

CHAPTER REVIEW

Summary

- The state's attempts to raise money by selling the confiscated land of Tories led to one of the most important court cases in North Carolina, and United States, history—*Bayard v. Singleton*.
- Settlers in North Carolina's western lands tried to establish a separate State of Franklin in 1785. Internal problems brought an end to the "state" in 1787.
- The first constitution of the United States was the Articles of Confederation. The Confederation government, however, was weak, and in 1787 representatives met in Philadelphia to reform the government. The result was the United States Constitution.
- North Carolinians, distrustful of a strong federal government, did not ratify the Constitution until 1789. Their reluctance led to the adoption of the Bill of Rights.
- North Carolinians eventually favored the Antifederalists. Nathaniel Macon was the state's most influential leader during these years. He was a spokesman for "republican simplicity."
- The United States and Great Britain fought each other once again in the War of 1812. The state was little impacted by the war, although some North Carolinians became heroes during the war.
- Conditions across the state grew even worse after the War of 1812, and North Carolinians left the state in increasing numbers.
- The 1789 Fayetteville Convention established a new, permanent capital of Raleigh. It also chartered the State University.

- Archibald Murphey made several proposals to improve the state, but the legislature did not fund them.

Reviewing People, Places, and Terms

Select the correct word or words to complete each of the following sentences.

1. The first government of the United States was organized by the (a) Articles of Confederation, (b) decision in *Bayard v. Singleton*, (c) United States Constitution.
2. The idea that a court can judge the constitutionality of a law is called (a) legal precedent, (b) judicial review, (c) legislative review.
3. A North Carolinian who became a U.S. Supreme Court justice was (a) William R. Davie, (b) James Iredell, (c) Samuel Ashe.
4. The 1787 Hillsborough Convention proposed more than twenty amendments to protect the "unalienable rights of the people." Congress then worked to develop the (a) Bill of Rights, (b) U.S. Constitution, (c) Confederation.
5. The position that the states could assert their independence if they believed the federal government was doing something wrong was called (a) federalism, (b) democracy, (c) state's rights.
6. The most influential Antifederalist leader in North Carolina in the early 1800s was (a) William R. Davie, (b) Nathaniel Macon, (c) Archibald Murphey.
7. The permanent state capital was established in (a) Chapel Hill, (b) Greensboro, (c) Raleigh.

8. America’s “second war for independence” was the (a) Revolutionary War, (b) War of 1812, (c) French and Indian War.

Understanding the Facts

1. What was challenged for the first time in the *Bayard v. Singleton* court case?
2. What rights did North Carolinians in the east argue over? What rights did North Carolinians west of the Blue Ridge want?
3. What state did the fight over Franklin help to create?
4. What did the “Great Compromise” set up? Explain.
5. Why did the North Carolina Antifederalists distrust the new U.S. government and Constitution?
6. What United States president did North Carolina Antifederalists support in 1796?
7. How did the War of 1812 impact North Carolina?
8. When and where was the first state university founded?
9. What two plans did Archibald Murphey propose to improve conditions in North Carolina after the War of 1812?

Developing Critical Thinking

1. Why do you believe the Antifederalists had enough courage to advocate for a Bill of Rights when they not only faced opposition from the rest of the country but also from within their own state?
2. How did the policy of “republican simplicity” hurt North Carolina residents after the War of 1812?

Applying Your Skills

1. Raleigh was chosen as the state capital because it was in a more central location. Determine how far your hometown is from Raleigh.

2. On a state map, mark the towns that were named for two of the three state residents who became heroes in the War of 1812. Mark the place where Andrew Jackson studied law.

Exploring Technology

1. North Carolinians were very happy to see the adoption of the Tenth Amendment. Use your favorite search engine to find the exact wording of the amendment. Then rewrite the amendment in common and easy-to-understand language.
2. Nathaniel Macon was the only Speaker of the House of Representatives ever to have been from North Carolina. Use your favorite search engine to find five facts about his life that were not taught in your textbook.

Writing Across the Curriculum

1. Write a paragraph describing Samuel Ashe’s role in the practice of judicial review. In your paragraph, explain how this practice is important today.
2. Your textbook describes North Carolinians’ tradition of distrusting political power of any type. Write a paragraph to show how this tradition still exists today.

Encountering Diversity

1. Pick one way in which the actions of the people of North Carolina set them apart from the other states. Describe the reasons the people of North Carolina decided to engage in this action and how they felt it benefited them. How did it hurt them?