

UNIT TEST #5

Do not write on this test. Use a number 2 pencil to bubble in the correct answer for each question on the scantron sheet. Be careful that when you bubble in your answers, the numbered answer on the scantron matches the numbered question on this test. There are 50 questions total and each question is worth 2 points. Good luck!

1. What is not an example of a precedent that George Washington set for the future?
 - a. he stepped down after two terms
 - b. he warned against getting involved in foreign affairs
 - c. he set up a cabinet to get advice
 - d. he created the Judiciary Act to organize the national courts
2. Who supported Hamilton's plan to repay the national debt?
 - a. southerners
 - b. bankers
 - c. James Madison
 - d. none of the above supported Hamilton's plan
3. What compromise was reached in order for Hamilton's plan to go forward?
 - a. the national bank was created
 - b. the Judiciary Act was passed
 - c. the national capital was moved further south
 - d. the Whiskey Tax was passed
4. What was the significance of the Whiskey Rebellion?
 - a. it was a response to Hamilton's plan and showed it was very unpopular
 - b. it showed the strength of the national government
 - c. it showed that the national government was passed unfair taxes and abusing its power
 - d. none of the above is correct
5. What most divided Americans in their response to the French Revolution?
 - a. the revolution took a very violent turn, including the beheading of the French king and queen
 - b. most Americans wanted more friendly relations with England and didn't like the French
 - c. Americans didn't like the fact that the French were rebelling against a monarchy
 - d. none of the above is correct
6. Why did Washington accept Jay's Treaty?
 - a. he wanted to avoid war with France
 - b. he was able to convince England to stop impressing American sailors
 - c. he wanted to end the War of 1812
 - d. he wanted to avoid war with England
7. _____ believed farmers were the backbone of the US and favored a strict interpretation of the Constitution, while _____ wanted to encourage manufacturing and favored a loose interpretation of the Constitution.
 - a. Thomas Jefferson; Alexander Hamilton
 - b. Alexander Hamilton; James Madison
 - c. James Madison; Thomas Jefferson
 - d. Alexander Hamilton; Thomas Jefferson

8. What was the result of the Election of 1796?
 - a. George Washington was elected President and John Adams was elected VP
 - b. Alexander Hamilton was elected President and John Adams was elected VP
 - c. John Adams was elected President and Thomas Jefferson was elected VP
 - d. Thomas Jefferson was elected President and Aaron Burr was elected VP

9. Who were X, Y, and Z in the XYZ Affair?
 - a. code names for US agents
 - b. code names for French agents
 - c. code names for British agents
 - d. none of the above is correct

10. What caused a split in the Federalist Party?
 - a. Adams wanted to go to war with France, but Hamilton did not
 - b. Hamilton wanted to go to war with England, but Jefferson did not
 - c. Jefferson wanted to go to war with England, but Adams did not
 - d. Hamilton wanted to go to war with France, but Adams did not

11. What did the Sedition Act do?
 - a. it allowed the President to deport any foreigner who was thought to be a danger to the country
 - b. it made it easier for foreigners to become US citizens
 - c. it allowed Americans to be fined or jailed for criticizing the government
 - d. all of the above are correct

12. What action did the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions threaten to take?
 - a. nullification
 - b. secession
 - c. dislocation
 - d. deletion

13. What was not a result of the Election of 1800?
 - a. the Democratic-Republican party lost power and eventually fell apart
 - b. power was peacefully passed from one political party to another
 - c. John Adams lost his bid for re-election
 - d. there was a tie in the number of electoral votes for two candidates from the same political party to become President

14. What was true about the American population in the early 1800s?
 - a. most Americans lived in cities
 - b. most Americans were farmers
 - c. most Americans were slaves
 - d. most Americans were soldiers or sailors in the US military

15. What is not true about John Marshall?
 - a. he worked to strengthen the power of the Supreme Court
 - b. he was the first chief justice of the Supreme Court
 - c. he was a federalist
 - d. he wrote the decision for *Marbury v. Madison*

16. What is the name of the legal precedent that was set by *Marbury v. Madison*?
 - a. Judiciary Act
 - b. Legal Action
 - c. Judicial Review
 - d. Supreme Review

17. What is an accurate description of the legal precedent that was set by *Marbury v. Madison*?

- a. it allowed the President to deport any foreigner who was thought to be a danger to the country
- b. it allowed the Supreme Court to decide if a law passed by the two other branches was constitutional
- c. it organized the judicial branch by setting up district courts and circuit courts
- d. none of the above is correct

For numbers 18-20, put the following events in chronological order...

