







Fall 2010 ► HST 201 F10 (Escobar META 21371 21372) ► Quizzes ► Final Exam
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Item Analysis Table

Q# 	Question text 	Answer's text 	partial credit 	R. Counts 	R. % 	% Correct Facility 	SD 	Disc. Index 	Disc. Coeff. 
(805035)  	During the Revolutionary War, most Indian tribes : During the Revolutionary War, most Indian tribes	remained neutral.	(0.00)	6/59	(10%)	58%	0.498	0.74	0.39
		sided with the revolutionaries.	(0.00)	2/59	(3%)				
		sided with the British.	(1.00)	34/59	(58%)				
		split down the middle.	(0.00)	16/59	(27%)				
		sided with the Spanish.	(0.00)	1/59	(2%)				
(805050)  	Between 1820 and 1870 the industrial revolution affected the United States as : Between 1820 and 1870 the industrial revolution affected the United States as	old seaports experienced a slow decline in population.	(0.00)	0/59	(0%)	58%	0.498	0.74	0.46
		commercial agriculture became less important.	(0.00)	3/59	(5%)				
		international trade became far more valuable than the domestic market.	(0.00)	20/59	(34%)				
		cities grew faster than ever before or since.	(1.00)	34/59	(58%)				
		older, more established urban areas grew faster than new cities.	(0.00)	2/59	(3%)				

(805037)	Many slaves earned their freedom during the Revolutionary War : Many slaves earned their freedom during the Revolutionary War	by fighting for the British.	(0.00)	17/59	(29%)	56%	0.501	0.61	0.24
		by running away.	(0.00)	2/59	(3%)				
		by fighting for the Americans.	(0.00)	6/59	(10%)				
		through court decisions and legislative actions.	(0.00)	1/59	(2%)				
		all of the above.	(1.00)	33/59	(56%)				
(805043)	In the court case _____, the Supreme Court ruled that only the Supreme Court itself could declare acts of Congress to be unconstitutional. : In the court case _____, the Supreme Court ruled that only the Supreme Court itself could declare acts of Congress to be unconstitutional.	Gibbons v. Ogden	(0.00)	1/59	(2%)	92%	0.281	0.81	0.26
		Dartmouth v. Woodward	(0.00)	1/59	(2%)				
		Brown v. Board of Education	(0.00)	0/59	(0%)				
		McCulloch v. Maryland	(0.00)	3/59	(5%)				
		Marbury v. Madison	(1.00)	54/59	(92%)				
(805058)	The development of the Cotton Belt was made possible by : The development of the Cotton Belt was made possible by	Federalists.	(0.00)	17/59	(29%)	56%	0.501	0.52	0.13
		Whigs.	(0.00)	3/59	(5%)				
		Jeffersonian Republicans.	(1.00)	33/59	(56%)				
		Democrats.	(0.00)	3/59	(5%)				
		the Spanish.	(0.00)	3/59	(5%)				
(805038)	The central government under the Articles of Confederation raised money by : The central government under the Articles of Confederation raised money by	enacting a national sales tax.	(0.00)	4/59	(7%)	53%	0.504	0.71	0.50

		passing import/export tariffs.	(0.00)	23/59	(39%)				
		attacking British merchant ships.	(0.00)	0/59	(0%)				
		imposing an income tax.	(0.00)	1/59	(2%)				
		requisitioning funds and printing currency.	(1.00)	31/59	(53%)				
(805036)	In the peace treaty that ended the American Revolution, : In the peace treaty that ended the American Revolution,	New Englanders lost fishing rights off the Coast of Newfoundland.	(0.00)	2/59	(3%)	69%	0.464	0.71	0.31
		the English retained their forts in the Ohio territory.	(0.00)	4/59	(7%)				
		France acquired Florida.	(0.00)	2/59	(3%)				
		the Mississippi River was recognized as the western boundary of the United States.	(1.00)	41/59	(69%)				
		the Appalachian Mountains were recognized as the western boundary of the United States.	(0.00)	9/59	(15%)				
(805045)	The purpose of the excise tax on whiskey was to : The purpose of the excise tax on whiskey was to	prevent a political uprising in the west.	(0.00)	2/59	(3%)	86%	0.345	0.77	0.18
		cut down on alcohol consumption in the United States.	(0.00)	6/59	(10%)				
		establish the federal government's right to pass and collect internal taxes.	(1.00)	51/59	(86%)				
		drive the small independent whiskey producers out of business.	(0.00)	0/59	(0%)				
		solidify support for the Republican party.	(0.00)	0/59	(0%)				

(805047)	Which of the following is not true about the Whiskey Rebellion? : Which of the following is not true about the Whiskey Rebellion?	It was fought over the tax on whiskey.	(0.00)	2/59	(3%)	68%	0.471	0.90	0.66
		It was quelled by Washington and twelve thousand militia men.	(0.00)	5/59	(8%)				
		It was centered in rural New York.	(1.00)	40/59	(68%)				
		It was seen as a challenge to the power of the federal government.	(0.00)	2/59	(3%)				
		President Washington pardoned the rebels.	(0.00)	10/59	(17%)				
(805039)	The Connecticut Compromise of the Constitution : The Connecticut Compromise of the Constitution	defined the status of slaves for taxation purposes.	(0.00)	3/59	(5%)	64%	0.483	0.81	0.47
		was proposed by Alexander Hamilton.	(0.00)	4/59	(7%)				
		created the Bill of Rights.	(0.00)	8/59	(14%)				
		established proportional representation in one house and state equality in the other.	(1.00)	38/59	(64%)				
		determined how slaves were to be counted.	(0.00)	6/59	(10%)				
(805056)	In the cotton belt, planters : In the cotton belt, planters	moved away from the task system.	(1.00)	47/59	(80%)	80%	0.406	0.68	0.04
		generally permitted slaves to keep small gardens.	(0.00)	5/59	(8%)				
		had less control over their slaves than in the Chesapeake.	(0.00)	4/59	(7%)				
		sought to diversify their agriculture.	(0.00)	1/59	(2%)				

