



# **Alexander Hamilton Activity Bundle**

## **Integrated Reading and**

## **CRITICAL THOUGHT**

## **Activities**

For Grades 5-8

**9 INTEGRATED ACTIVITIES**  
Perfect for Interactive Notebooks  
Perfect for Morning Work or Assessments

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## ANSWERS

Name	Answers
Federalist Papers Reading Comprehension	C, D, B, A, B, D, B
Federalists VS Republicans Reading Comprehension	C, A, B, D, A, D, B
Battle of Yorktown Reading Comprehension	D, D, B, C, B, D, C, D, B, B

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## \$ 10 Bill Coloring



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## The Federalist Papers – An early version of the commercial

During the 1700's, Americans were a couple of hundred or so years away from discovering the joys of television. In 1787, however, the Founding Fathers needed a way to get the "word" around the colonies that the new Constitution needed to be ratified. One of the ways in which such information could be communicated to the public was through newspapers, pamphlets, and essays. Alexander Hamilton, James Madison and John Jay realized how important "selling" the merits of the Constitution was to the public. That year, they began publishing the Federalist Papers under the collective pen name "Publius." The 85 essays which comprised the historic publication was said to be the "greatest public relations campaign in history," and undoubtedly galvanized many to support ratification. Today, products and services are marketed to the public in commercials on television and radio and advertisements on the internet (there are other ways too such as billboards, promotions, etc). You have undoubtedly seen or heard thousands of such commercials and advertisements. Use the chart below to list your favorite advertisements or commercials. Then, use the next page to draw a picture of your favorite and describe why you think it is effective in convincing people to buy the product.

Product (draw or write)	Marketing Campaign: Is it on television, radio, or the internet ?	Short Description:

**Draw a scene from your favorite commercial here (if on the radio or internet, do your best to imagine how it could be illustrated)**

**Why do you think this commercial is effective in convincing people to buy the product?**

## Settling the Score

Only July 11<sup>th</sup>, 1804, Alexander Hamilton and Aaron Burr settled their differences in a duel. Burr challenged Hamilton to a duel because he believed Hamilton had publicly disparaged him, smeared his reputation, and ultimately short-circuited his political ambitions. Hamilton could have refused the invitation, but instead, accepted! The duel was held on a bluff in Weehawken, New Jersey. Both men fired, but Burr's shot was deadly accurate. The next day Hamilton died from his wounds, and thus, one of the greatest political minds of the 18<sup>th</sup> century was gone. Burr, a great political mind as well, was ruined.

Duels were commonly employed among men in the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries as honorable ways to avenge perceived acts of disrespect and often resulted in the injury or death of one or both men. Today, of course, settling differences is such a way would be unheard of. In the spaces provided below, describe a non-violent, productive way Aaron Burr could have expressed his frustration, and describe how Alexander Hamilton should have responded to the duel invitation issued by Burr.

What could have Aaron Burr done to express his frustration without having issued an invitation to duel?

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How could have Alexander Hamilton responded when invited to duel?

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## **BATTLE OF YORKTOWN** Reading Comprehension

By 1780, the Revolutionary War was raging in both the North and the South, and French forces had fully committed in the American effort to defeat the British. A major objective of the French–American forces was to liberate New York City, which had been occupied by the British. Initially, George Washington had wanted the combined forces to engage the British in New York City, but French General Comte de Rochambeau convinced him that the chance for success would be greater if the combined forces engaged British forces farther south in the Chesapeake Bay, where another French General, Comte de Grasse, could direct his massive fleet from its Caribbean post. Here, Washington's land troops and French naval troops could encircle British forces under Charles Cornwallis, who were camped at Yorktown, Virginia. Meanwhile, when the decision was finally made, French and American land forces, which included 5,500 new French soldiers, had met near New York City to begin their movements to Virginia. Their meeting outside of New York confused British intelligence, which assumed they planned to liberate New York City. This prevented British General Henry Clinton and British forces occupying New York City from sending aid to Cornwallis in Virginia.

During September of 1781, the combined land forces of Rochambeau and Washington marched south. The plan was strictly confidential, and the generals kept their final destination secret from even the soldiers. American forces marched over 200 miles in a period of about two weeks. The plan worked perfectly. By the end of September, American land forces under Rochambeau and Washington had trapped Cornwallis's army in the west, and Comte de Grasse's naval forces had trapped Cornwallis from the east. A siege had begun. There would be no British reinforcements.

