2. The vote in three of the smallest states was unanimously for ratification; this supports the theory that most opponents were concentrated in the larger states. New Hampshire and Rhode Island, however, did have close votes—so there were some opponents in smaller states.

3. Only one of the Middle States—New York—ratified after January 1788; only one of the southern states—Georgia—ratified before April 1788. Opinion was most evenly divided in New England.

4. 30 (Pennsylvania: 12 + Massachusetts: 10 + Virginia: 6 + New York: 2)

II. H.

1. Virginia and New York
2. Massachusetts, New York, and Virginia
3. 36
4. Spain
5. two
6. Delaware, New Jersey, Georgia
7. Maryland
8. Pennsylvania, Connecticut, South Carolina, and North Carolina
9. Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Virginia, New York, and Rhode Island
10. three
11. Virginia and Pennsylvania

Chapter 10

II. A.

1. True
2. False. It demonstrated the Federalist concession to anti-Federalist fears that a powerful central government would trample individual rights.
3. True
4. True
5. True

II. B.

1. b
2. a
3. d
4. b
5. c
6. b
7. a
8. a
9. b
10. a
11. b
12. b
13. a
14. c
15. d

II. C.

1. Electoral College
2. vice president
3. secretary of the treasury

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