		worked their slaves less than did coastal planters.	(0.00)	1/59	(2%)				
(805055)	Compared to long-staple cotton, short-staple cotton was : Compared to long-staple cotton, short-staple cotton was	more delicate.	(0.00)	3/59	(5%)	61%	0.492	0.74	0.46
		only cultivated on the Sea Islands.	(0.00)	1/59	(2%)				
		unprofitable before the 1790s.	(1.00)	36/59	(61%)				
		easy to process by hand.	(0.00)	3/59	(5%)				
		all of the above.	(0.00)	16/59	(27%)				
(805040)	The most important outcome of the Battle of Saratoga was that : The most important outcome of the Battle of Saratoga was that	the French entered the war on the side of the colonies.	(1.00)	44/59	(75%)	75%	0.439	0.87	0.51
		it ended the war in North America.	(0.00)	4/59	(7%)				
		it led to Washington's election as commander in chief.	(0.00)	8/59	(14%)				
		it brought an end to the British ministry that was waging the war.	(0.00)	3/59	(5%)				
		the Spanish entered the war on the side of the colonies.	(0.00)	0/59	(0%)				
(805042)	In his Farewell Address, George Washington : In his Farewell Address, George Washington	encouraged healthy sectional rivalry.	(0.00)	2/59	(3%)	80%	0.406	0.87	0.47
		denounced the actions of the French Republic.	(0.00)	1/59	(2%)				
		obligated the United States to support antimonarchical revolutions in the Western Hemisphere.	(0.00)	2/59	(3%)				
		encouraged the development of political parties.	(0.00)	7/59	(12%)				

		warned against entangling foreign alliances and partisan domestic politics.	(1.00)	47/59	(80%)				
(805053)	The Erie Canal : The Erie Canal	bankrupted the state of New York.	(0.00)	1/59	(2%)	85%	0.363	0.90	0.52
		replaced the New York Central railroad as the major means of transportation in the Northeast.	(0.00)	5/59	(8%)				
		opened the interior of New York and transformed the frontier into a prosperous commercial area.	(1.00)	50/59	(85%)				
		had little impact on the economy of the Northeast.	(0.00)	0/59	(0%)				
		made fortunes for its developers without the state deriving any real benefit.	(0.00)	3/59	(5%)				
(805051)	Farm labor in post-revolutionary America saw : Farm labor in post-revolutionary America saw	women increasingly do the field work.	(0.00)	11/59	(19%)	75%	0.439	0.84	0.50
		the sickle as the principal harvest tool.	(0.00)	2/59	(3%)				
		work carefully divided by sex.	(1.00)	44/59	(75%)				
		hoes replace ploughs as the primary tool for cultivation.	(0.00)	1/59	(2%)				
		Thomas Jefferson advocate an American adoption of the French peasant labor system.	(0.00)	1/59	(2%)				
(805046)	Which of the following accurately contrasts the views of Hamilton and Jefferson? : Which of the following accurately contrasts the views of Hamilton and Jefferson?	Hamilton wanted to expand federal power; Jefferson wanted to limit it.	(1.00)	48/59	(81%)	81%	0.393	0.90	0.57

		Hamilton protected the interests of working-class citizens; Jefferson protected the wealthy planters and merchants.	(0.00)	5/59	(8%)				
		Hamilton's support came from the South and West; Jefferson's from the Northeast.	(0.00)	2/59	(3%)				
		Hamilton patterned his program after the French model; Jefferson copied the English system.	(0.00)	1/59	(2%)				
		Hamilton upheld the ideals of the Revolution; Jefferson emphasized the need for law and order.	(0.00)	3/59	(5%)				
(805059)	Thousands of southern yeomen left slave states and moved north to the free states because they felt : Thousands of southern yeomen left slave states and moved north to the free states because they felt	that slavery was morally evil.	(0.00)	8/59	(14%)	69%	0.464	0.71	0.25
		that slavery blocked opportunities for poor whites.	(1.00)	41/59	(69%)				
		that the land was better.	(0.00)	5/59	(8%)				
		uncomfortable living among so many slaves.	(0.00)	0/59	(0%)				
		that slaves would rise up and kill all of the whites.	(0.00)	5/59	(8%)				
(805052)	In the mid-nineteenth century, new female housework responsibilities included : In the mid-nineteenth century, new female housework responsibilities included	spinning yarn and weaving textiles for the family's clothing.	(0.00)	14/59	(24%)	66%	0.477	0.68	0.23

		less time spent in child supervision and individualized care.	(0.00)	2/59	(3%)				
		cash-producing activities such as candle making and cheese production.	(0.00)	4/59	(7%)				
		less time spent on planting flower beds and cleaning furniture.	(0.00)	0/59	(0%)				
		more time spent washing, sewing, and ironing.	(1.00)	39/59	(66%)				
(805054)	All of the following statements regarding Thomas Jefferson are true except he : All of the following statements regarding Thomas Jefferson are true except he	kept a slave as a mistress.	(0.00)	1/59	(2%)	69%	0.464	0.71	0.27
		sold slaves as punishment.	(0.00)	8/59	(14%)				
		believed free whites and blacks could live together	(1.00)	41/59	(69%)				
		insisted that slavery was wrong.	(0.00)	9/59	(15%)				
		gave away slaves as gifts.	(0.00)	0/59	(0%)				
(805048)	After 1790, the responsibilities for running American farm households in the North : After 1790, the responsibilities for running American farm households in the North	fell more exclusively on women.	(1.00)	46/59	(78%)	78%	0.418	0.81	0.36
		decreased.	(0.00)	2/59	(3%)				
		were mostly given to the older children.	(0.00)	2/59	(3%)				
		were turned over to servants.	(0.00)	1/59	(2%)				
		were equally shared by all family members.	(0.00)	7/59	(12%)				
(805041)	Each of the following was a part of the Hamiltonian	a national bank.	(0.00)	0/59	(0%)	88%	0.326	0.90	0.45