On October 6, 1781, Washington's land troops began digging a trench that would be 2,000 yards long, running from Yorktown to the York River. The trenches were dug to allow the movement of larger artillery toward the British fortifications. Three days later, cannons and guns were dragged into place. By the afternoon, French and American guns were spraying bullets into the British defenses from land and water. The gunfire persisted all through the night, destroying British firepower. Many British soldiers began deserting. By October 12, French forces had destroyed a number of British frigates in the harbor. As the days dragged on for the British, trenches were dug closer and closer to the British fortifications. On October 14, American and French forces stormed two French fortifications (redoubts) successfully, with Alexander Hamilton leading the way for the Americans. Large guns were moved to the newly won locations, rendering all of the British defenses within range.

Cornwallis, desperate for reinforcements that would never reach him in time, hatched a plan to try to escape across the York River. Bad weather, however, disabled his transport boats, and Cornwallis was finally forced to surrender. On October 17, surrender negotiations began and were finalized two days later. As a result of the surrender, the Americans took more than 7,000 British troops prisoner, and the entire Revolutionary War had nearly come to an end. According to legend, as the British soldiers formally surrendered, their drummers and fifers played the tune to the *The World Turn'd Upside Down*. Yorktown would be the last major battle of the war.

**1.) Why did Rochambeau favor engaging the British in the Chesapeake Bay?**

- a.) Because there were more Patriot and French soldiers stationed there
- b.) Because the British had evacuated New York City
- c.) Because the British forces there were weak
- d.) Because another French fleet from the Caribbean Sea could join their forces

**2.) Why were the British confused?**

- a.) The British were expecting Washington to surrender.
- b.) Cornwallis was not supposed to be in Virginia.
- c.) They did not know the French had agreed to help the Patriots.
- d.) It seemed like the Patriots were going to try to liberate New York City.

**3.) What does the word “confidential” mean as used below?**

The plan was strictly **confidential**, and the generals kept their final destination secret from even the soldiers.

- a.) confident
- b.) secret
- c.) confused
- d.) illegal

**4.) When did the siege at Yorktown begin?**

- a.) When British reinforcements came.
- b.) When American forces had trapped Cornwallis from the east.
- c.) When American and French forces had trapped Cornwallis from the west and French naval forces had trapped him from the east.
- d.) When the British surrendered.

**5.) Why did Washington order trenches dug?**

- a.) To store food
- b.) To move artillery
- c.) To protect soldiers
- d.) To hide from the enemy

**6.) Which of the following words DOES NOT describe the Siege at Yorktown?**

- a.) violent
- b.) persistent
- c.) dangerous
- d.) unintentional

**7.) Based on the passage, which of the following best describes the definition of a siege?**

- a.) A situation on which a smaller army is attacked by a larger army.
- b.) A situation in which two countries combine forces against another.
- c.) A situation in which an army encircles or traps another army while attacking it.
- d.) A battle fought at sea.

**8.) What did the Battle of Yorktown ensure?**

- a.) America would become a free country.
- b.) The British would surrender.
- c.) The Revolutionary War would soon end.
- d.) All of the above.

**9.) Which of the following could NOT possibly be a title for this passage?**

- a.) The World Turn'd Upside Down
- b.) The Liberation of New York
- c.) The Surrender of Cornwallis
- d.) Details of the Siege at Yorktown

**10.) What happened last?**

- a.) July, 1781
- b.) 7,000 soldiers were taken prisoner
- c.) Americans and French successfully stormed the British redoubts.
- d.) Washington ordered trenches dug.

**Alexander Hamilton: Main Idea and Supporting Detail Sentences**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Below are three headings at the beginnings of paragraphs. Below the chart are the associated supporting detail sentences. Which sentences would appear under which heading? Use the numbers before the sentences so you don't have to write the entire sentence. Order matters!

