection or hope of reward"
- (e) the Articles of Confederation do not speak to this issue

Q14. Which of the following best describes the powers of the United States and States with respect to the "Indians" under the Articles of Confederation?

- (a) the United States was given exclusive power to address relations with the Indians
- (b) the States, respectively, had exclusive power to address relations with the Indians
- (c) the United States had the power of regulating the trade and managing all affairs with the Indians, not members of any of the States, provided that "the legislative right of any state within its own limits be not infringed or violated"
- (d) the United States had the power of regulating trade with the Indians provided that "the legislative right of any state within its own limits be not infringed or violated"
- (e) Indians are nowhere mentioned in the Articles of Confederation

Q15. How did money work under the Articles of Confederation?

- (a) states as well as the United States could coin money though the United States in Congress assembled could regulate "the alloy and value of coin"
- (b) the United States in Congress assembled alone could issue money but each state could regulate "the alloy and value of coin"
- (c) the United States could issue paper money; only the States could issue coin and regulate its alloy and value
- (d) the United States could coin money and regulate its alloy and value; the States could only issue paper money
- (e) the Articles state that gold shall be legal tender for all debts public and private in all states and do not empower the United States to issue money

Q16. Which of the following took a vote of 9 of the 13 states in order to be enacted by Congress?

- (a) None of the above, as voting did not occur by states
- (b) engaging in a war or granting letters of marque and reprisal in time of peace
- (c) borrowing money on the credit of the United States
- (d) coining money
- (e) (b) and (c) and (d)

Q17. The Articles of Confederation created something called "A Committee of States." Which of the following best describes the powers of that Committee?

- (a) the Committee acted as the Executive Authority of the United States
- (b) the Committee acted somewhat as a "Sergeant at Arms," compelling attendance by the state delegates
- (c) the Committee acted on behalf of Congress when Congress was in recess and could exercise all powers of Congress except those for which unanimous consent was required
- (d) the Committee acted on behalf of Congress when Congress was in recess as to those matters delegated to them by at least nine States in Congress assembled but was not supposed to exercise power whose exercised that required a vote of at least nine States in Congress assembled
- (e) the Committee of States administered territories of the United States

Q18. Which of the following freedoms are guaranteed to "free inhabitants" against infringement by the States under the Articles of Confederation?

- (a) freedom of religion
- (b) freedom of speech, except for blasphemy
- (c) the right to bear arms
- (d) (b) and (c)
- (e) None of the above

Q19. Which of the following locations served as the official Seat of Government under the Articles of Confederation?

- (a) Philadelphia
- (b) New York
- (c) Princeton
- (d) Richmond
- (e) None of the above

Q20. Which of the following accurately describes how could new States be added to the Confederation?

- (a) Canada had what amounted to an open invitation; other “colonies” could join the Confederation with unanimous consent of the States acting through Congress assembled
- (b) Canada had what amounted to an open invitation; but no other colony could be admitted into the Confederation, unless such admission was agreed to by at least 9/13 of the number of States already in the Confederation
- (c) Canada and Mexico had what amounted to an open invitation; but no other colonies could be admitted into the Confederation, unless such admission was agreed to by at least 9/13 of the number of States already in the Confederation
- (d) Canada and the Louisiana Colony had what amounted to an open invitation; but no other colonies could be admitted into the Confederation, unless such admission was agreed to by at least 9 states
- (e) None of the above

Q21. How did the Articles of Confederation handle debts incurred by the United States prior to the “assembling of the United States in pursuance of the present Confederation”

- (a) they were declared null and void
- (b) they were declared null and void unless ratified unanimously by the States
- (c) they were deemed a charge against the United States, which solemnly pledged to pay them
- (d) they were allotted to the States in proportion to the number of free inhabitants as determined by Congress
- (e) they were allotted to the States in proportion to the value of land and improvements therein as determined by Congress

Q22. What provisions did the Articles of Confederation have for amendment?

- (a) None, the Union was said to be perpetual
- (b) Although the Union it created was said to be “perpetual,” the Articles could be amended with the approval of 9 of the 13 states in Congress assembled
- (c) Although the Union it created was said to be “perpetual,” the Articles could be amended with the agreement of Congress and of the legislatures of 9 states
- (d) Although the Union it created was said to be “perpetual,” the Articles could be amended with the agreement of Congress and of the legislatures of at least 9/13 of the states
- (e) Although the Union it created was said to be “perpetual,” the Articles could be amended with the agreement of Congress and of the legislatures of every State

Q23. Who did the Articles of Confederation indicate was pleased by the vote to approve it?

- (a) “the Great Governor of the World”
- (b) “God”
- (c) “our Christian God”
- (d) “George Washington”
- (e) None of the above

Q24. When did delegates sign the final draft of the Articles of Confederation?

- (a) 1776
- (b) 1778
- (c) 1781
- (d) 1791
- (e) Never, which was part of the problem

Q25. Which of the following persons did *not* sign the Articles of Confederation?

- (a) Benjamin Franklin
- (b) John Adams
- (c) George Washington
- (d) Thomas Jefferson
- (e) All of the above, i.e. none of the signed