	Plan except : Each of the following was a part of the Hamiltonian Plan except								
		a tariff.	(0.00)	1/59	(2%)				
		funding of the debt.	(0.00)	4/59	(7%)				
		building a turnpike.	(1.00)	52/59	(88%)				
		assuming state debts.	(0.00)	2/59	(3%)				
(805049)	All of the following were true of farmers after 1790 except : All of the following were true of northern farmers after 1790 except	they ate most of what they grew.	(0.00)	9/59	(15%)	53%	0.504	0.55	0.19
		they traded with their neighbors.	(0.00)	0/59	(0%)				
		they sent surplus products to outside markets.	(0.00)	5/59	(8%)				
		they generally raised only one variety of animal or plant.	(1.00)	31/59	(53%)				
		they profited from world markets without becoming dependent on them.	(0.00)	14/59	(24%)				
(805044)	The Alien and Sedition Acts contained each of the following except : The Alien and Sedition Acts contained each of the following except	an extension of the naturalization period for immigrants.	(0.00)	6/59	(10%)	64%	0.483	0.77	0.47
		a provision that allowed the president to deport aliens deemed dangerous to the United States.	(0.00)	6/59	(10%)				
		a provision allowing the states to nullify federal laws.	(1.00)	38/59	(64%)				
		a provision setting jail terms for those who spoke "maliciously" against the president.	(0.00)	5/59	(8%)				

		a provision setting jail terms and fines for those who advocated disobedience to federal law.	(0.00)	4/59	(7%)				
(805088)	War hawks in 1812 came from southern and western states. One such leader was Henry Clay, who came from this slaveholding, western state. : War hawks in 1812 came from southern and western states. One such leader was Henry Clay, who came from this slaveholding, western state.	4	(1.00)	41/59	(69%)	69%	0.464	0.71	0.39
		5	(0.00)	6/59	(10%)				
		3	(0.00)	5/59	(8%)				
		9	(0.00)	1/59	(2%)				
		2	(0.00)	1/59	(2%)				
		10	(0.00)	1/59	(2%)				
		7	(0.00)	2/59	(3%)				
		6	(0.00)	1/59	(2%)				
		8	(0.00)	1/59	(2%)				
(805095)	The market revolution occurred in the United States following the War of 1812 because of development in farming and transportation in this region of the country. Farmer produce from this western region, with the aid of rivers and canals transformed the n : The market revolution occurred in the United States following the War of 1812 because of development in farming and transportation in this specific region of the country. Farmer produce from this western region, with the aid of rivers and canals transformed the nation. Where is	1	(1.00)	36/59	(61%)	61%	0.492	0.68	0.34

	this region?								
		7	(0.00)	2/59	(3%)				
		2	(0.00)	15/59	(25%)				
		3	(0.00)	3/59	(5%)				
		6	(0.00)	2/59	(3%)				
		5	(0.00)	1/59	(2%)				
(805091)	President Thomas Jefferson purchased this territory from France in 1803 for \$15 million. : President Thomas Jefferson purchased this territory from France in 1803 for \$15 million.	7	(1.00)	47/59	(80%)	80%	0.406	0.84	0.51
		2	(0.00)	2/59	(3%)				
		1	(0.00)	5/59	(8%)				
		6	(0.00)	4/59	(7%)				
		8	(0.00)	1/59	(2%)				
(805094)	In northern farming before 1812, this region had historically been the "bread basket" for the country, growing most of the wheat and other grains consumed by the growing city populations. Where is this region of the country? : In northern farming before 1812, this region had historically been the "bread basket" for the country, growing most of the wheat and other grains consumed by the growing city populations. Where is this region of the country?	2	(1.00)	33/59	(56%)	56%	0.501	0.68	0.32
		1	(0.00)	18/59	(31%)				
		3	(0.00)	4/59	(7%)				
		7	(0.00)	1/59	(2%)				
		6	(0.00)	2/59	(3%)				
		36	(0.00)	1/59	(2%)				
(805089)	Francis Cabot Lowell was an American businessman in the textile industry. By	8	(1.00)	25/59	(42%)	42%	0.498	0.61	0.41

	using female labor in his heavily mechanized mills, he could pay them less than men and because the jobs were only temporary, he did not have to contend with striking workers. : Francis Cabot Lowell was an American businessman in the textile industry. By using female labor in his heavily mechanized mills, he could pay them less than men and because the jobs were only temporary, he did not have to contend with striking workers. In which state did Lowell establish his business in 1814?								
		10	(0.00)	13/59	(22%)				
		3	(0.00)	4/59	(7%)				
		9	(0.00)	7/59	(12%)				
		2	(0.00)	2/59	(3%)				
		6	(0.00)	2/59	(3%)				
		4	(0.00)	2/59	(3%)				
		1	(0.00)	4/59	(7%)				
(805090) 	Rice farming used slave labor in what was called the "lowcountry" and it produced the richest Americans prior to and during the Revolutionary War. In what state did these "rice kings" live? : Rice farming used slave labor in what was called the "lowcountry" and it produced the richest Americans prior to and during the Revolutionary War. In what state did these "rice kings" live?	6	(1.00)	49/59	(83%)	83%	0.378	0.81	0.30
		1	(0.00)	3/59	(5%)				
		2	(0.00)	1/59	(2%)				
		3	(0.00)	3/59	(5%)				
		4	(0.00)	2/59	(3%)				