Humble Beginnings	Fighting in the Revolutionary War	A True Founding Father

1. Hamilton was proud of his adopted nation, and was commissioned as the captain of artillery that defended New York City during the Revolutionary War.
2. He never knew his father, and he watched his mother die of cholera when he was very young.
3. Luckily for Alexander, friends of his family recognized his intelligence and paid for his schooling in New York City.
4. Following the war, Hamilton would become the primary author of the Federalist Papers, the leader of the Federalist Party, and the nation's first Secretary of the Treasury.
5. Alexander Hamilton was born into poverty on January 11, 1755, in the Caribbean island of Nevis.
6. Hamilton would play an important role in the Siege of Yorktown, which ultimately proved to be the last major battle of the Revolutionary War.
7. Hamilton's groundbreaking ideas about economics and politics would influence America and other nations for centuries.
8. He quickly moved up the ranks and was appointed as aide-de-camp to George Washington.

Humble Beginnings	Fighting in the Revolutionary War	A True Founding Father
5	1	4
2	8	7
3	6	

## Humble Beginnings

Alexander Hamilton was born into poverty on January 11, 1755, in the Caribbean island of Nevis. He never knew his father, and he watched his mother die of cholera when he was very young. Luckily for Alexander, friends of his family recognized his intelligence and paid for his schooling in New York City.

## Fighting in the Revolutionary War

Hamilton was proud of his adopted nation, and was commissioned as the captain of artillery that defended New York City during the Revolutionary War. He quickly moved up the ranks and was appointed as aide-de-camp to George Washington. Hamilton would play an important role in the Siege of Yorktown, which ultimately proved to be the last major battle of the Revolutionary War.

## A True Founding Father

Following the war, Hamilton would become the primary author of the Federalist Papers, the leader of the Federalist Party, and the nation's first Secretary of the Treasury. Hamilton's groundbreaking ideas about economics and politics would influence America and other nations for centuries.

**Alexander Hamilton and Text Elements** – What Heading Goes at the Beginning of Each Paragraph?

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Below are the headings. Insert them above the correct paragraphs.

<b>Off to College</b>	<b>The Decline of the Federalists</b>
<b>Powerful Legacy</b>	<b>One of America's Founding Fathers</b>
<b>Rising to Prominence</b>	<b>Fighting in the Revolutionary War</b>
<b>Duel with Aaron Burr</b>	<b>Humble Beginnings</b>

Alexander Hamilton was born January 11, 1755, on the Caribbean island of Nevis. His father abandoned him when he was born and his mother died when he was a boy. Nevertheless, his shrewd and ambitious mind took him far. At age 12, Hamilton served as an apprentice at the Counting House of Nicholas Cruger and David Beekman. At age 15, Hamilton was put in charge of the business.

Despite a lack of formal schooling during his adolescent years, Hamilton was an intelligent boy and knew both English and French. He was an excellent writer and was published for his descriptive account of a hurricane that ravaged the Caribbean islands. Friends of his family were impressed by his writing and paid for his formal schooling. Hamilton soon entered King's College in New York City and earned a bachelor's degree in 1774—in one year!

Hamilton gained political acclaim later that year when he traveled to Boston to show his support for the colonies. While in Boston, he delivered a powerful speech denouncing British policies and wrote two pamphlets attacking a clergyman's opposition to the Continental Congress.

During the American Revolution, Hamilton was commissioned as the captain of a company of artillery that defended Patriot interests at Long Island and White Plains. Hamilton's military tactics won widespread praise and earned him a reputation for decisiveness and bravery. He was soon introduced to General George Washington who appointed him to his personal staff with the rank of lieutenant colonel. He became Washington's personal secretary and gathered pivotal intelligence at the Battle of Monmouth in 1778. At Monmouth, Hamilton's leadership and spirit helped rally retreating troops who promptly routed the British. The ambitious Hamilton later served at the Battle of Yorktown where he led a Patriot assault against the British.

Alexander Hamilton married Elizabeth Schuyler in 1780 and eventually had eight children. In 1783, Hamilton was admitted to the New York State Bar after studying for three years. He soon opened his own law practice on Wall Street in New York City. He also served in Congress from 1782 to 1783, was elected to the Continental Congress, and founded the Bank of New York in February of 1784.

Although Hamilton supported a Parliamentary-type government, he is most famous for his works regarding the US Constitution and the Federalist Papers. He was a staunch supporter of the Constitution and helped in its creation and execution. He was also the primary author of the Federalist Papers, a classic commentary on principles of government and American constitutional law. When George Washington was elected president, Alexander Hamilton was appointed the United States' first Secretary of the Treasury. Hamilton is credited with the establishment of America's financial system and took great care in establishing America's credit at home and abroad. His opinions concerning the structure and function of the national bank were groundbreaking and are still the inspiration behind the English and German economic systems. Hamilton also established an American philosophy on foreign policy and influenced George Washington to assert a position of neutrality regarding the French Revolution.