- a. Louisiana Purchase
- b. Election of 1800
- c. Haitian Revolt

21. What argument did Jefferson make to support going forward with the Louisiana Purchase?

- a. the Judiciary Act gave him the power to buy land from other countries
- b. the Constitution gave him the power to buy land for the US as long as the Senate agreed with his decision
- c. the Constitution gave him the power to negotiate treaties and the Louisiana Purchase fell under this power
- d. even though the Constitution said that could not buy land for the US, the Louisiana Purchase was too good of a deal to pass up

22. What were Lewis and Clark supposed to accomplish on their journey?

- a. explore the Louisiana Territory for the purposes of having accurate maps
- b. meet with and identify Native American groups in the Louisiana Territory
- c. take notes on the plants and animals in the Louisiana Territory
- d. all of the above are correct

23. Who was Sacajawea?

- a. a French trader who helped Lewis and Clark on their expedition
- b. a Shoshone woman who helped Lewis and Clark on their expedition
- c. a Shawnee woman who helped Lewis and Clark on their expedition
- d. a French doctor who helped heal Lewis when he was injured on the expedition

24. Why was England capturing American ships?

- a. they didn't like that the US was staying neutral and wanted to provoke them into starting a war
- b. they didn't know what ships belonged to which nation and they were confusing American ships with French ships
- c. they needed the raw materials that Americans had on their ships but did not have the money to afford them
- d. they wanted to stop Americans from trading with France because they were at war with the French

25. What is impressment?

- a. capturing someone and forcing them to serve in the military
- b. capturing ships and their cargo for use in the military
- c. using threats and violence to intimidate a country into doing something
- d. refusing to trade with a country

For numbers 26-28, put the following events in chronological order...

- a. Embargo Act
- b. France and England go to war
- c. War of 1812

29. _____ was the political leader and _____ was the religious leader of a confederation of Native Americans who fought against the US.
- Tecumseh; Tenskwatawa
 - Tenskwatawa; the Prophet
 - the Prophet; Tenskwatawa
 - Tenskwatawa; Tecumseh
30. What is true about the war hawks?
- Henry Clay was a war hawk
 - most war hawks were from the North
 - war hawks were members of Congress who wanted war with France
 - all of the above are correct
31. What is an example of a setback that Americans faced during the War of 1812?
- Philadelphia was burned
 - the US failed in an attempted invasion of Canada
 - the US suffered a tough defeat at the Battle of New Orleans
 - all of the above are correct
32. Who led American troops in defeating the Creek Indians at the Battle of Horseshoe Bend in the south and fighting the English at the Battle of New Orleans?
- William Henry Harrison
 - James Madison
 - Richard Allen
 - Andrew Jackson
33. What was an outcome of the War of 1812?
- England agreed to stop impressing American sailors
 - states in the west protested that they were getting nothing from the war and threatened to drop out of the US if the war continued
 - the war created several national icons and increased Americans sense of nationalism
 - all of the above is correct
34. What is true about Democratic-Republicans?
- they were led by Alexander Hamilton
 - they supported the creation of the national bank
 - they wanted stronger state governments
 - none of the above is correct
35. What did Washington talk about in his farewell address?
- he wanted the US to keep neutral when it came to other countries
 - he wanted to support his Vice President and so he encouraged Americans to vote for Federalists
 - he warned about the growth of a powerful "military-industrial complex" in the US
 - all of the above is correct
36. Which of the following people was never a US President?
- James Madison
 - Alexander Hamilton
 - Thomas Jefferson
 - John Adams

37. Who was not in Washington's cabinet?
- James Madison
 - Alexander Hamilton
 - Thomas Jefferson
 - all of the above were in Washington's cabinet
38. What is true about newspapers in the early US?
- most Americans could not read and therefore newspapers had little influence
 - newspapers did their best to stay neutral when it came to supporting one political party over another
 - newspapers added color photographs to make themselves more attractive so more people would buy them
 - none of the above is correct
39. What was an effect of the Embargo Act?
- it was ineffective in achieving its goal and was repealed
 - it hurt the British economy and made them angry, which started the War of 1812
 - it supported the French Revolution but it was very unpopular
 - none of the above is correct
40. What event led to the creation of the *Star Spangled Banner*?
- Battle of the Thames
 - Battle of Tippecanoe
 - Fort McHenry
 - Treaty of Ghent
41. What event led to Tecumseh's death?
- Battle of the Thames
 - Battle of Tippecanoe
 - Fort McHenry
 - Treaty of Ghent
42. What is true about the Haitian Revolt?
- it led to the Louisiana Purchase
 - it was a slave rebellion that was successful
 - it led France to give up its plan to create an empire in the Americas
 - all of the above are correct
43. What is true about the Battle of New Orleans?
- it resulted in a serious setback for the United States in the War of 1812
 - it took place after a peace treaty had been signed between the US and England
 - it wiped out the last Native American resistance in the War of 1812
 - it convinced the US and England to sign a peace treaty and end the war
44. What did the Louisiana Purchase do to the size of the US?
- it extended the land that the US owned from the Atlantic Ocean in the east to the Mississippi River in the west
 - it doubled the size of the US
 - it tripled the size of the US
 - it extended the land that the US owned from the Atlantic Ocean in the east to the Pacific Ocean in the west

45. Who killed Alexander Hamilton?

- a. Thomas Jefferson
- b. James Madison
- c. Aaron Burr
- d. Andrew Jackson

46. What was not a region in the US in the early 1800s?

- a. North
- b. West
- c. South
- d. all of the above are correct

For numbers 47-50, put the following US Presidents in chronological order...

- a. John Adams
- b. James Madison
- c. George Washington
- d. Thomas Jefferson