(805096) 	Before the invention of the steamboat and canals in the 1820's, it was cheaper for Ohio farmers to send their goods New York City, following this route on the map (4 to 8 to 9) that is was to simply go overland, directly eastward over the Appalachian Moun : Before the invention of the steamboat and canals in the 1820's, it was cheaper for Ohio farmers to send their goods New York City, following this route on the map (4 to 8 to 9) than is was to simply go overland, directly eastward over the Appalachian Mountains.	True	(1.00)	44/59	(75%)	75%	0.439	0.68	0.15
		False	(0.00)	15/59	(25%)				
(805086) 	The Treaty of Greenville 1795 was signed after the indian resistance was crushed in an effort by the new federal government to provide protection to western settlers. In what state was the Battle of Fallen Timbers? : The Treaty of Greenville 1795 was signed after the indian resistance was crushed in an effort by the new federal government to provide protection to western settlers. In what state was the Battle of Fallen Timbers?	5	(1.00)	50/59	(85%)	85%	0.363	0.94	0.61
		3	(0.00)	2/59	(3%)				
		4	(0.00)	3/59	(5%)				
		1	(0.00)	2/59	(3%)				
		2	(0.00)	2/59	(3%)				

(805092) 	The Louisiana Purchase can also be described as the Trans-Mississippi West. The Mississippi had been the western boundary of the United States after the War for Independence. Where is this river?	5							
			(1.00)	56/59	(95%)	95%	0.222	0.81	0.13
		4	(0.00)	2/59	(3%)				
		7	(0.00)	1/59	(2%)				
(805085) 	George Washington's domestic policies, especially the excise tax promoted by Alexander Hamilton, brought about a crisis with western farmers in this state. : George Washington's domestic policies, especially the excise tax on whiskey, promoted by Alexander Hamilton, brought about a crisis with western farmers in this state.	2							
			(1.00)	24/59	(41%)	41%	0.495	0.48	0.27
		1	(0.00)	9/59	(15%)				
		6	(0.00)	2/59	(3%)				
		3	(0.00)	9/59	(15%)				
		4	(0.00)	9/59	(15%)				
		5	(0.00)	6/59	(10%)				
(805093) 	The invention of the cotton gin gave American farmers a new cash crop, but it had other consequences as well. Where is the Cotton Belt located? :	6							
			(1.00)	57/59	(97%)	97%	0.183	0.87	0.44

	The invention of the cotton gin gave American farmers a new cash crop, but it had other consequences as well. Where is the Cotton Belt located?								
		2	(0.00)	2/59	(3%)				
(805087)	The Pinckney Treaty of 1796 with Spain gave Americans navigation rights through the mouth of the Mississippi River in New Orleans and set a favorable boundary for this state. The Adams-Onís Treaty added this state to the United States in 1819. :  The Pinckney Treaty of 1796 with Spain gave Americans navigation rights through the mouth of the Mississippi River in New Orleans and set a favorable boundary for this state. The Adams-Onís Treaty added this state to the United States in 1819.	7	(1.00)	45/59	(76%)	76%	0.429	0.81	0.30
		4	(0.00)	11/59	(19%)				
		5	(0.00)	3/59	(5%)				
(805169)	Matching People 1 : Match the description on the left with a person from the drop down menu on the right. 	A Mohawk Indian and British ally during the American War for Independence: Joseph Brant	(1.00)	48/59	(81%)	83%	0.252	0.88	0.71
		African American leader of a slave revolt in Virginia in 1831 which resulted in the deaths of first whites and then, in retaliation, blacks: Nat Turner	(1.00)	57/59	(97%)				
		Leader of a Massachusetts debtor's rebellion in the period following	(1.00)	43/59	(73%)				

		the end of the Revolutionary War, but before the creation of a strong federal government under the Constitution: Daniel Shays						
		A brilliant, ambitious, aggressive, arrogant economist who became the first Secretary of the Treasury during the Washington administration.: Alexander Hamilton	(1.00)	47/59	(80%)			
		A Prussian military officer who helped George Washington transform the unorganized Continental Army into an effective fighting force during the Revolutionary War: Friedrich Wilhelm von Steuben	(1.00)	52/59	(88%)			
		A former federalist, considered the Father of the Constitution and the principal author of the Bill of Rights, who eventually became a Democratic-Republican.: James Madison	(1.00)	48/59	(81%)			
		From Britain, he built the first power-driven spinning mill in the United States and is often called the Father of the American Factory System: Samuel Slater	(1.00)	48/59	(81%)			
		A Prussian military officer who helped George Washington	(0.00)	3/59	(5%)			

		transform the unorganized Continental Army into an effective fighting force during the Revolutionary War: Joseph Brant							
		A brilliant, ambitious, aggressive, arrogant economist who became the first Secretary of the Treasury during the Washington administration.: Daniel Shays	(0.00)	3/59	(5%)				
		A former federalist, considered the Father of the Constitution and the principal author of the Bill of Rights, who eventually became a Democratic-Republican.: Alexander Hamilton	(0.00)	8/59	(14%)				
		A Mohawk Indian and British ally during the American War for Independence: Friedrich Wilhelm von Steuben	(0.00)	2/59	(3%)				
		Leader of a Massachusetts debtor's rebellion in the period following the end of the Revolutionary War, but before the creation of a strong federal government under the Constitution: James Madison	(0.00)	5/59	(8%)				
		A brilliant, ambitious, aggressive, arrogant economist who became the first Secretary of the Treasury during the Washington administration.: James Madison	(0.00)	6/59	(10%)				