Hamilton resigned from the treasury in 1795 but remained one of Washington's most trusted advisors. After returning to his New York law practice and serving in the military for two more years, Hamilton's Federalist Party became divided. Hamilton disagreed with many of the policies implemented by president John Adams and sought to control his policy as well as members of his cabinet. He wrote a seething letter denouncing Adams that was intended for private circulation. Vice President Aaron Burr, however, published the letter which was distributed to the public. Burr's actions stirred great anger in Hamilton, who promptly short-circuited Burr's political aspirations for president and governor. In the presidential election of 1800, in which Burr was campaigning, Hamilton persuaded the House of Representatives that Burr was untrustworthy and urged them to vote for Thomas Jefferson. He did the same when Burr lost the election for governor of New York.

Aaron Burr had finally had enough with Hamilton after this failure in New York. Burr challenged him to a duel on July 11, 1804. Burr won the duel and Hamilton died the next day from his wounds.

## **Answers:**

- 1. Humble Beginnings**
- 2. Off to College**
- 3. Strong Political Feelings**
- 4. Fighting in the Revolutionary War**
- 5. Rising in Prominence**
- 6. One of America's Founding Fathers**
- 7. The Decline of the Federalists**
- 8. Duel with Aaron Burr**

**Fact or Fiction?**

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

Below is a biography on Alexander Hamilton. On the following page is a chart with ten statements. Indicate whether each statement is fact or fiction.

## **Humble Beginnings**

Alexander Hamilton was born January 11, 1755, on the Caribbean island of Nevis. Hamilton was involved in business from an early age. At age 12, Hamilton served as an apprentice at the Counting House of Nicholas Cruger and David Beekman. At age 15, Hamilton was put in charge of the business.

## **Off to College**

Despite a lack of formal schooling during his adolescent years, Hamilton was an intelligent boy and knew both English and French. He was an excellent writer and was published for his descriptive account of a hurricane that ravaged the Caribbean islands. Friends of his family were impressed by his writing and paid for his formal schooling. Hamilton soon entered King's College in New York City and earned a bachelor's degree in 1774—in one year!

## **Strong Political Feelings**

Hamilton gained political prominence later that year when he traveled to Boston to show his support for the colonies. While in Boston, he delivered a powerful speech denouncing British policies and wrote two pamphlets attacking a clergyman's opposition to the Continental Congress.

## **Fighting in the Revolutionary War**

During the American Revolution, Hamilton was commissioned as the captain of a company of artillery that defended Patriot interests at Long Island and White Plains. Hamilton's military tactics won widespread praise and earned him a reputation for decisiveness and bravery. He was soon introduced to General George Washington who appointed him to his personal staff with the rank of lieutenant colonel. He became Washington's personal secretary and gathered pivotal intelligence at the Battle of Monmouth in 1778. At Monmouth, Hamilton's leadership and spirit helped rally retreating troops who promptly routed the British. The ambitious Hamilton later served at the Battle of Yorktown where he led a Patriot assault against the British.

## **Rising to Prominence**

Alexander Hamilton married Elizabeth Schuyler in 1780 and eventually had eight children. In 1783, Hamilton was admitted to the New York State Bar after studying for three years. He soon opened his own law practice on Wall Street in New York City. He also served in Congress from 1782 to 1783, was elected to the Continental Congress, and founded the Bank of New York in February of 1784.

## **One of America's Founding Fathers**

Although Hamilton supported a Parliamentary-type government, he is most famous for his works regarding the US Constitution and the Federalist Papers. He was a staunch supporter of the Constitution and helped in its creation and execution. He was also the primary author of the Federalist Papers, a classic commentary on principles of government and American constitutional law. When George Washington was elected president, Alexander Hamilton was appointed the United States' first Secretary of the Treasury. Hamilton is credited with the establishment of America's financial system and took great care in establishing America's credit at home and abroad. His opinions concerning the structure and function of the national bank were groundbreaking and are still the inspiration behind the English and German economic systems. Hamilton also established an American philosophy on foreign policy and influenced George Washington to assert a position of neutrality regarding the French Revolution.

## **The Decline of the Federalists**

Hamilton resigned from the treasury in 1795 but remained one of Washington's most trusted advisors. After returning to his New York law practice and serving in the military for two more years, Hamilton's Federalist Party became divided. Hamilton disagreed with many of the policies implemented by president John Adams and sought to control his policy as well as members of his cabinet. He wrote a seething letter denouncing Adams that was intended for private circulation. Vice President Aaron Burr, however, published the letter which was distributed to the public. Burr's actions stirred great anger in Hamilton, who promptly short-circuited Burr's political aspirations for president and governor. In the presidential election of 1800, in which Burr was campaigning, Hamilton persuaded the House of Representatives that Burr was untrustworthy and urged them to vote for Thomas Jefferson. He did the same when Burr lost the election for governor of New York.

## **Duel with Aaron Burr**

Aaron Burr had finally had enough with Hamilton after this failure in New York. Burr challenged him to a duel on July 11, 1804. Burr won the duel and Hamilton died the next day from his wounds.

## Legacy

Alexander Hamilton will always be remembered as one of America's greatest economic and political minds. His ideas still influence politics and economic policy today. He is immortalized on the United States ten-dollar bill.

	FACT	FICTION
Alexander Hamilton would become president after George Washington		
Alexander Hamilton was not born in America		
Unlike many founding fathers, Hamilton actually fought in the Revolutionary War		
Alexander Hamilton was America's first Secretary of the Treasury		
Hamilton believed in a weak central government and strong state governments		
Hamilton and Washington took a position of support for the French Revolution		
George Washington trusted Hamilton as an important advisor		
Alexander Hamilton was the primary author of the Federalist Papers		
Alexander Hamilton killed political rival Aaron Burr in the famous 1804 duel		
Alexander Hamilton is honored on the United States Twenty Dollar Bill		
Hamilton became enemies with John Adams and Aaron Burr		

**Answers:**

	FACT	FICTION
Alexander Hamilton would become president after George Washington		X
Alexander Hamilton was not born in America	X	
Unlike many founding fathers, Hamilton actually fought in the Revolutionary War	X	
Alexander Hamilton was America's first Secretary of the Treasury	X	
Hamilton believed in a weak central government and strong state governments		X
Hamilton and Washington took a position of support for the French Revolution		X
George Washington trusted Hamilton as an important advisor	X	
Alexander Hamilton was the primary author of the Federalist Papers	X	
Alexander Hamilton killed political rival Aaron Burr in the famous 1804 duel		X
Alexander Hamilton is honored on the United States Twenty Dollar Bill		X
Hamilton became enemies with John Adams and Aaron Burr	X	

## **Federalists v Republicans**

The Federalist Party was America's first political party, formed chiefly by Secretary of the Treasury Alexander Hamilton during his tenure in George Washington's cabinet. The Federalist Party believed in strong central Government, a national banking system and good relations and trade with England. The Federalist Party quickly gained strength throughout New England and in the urban areas of the middle states.

Those who opposed the Federalist Party would become known as Republicans or Jeffersonians. Led by Thomas Jefferson, Republicans favored an agricultural economic base rather than one based on banking and opposed the idea of strengthening ties with Great Britain. Republicans dominated the politics of the Southern states and much of America's farmlands.

The partisan politics that emerged in the 1700's threatened to tear the new country apart as Both Hamilton and Jefferson were key members of George Washington's cabinet. Washington tried unsuccessfully to mediate between the two, but was known to favor Hamilton's view on politics above anyone else. As a result, Jefferson would resign as Secretary of State in 1793, after he unsuccessfully introduced legislation in Congress that would have effectively dissolved Hamilton's position as Secretary of the Treasury. Republicans would win back the seat of power in 1801 with the election of Thomas Jefferson as President and the subsequent splitting of the Federalist Party. The Federalist Party would be virtually dissolved after expressing opposition to the War of 1812 and completely gone by 1825.

**1. Which of the following was NOT supported by Federalists?**

- A. America should have good relations with England
- B. America should have a strong central government
- C. America's economy should be based on agriculture
- D. America should have a national banking system

**2. George Washington...**

- A. was known to favor Hamilton's thoughts on politics.
- B. appointed Jefferson to Secretary of Treasury.
- C. appointed Hamilton to Secretary of State.
- D. usually agreed with Thomas Jefferson.