		Leader of a Massachusetts debtor's rebellion in the period following the end of the Revolutionary War, but before the creation of a strong federal government under the Constitution: Friedrich Wilhelm von Steuben	(0.00)	3/59	(5%)				
		A brilliant, ambitious, aggressive, arrogant economist who became the first Secretary of the Treasury during the Washington administration.: Joseph Brant	(0.00)	3/59	(5%)				
		A Mohawk Indian and British ally during the American War for Independence: Daniel Shays	(0.00)	5/59	(8%)				
		Leader of a Massachusetts debtor's rebellion in the period following the end of the Revolutionary War, but before the creation of a strong federal government under the Constitution: Alexander Hamilton	(0.00)	3/59	(5%)				
		From Britain, he built the first power-driven spinning mill in the United States and is often called the Father of the American Factory System: Daniel Shays	(0.00)	3/59	(5%)				
		Leader of a Massachusetts debtor's rebellion in the period following the end of the Revolutionary War, but before the creation of a	(0.00)	1/59	(2%)				

		strong federal government under the Constitution: Nat Turner							
		African American leader of a slave revolt in Virginia in 1831 which resulted in the deaths of first whites and then, in retaliation, blacks: Daniel Shays	(0.00)	1/59	(2%)				
		From Britain, he built the first power-driven spinning mill in the United States and is often called the Father of the American Factory System: Joseph Brant	(0.00)	4/59	(7%)				
		A former federalist, considered the Father of the Constitution and the principal author of the Bill of Rights, who eventually became a Democratic-Republican.: Samuel Slater	(0.00)	2/59	(3%)				
		From Britain, he built the first power-driven spinning mill in the United States and is often called the Father of the American Factory System: Alexander Hamilton	(0.00)	2/59	(3%)				
		A Prussian military officer who helped George Washington transform the unorganized Continental Army into an effective fighting force during the Revolutionary War: Samuel Slater	(0.00)	3/59	(5%)				
		Leader of a Massachusetts debtor's rebellion	(0.00)	2/59	(3%)				

		in the period following the end of the Revolutionary War, but before the creation of a strong federal government under the Constitution: Joseph Brant						
		A former federalist, considered the Father of the Constitution and the principal author of the Bill of Rights, who eventually became a Democratic-Republican.: Daniel Shays	(0.00)	1/59	(2%)			
		Leader of a Massachusetts debtor's rebellion in the period following the end of the Revolutionary War, but before the creation of a strong federal government under the Constitution: Samuel Slater	(0.00)	2/59	(3%)			
		A Prussian military officer who helped George Washington transform the unorganized Continental Army into an effective fighting force during the Revolutionary War: Daniel Shays	(0.00)	1/59	(2%)			
		From Britain, he built the first power-driven spinning mill in the United States and is often called the Father of the American Factory System: Friedrich Wilhelm von Steuben	(0.00)	2/59	(3%)			
		A Mohawk Indian and British ally during the American War for	(0.00)	1/59	(2%)			

		Independence: Nat Turner							
		African American leader of a slave revolt in Virginia in 1831 which resulted in the deaths of first whites and then, in retaliation, blacks: Samuel Slater	(0.00)	1/59	(2%)				
		A Mohawk Indian and British ally during the American War for Independence: Samuel Slater	(0.00)	2/59	(3%)				
(805170)	Matching People 2 : Match the description on the left with a person from the drop down menu on the right.	A Shawnee Indian leader who was killed at the Battle of the Thames during the War of 1812: Tecumseh	(1.00)	59/59	(100%)	85%	0.202	0.87	0.74
		The Lewis and Clark expedition was partly guided by this Shoshone Indian: Sacajawea	(1.00)	59/59	(100%)				
		In the early republic, the federal government sent this military leader to secure the Northwest for American settlers by defeating the Native Americans at the Battle of Fallen Timbers: Anthony Wayne	(1.00)	36/59	(61%)				
		A John Adams' "midnight appointment", this Supreme Court Chief Justice was interested in establishing the independence and interpretative powers of the federal judiciary: John Marshall	(1.00)	51/59	(86%)				

		Since the British Army suffered terrible losses in this battle, this man became known as the hero of the Battle of New Orleans, making the War of 1812 seem like an American victory: Andrew Jackson	(1.00)	43/59	(73%)				
		The inventor of the cotton gin who has sometimes been referred to as helping to cause the American Civil war in 1861, long after he died in 1824: Eli Whitney	(1.00)	55/59	(93%)				
		He wrote the poem during the battle of Fort McHenry in the War of 1812 that eventually became the Star Spangled Banner: Francis Scott Key	(1.00)	49/59	(83%)				
		Since the British Army suffered terrible losses in this battle, this man became known as the hero of the Battle of New Orleans, making the War of 1812 seem like an American victory: Anthony Wayne	(0.00)	13/59	(22%)				
		In the early republic, the federal government sent this military leader to secure the Northwest for American settlers by defeating the Native Americans at the Battle of Fallen Timbers: Andrew Jackson	(0.00)	13/59	(22%)				
		He wrote the poem during the battle of Fort McHenry in the	(0.00)	2/59	(3%)				

		War of 1812 that eventually became the Star Spangled Banner: Eli Whitney							
		The inventor of the cotton gin who has sometimes been referred to as helping to cause the American Civil war in 1861, long after he died in 1824: Francis Scott Key	(0.00)	3/59	(5%)				
		A John Adams' "midnight appointment", this Supreme Court Chief Justice was interested in establishing the independence and interpretative powers of the federal judiciary: Anthony Wayne	(0.00)	3/59	(5%)				
		In the early republic, the federal government sent this military leader to secure the Northwest for American settlers by defeating the Native Americans a the Battle of Fallen Timbers: John Marshall	(0.00)	3/59	(5%)				
		In the early republic, the federal government sent this military leader to secure the Northwest for American settlers by defeating the Native Americans a the Battle of Fallen Timbers: Tecumseh	(0.00)	1/59	(2%)				
		A John Adams' "midnight appointment", this Supreme Court Chief Justice was interested in establishing the independence and interpretative powers of the	(0.00)	4/59	(7%)				

		federal judiciary: Andrew Jackson							
		Since the British Army suffered terrible losses in this battle, this man became known as the hero of the Battle of New Orleans, making the War of 1812 seem like an American victory: Francis Scott Key	(0.00)	2/59	(3%)				
		He wrote the poem during the battle of Fort McHenry in the War of 1812 that eventually became the Star Spangled Banner: Anthony Wayne	(0.00)	4/59	(7%)				
		The inventor of the cotton gin who has sometimes been referred to as helping to cause the American Civil war in 1861, long after he died in 1824: Anthony Wayne	(0.00)	1/59	(2%)				
		In the early republic, the federal government sent this military leader to secure the Northwest for American settlers by defeating the Native Americans at the Battle of Fallen Timbers: Francis Scott Key	(0.00)	5/59	(8%)				
		A John Adams' "midnight appointment", this Supreme Court Chief Justice was interested in establishing the independence and interpretative powers of the federal judiciary: Francis Scott Key	(0.00)	1/59	(2%)				
		He wrote the poem during the battle of Fort McHenry in the	(0.00)	1/59	(2%)				

		War of 1812 that eventually became the Star Spangled Banner: John Marshall							
		He wrote the poem during the battle of Fort McHenry in the War of 1812 that eventually became the Star Spangled Banner: Andrew Jackson	(0.00)	1/59	(2%)				
		In the early republic, the federal government sent this military leader to secure the Northwest for American settlers by defeating the Native Americans at the Battle of Fallen Timbers: Eli Whitney	(0.00)	1/59	(2%)				
		Since the British Army suffered terrible losses in this battle, this man became known as the hero of the Battle of New Orleans, making the War of 1812 seem like an American victory: John Marshall	(0.00)	1/59	(2%)				
(805113)	All of the following are the terms can be used to refer to the same political party EXCEPT which one? : All of the following are the terms can be used to refer to the same political party EXCEPT which one?	Republicans	(0.00)	8/59	(14%)	68%	0.471	0.84	0.46
		Democratic Republicans	(0.00)	1/59	(2%)				
		Federalists	(1.00)	40/59	(68%)				
		Jeffersonian Republicans	(0.00)	2/59	(3%)				
		Democrats	(0.00)	8/59	(14%)				
(805114)	All of the following are terms, events, and people involved with the Virginia and	supremacy of the federal government	(1.00)	22/59	(37%)	37%	0.488	0.52	0.33

	Kentucky Resolutions crisis (1788-9) that was a reaction against the Alien and Sedition Acts. All of the following items belong together on the same side of the issue EXCEP : All of the following are terms, events, and people involved with the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions crisis (1788-9) that was a reaction against the Alien and Sedition Acts. All of the following items belong together on the same side of the issue EXCEPT one. Which one does not belong.								
		Thomas Jefferson and strict constructionism	(0.00)	5/59	(8%)				
		10th Amendment to the Constitution	(0.00)	5/59	(8%)				
		nullification of federal law	(0.00)	9/59	(15%)				
		James Madison and strict interpretation	(0.00)	12/59	(20%)				
		supremacy of states rights	(0.00)	5/59	(8%)				
(805110)	All of the following methods were used to encourag : All of the following methods were used to encourage Continental Army discipline and enlistments EXCEPT	Raising the number of lashes administered for punishment of unruly soldiers	(0.00)	11/59	(19%)	69%	0.464	0.71	0.29
		Cash bonuses offered for those men who enlisted for a term of three years	(0.00)	1/59	(2%)				
		Land bounties given to those soldiers who would serve for the duration of the war	(0.00)	0/59	(0%)				
		After the British used the tactic in the South, some black slaves were	(0.00)	6/59	(10%)				

		offered their freedom in exchange for service in Washington's Army								
		George Washington came to rely only on the Continental Army and actually turned away state militias who offered to join the cause	(1.00)	41/59	(69%)					
(805116)	Who said the following "every difference of opinion is not a difference of principle. We have called by different names brethren of the same principle. We are all Republicans, we are all Federalists."	George Washington at his Farewell Address	(0.00)	24/59	(41%)	25%	0.4	0.9	0.16	-0.05
		Thomas Jefferson at his inauguration in 1801	(1.00)	15/59	(25%)					
		John Adams upon passage of the Alien and Sedition Acts	(0.00)	5/59	(8%)					
		Alexander Hamilton in his first report as Secretary of the Treasury	(0.00)	6/59	(10%)					
		James Madison during the War of 1812	(0.00)	9/59	(15%)					
(805117)	All of the following are examples of Thomas Jefferson's strict interpretation of the Constitution and his "cleansing" and "downsizing" of the federal government, EXCEPT	He replaced incompetent officeholders	(0.00)	7/59	(12%)	56%	0.501	0.58	0.33	
		He reduced the size of the army and navy	(0.00)	3/59	(5%)					

		He repealed the 1798 federal property tax	(0.00)	6/59	(10%)				
		He repealed the Alien and Sedition Acts and issued pardons	(0.00)	10/59	(17%)				
		He purchased the Louisiana Territory from France	(1.00)	33/59	(56%)				
(805111)	Which of the following was NOT a part of the Treaty of Paris in 1783?	The Mississippi River would now be the western boundary of the United States	(0.00)	2/59	(3%)	36%	0.483	0.39	0.28
		Fishing rights of coast of New Foundland were preserved for New England fisherman	(0.00)	9/59	(15%)				
		All prewar transatlantic debts would be considered "null and void"	(1.00)	21/59	(36%)				
		Congress would urge states to return confiscated loyalist property	(0.00)	9/59	(15%)				
		All of these were included in the treaty	(0.00)	17/59	(29%)				
(805118)	This chart supports all of the following statement : This data in this chart supports all of the following statements EXCEPT	A majority of slaves in 1850, worked in the cotton industry in some form or another.	(0.00)	0/59	(0%)	42%	0.496	0.32	-0.10
		Tobacco, once requiring a major source of slave labor, had declined to needing only 10% of the slave workforce.	(0.00)	1/59	(2%)				
		Only 1 in 10 slaves continued to work under the "task system" in the Lowcountry rice farms	(0.00)	33/59	(56%)				
		Second to the cotton industry, more slaves worked at domestic work	(0.00)	0/59	(0%)				