**3. What was the effect of the election of Thomas Jefferson?**

- A. The Republicans became weaker
- B. The Federalists split
- C. The War of 1812 started
- D. Jefferson resigned as Secretary of State

**4. Which of the following is accurate?**

- A. The Federalists were popular in the South and the Republicans were popular in New England and the urban areas
- B. The Federalists were dissolved when Thomas Jefferson was elected president
- C. Republicans were formed before the Federalists
- D. Republicans rejected strengthening ties with England

**5. What does “mediate” mean in the sentence below?**

Washington tried unsuccessfully to mediate between the two, but was known to favor Hamilton's view on politics above anyone else.

- A. bridge differences
- B. choose
- C. disagree
- D. judge

**6. “Opposition to the War of 1812” is the answer to which question?**

- A. Why did the Federalist Party split?
- B. Why was Thomas Jefferson elected president?
- C. Why did Thomas Jefferson resign from Washington's cabinet?
- D. What was the main reason the Federalists dissolved?

**7. Why did Thomas Jefferson resign from Washington's cabinet?**

- A. Washington was not a Republican
- B. Washington seemed to favor the politics of Alexander Hamilton
- C. He felt Washington was a bad president
- D. Because the Federalist Party would split

After Delaware and Pennsylvania ratified the Constitution, other states began considering their options. Some states were not sure if signing the Constitution was in their best interest. In an attempt to persuade the eleven other states to ratify, Alexander Hamilton, James Madison and John Jay (mostly Hamilton and Madison though) wrote the eighty-five essays known as the Federalist Papers. They were published in New York newspapers. The esteemed authors were referred to as “Publius”.

The Federalist Papers is considered one of the greatest contributions to American democracy, federalism and governmental theory. The Federalist Papers were extremely effective in outlining both the defects of the Articles of Confederation and the advantages of the newly proposed Constitution as advocated by the authors. Alexander Hamilton, in particular, was instrumental in explaining the functions of the three branches of the new government – the executive, legislative and judicial. In addition, the authors enumerate important aspects of a functioning government such as a system of checks and balances (so no individual gets too much power), federalism (a system where there is a central government and regional governments), separated powers, pluralism (a system in which there are multiple sources of power) and representation.

Some call the Federalist Papers the greatest public relations campaign in history. Only two years after the papers were published, Rhode Island became the last of the colonies to ratify.

**1. Why did Hamilton, Madison, and Jay write the Federalist Papers?**

- A. To convince Pennsylvania and Delaware to ratify the Constitution
- B. To convince the other states to consider their options
- C. To convince the other states to ratify the Constitution
- D. To establish “Publius” as esteemed authors

**2. What does “enumerate” mean as used in the following sentence?**

In addition, the authors enumerate important aspects of a functioning government such as a system of checks and balances (so no individual gets too much power), federalism, separated powers, pluralism and representation.

- A. Depart
- B. Debate
- C. Decide
- D. List

**3. The Federalist Papers...**

- A. was written as a replacement for the Articles of Confederation.
- B. effectively outlined what was flawed about the Articles of Confederation.
- C. was written to explain the Articles of Confederation.
- D. was written to add to the volumes of governmental theory.

**4. Which of the following is an accurate reflection of the Federalist Papers?**

- A. The essays were largely written by Hamilton and Madison with a minor contribution from John Jay.
- B. The essays were largely written by Hamilton with minor contributions from Madison and Jay.
- C. The essays were exclusively written by Hamilton and Madison.
- D. The essays were written with equal contributions from all three authors.

**5. The authors of the Federalist papers were...**

- A. ultimately unsuccessful in their original goal.
- B. ultimately successful in accomplishing their original goal.
- C. partially successful in accomplishing their goal, but only time will tell.
- D. not actually consequential to the ratification of the Constitution.

**6. Why do some call the Federalist Papers the “greatest public relations campaign in history?”**

- A. Because it made sure that to include a system of check and balances into the government
- B. Because it effectively explained the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of the new government
- C. Because it made Alexander Hamilton and James Madison two of the most important people in American history
- D. Because it had the effect of convincing the remaining states to ratify America's laws and join together become one country

**7. Which of the following was not explained in the Federalist Papers?**

- A. That a functioning government has multiple sources of power rather than all of the power invested in a single person
- B. That a functioning government can not allow for regional governments
- C. That a functioning government requires that power not be controlled by a single person
- D. That a functioning government requires a separation of powers