		than any other category.							
		All of these statements are supported by the data in this chart.	(1.00)	25/59	(42%)				
(805115)	All of the following elements of the "Revolution of 1800" federal government EXCEPT : All of the following elements of the "Revolution of 1800" federal government EXCEPT	Defense of the Bill of Rights	(0.00)	2/59	(3%)	34%	0.477	0.42	0.32
		Frugality in spending and lowering the national debt	(0.00)	7/59	(12%)				
		Democratic Republicans control legislative and executive branches	(0.00)	14/59	(24%)				
		Supportive of an urban-based citizenry	(1.00)	20/59	(34%)				
		Pro-French in foreign relations	(0.00)	14/59	(24%)				
(805109)	All of the following are weaknesses of the federal : All of the following are weaknesses of the federal government under the Articles of Confederations EXCEPT	Congress couldn't pay its debts to foreign countries, individual states, or even citizens.	(0.00)	1/59	(2%)	63%	0.488	0.71	0.36
		Even after the Revolution, it failed to expel British from the western territories.	(0.00)	2/59	(3%)				
		It could not defeat the Indians in the Ohio Valley.	(0.00)	13/59	(22%)				
		It passed the Northwest Ordinance to organize the West and admit new states to the Union.	(1.00)	37/59	(63%)				
		It struggled in dealing with debtors grievances such	(0.00)	6/59	(10%)				

		as Shays Rebellion in Massachusetts.							
(805112)	All of the following terms are related to one another : All of the following terms concern the topic of power and the federal government. Which one does not belong with the others?	Article 1 Section 8 - "necessary and proper"	(0.00)	1/59	(2%)	44%	0.501	0.58	0.42
		10th Amendment	(1.00)	26/59	(44%)				
		"elastic clause"	(0.00)	2/59	(3%)				
		loose constructionism	(0.00)	17/59	(29%)				
		Federalist desire for a strong central government	(0.00)	13/59	(22%)				
(805171)	Vocab 1 : Match the description on the left with a term from the drop down menu on the right.	Name used to describe a group of Democratic-Republicans in Congress who forcefully advocated war with Great Britain in 1812: war hawks	(1.00)	58/59	(98%)	94%	0.122	0.78	0.21
		Term used to describe paper money, especially Continental dollars, which lost value and in some cases became quite worthless during and immediately after the Revolutionary War: depreciated securities	(1.00)	58/59	(98%)				
		Term used to describe a governmental system in which the people are the supreme source of all power: popular sovereignty	(1.00)	54/59	(92%)				
		Historical name used to describe the trans-Atlantic slave trade	(1.00)	54/59	(92%)				

		before it was officially ended in 1808: Middle Passage							
		Term used to describe the Embargo Act (1807) and the Non-Intercourse Act (1809) which involved U.S. shipping with foreign countries: peaceable coercion	(1.00)	50/59	(85%)				
		The Bill of Rights provision which guarantees the freedom of speech, press, and religion: First Amendment	(1.00)	59/59	(100%)				
		The political party that formed around the ideas advocated by Washington and Hamilton in the 1790s: Federalist	(1.00)	57/59	(97%)				
		The political party that formed around the ideas advocated by Washington and Hamilton in the 1790s: popular sovereignty	(0.00)	1/59	(2%)				
		Term used to describe a governmental system in which the people are the supreme source of all power: Federalist	(0.00)	2/59	(3%)				
		Term used to describe the Embargo Act (1807) and the Non-Intercourse Act (1809) which involved U.S. shipping with foreign countries: Middle Passage	(0.00)	5/59	(8%)				
		Historical name used to describe the trans-Atlantic slave trade before it was officially ended in	(0.00)	4/59	(7%)				

		1808: peaceable coercion							
		Term used to describe the Embargo Act (1807) and the Non-Intercourse Act (1809) which involved U.S. shipping with foreign countries: popular sovereignty	(0.00)	3/59	(5%)				
		The political party that formed around the ideas advocated by Washington and Hamilton in the 1790s: peaceable coercion	(0.00)	1/59	(2%)				
		Term used to describe the Embargo Act (1807) and the Non-Intercourse Act (1809) which involved U.S. shipping with foreign countries: depreciated securities	(0.00)	1/59	(2%)				
		Term used to describe paper money, especially Continental dollars, which lost value and in some cases became quite worthless during and immediately after the Revolutionary War: peaceable coercion	(0.00)	1/59	(2%)				
		Term used to describe a governmental system in which the people are the supreme source of all power: peaceable coercion	(0.00)	3/59	(5%)				
		Historical name used to describe the trans-Atlantic slave trade before it was officially ended in 1808: popular sovereignty	(0.00)	1/59	(2%)				

(805172) 	Vocab 2 : Match the description on the left with a term from the drop down menu on the right.	According to the first Congress under the new Constitution, this was to be the new government of the United State's chief source of income: import tariff	(1.00)	54/59	(92%)	92%	0.158	0.82	0.41
		Invention which made commercial agriculture in the Northwest feasible: steamboat	(1.00)	59/59	(100%)				
		Term to describe former artisans who were losing their independent status during the period from 1790 to 1815: wage laborers	(1.00)	52/59	(88%)				
		A two-house legislature adopted by many states and eventually the federal government of the United States: bicameral	(1.00)	57/59	(97%)				
		Prior to the outbreak of the War of 1812, the Chesapeake-Leopard Affair in 1807 was a notable example of this maritime grievance. : impressment	(1.00)	49/59	(83%)				
		The official method by which government officials, especially judges who are appointed for life, can be removed from their jobs: impeachment	(1.00)	59/59	(100%)				
		An early 19th Century idea where the United States	(1.00)	52/59	(88%)				

		would become self-sufficient through internal trade and production and an integrated market economy: American System							
		An early 19th Century idea where the United States would become self-sufficient through internal trade and production and an integrated market economy: impressment	(0.00)	3/59	(5%)				
		Prior to the outbreak of the War of 1812, the Chesapeake-Leopard Affair in 1807 was a notable example of this maritime grievance. : American System	(0.00)	3/59	(5%)				
		Prior to the outbreak of the War of 1812, the Chesapeake-Leopard Affair in 1807 was a notable example of this maritime grievance. : import tariff	(0.00)	3/59	(5%)				
		According to the first Congress under the new Constitution, this was to be the new government of the United State's chief source of income: wage laborers	(0.00)	1/59	(2%)				
		Term to describe former artisans who were losing their independent status during the period from 1790 to 1815: impressment	(0.00)	4/59	(7%)				
		An early 19th Century idea where the United States would become self-sufficient	(0.00)	2/59	(3%)				

		through internal trade and production and an integrated market economy: wage laborers							
		Prior to the outbreak of the War of 1812, the Chesapeake-Leopard Affair in 1807 was a notable example of this maritime grievance. : bicameral	(0.00)	1/59	(2%)				
		A two-house legislature adopted by many states and eventually the federal government of the United States: American System	(0.00)	1/59	(2%)				
		An early 19th Century idea where the United States would become self-sufficient through internal trade and production and an integrated market economy: import tariff	(0.00)	2/59	(3%)				
		Prior to the outbreak of the War of 1812, the Chesapeake-Leopard Affair in 1807 was a notable example of this maritime grievance. : wage laborers	(0.00)	3/59	(5%)				
		According to the first Congress under the new Constitution, this was to be the new government of the United State's chief source of income: American System	(0.00)	2/59	(3%)				
		According to the first Congress under the new Constitution, this was to be the new government of the United State's chief	(0.00)	2/59	(3%)				

		source of income: impressment							
		Term to describe former artisans who were losing their independent status during the period from 1790 to 1815: American System	(0.00)	1/59	(2%)				
		A two-house legislature adopted by many states and eventually the federal government of the United States: wage laborers	(0.00)	1/59	(2%)				
		Term to describe former artisans who were losing their independent status during the period from 1790 to 1815: bicameral	(0.00)	1/59	(2%)				
(805148)	The Democratic Party of today is indeed the nation's oldest political party. : The Democratic Party of today is indeed the nation's oldest political party, dating back to Thomas Jefferson, regardless of whether they choose to include that information on the section of their website dedicated to the history of party.	True	(1.00)	51/59	(86%)	86%	0.345	0.74	0.16
		False	(0.00)	7/59	(12%)				
(805147)	The American Revolution and its political aftermath did little to change the official, legal status of American women. : The American Revolution and its political aftermath did little to change the official, legal status of American women.	True	(1.00)	39/59	(66%)	66%	0.477	0.65	0.23
		False	(0.00)	20/59	(34%)				

(805137)	According to the video, these two Americans, separated by two centuries, would be in complete agreement with one another when it comes to the seriousness of economic debt. : According to the video, these two Americans, separated by two centuries, would be in complete agreement with one another when it comes to the seriousness of economic debt.	True	(0.00)	17/59	(29%)	71%	0.457	0.77	0.36
		False	(1.00)	42/59	(71%)				
(805141)	In this Presidential Election map from 2000, we can see that the Republican Party of George Bush clearly dominated in the southern states. Over 200 years ago, the Democratic Republican Party of ... : In this Presidential Election map from 2000, we can see that the Republican Party of George Bush clearly dominated in the southern states. Over 200 years ago, the Democratic Republican Party of Thomas Jefferson also presided over its power base in the slaveholding southern states where cotton and slavery dominated the landscape. It just goes to show you that not much changes in a political party in a 200 year period.	True	(0.00)	15/59	(25%)	75%	0.439	0.81	0.39
		False	(1.00)	44/59	(75%)				
(805136)	Whether you agree or not with the politics of the owner of this lawn sign, he or she is clearly	True	(1.00)	56/59	(95%)	95%	0.222	0.84	0.26

	knowledgeable (and correct) about the first and second Amendments to the Constitution. : Whether you agree or not with the politics of the owner of this lawn sign, he or she is clearly knowledgeable (and correct) about the first and second Amendments to the Constitution.								
		False	(0.00)	3/59	(5%)				
(805130)	According to all of the materials presented in class regarding Valley Forge, large discrepancies exist in both the accounts on Washington's prayer vigil and even the involvement of elementary ... : According to all of the materials presented in class regarding Valley Forge, large discrepancies exist in the accounts concerning Washington's prayer vigil. Moreover, according to your instructor, it seems probable that there would be some regional (Eugene, OR vs. Valley Forge, PA) conflicting opinions over having elementary school children march with replica muskets while taking tours of this historic site.	True	(1.00)	56/59	(95%)	95%	0.222	0.87	0.42
		False	(0.00)	3/59	(5%)				
(805145)	The beginning of hostilities in 1775, regardless of the "victory" at Lexington and Concord, found the colonies generally unprepared for war. : Regardless of the "victory" at Lexington and	True	(1.00)	53/59	(90%)	90%	0.305	0.81	0.19

	Concord in 1775, the beginning of hostilities found the colonies generally unprepared for war.								
		False	(0.00)	6/59	(10%)				
(805131)	John Burgoyne and Horation Gates met at the Battle of Yorktown, which was the last battle of the Revolutionary War. Burgoyne and the entire British Army were surrounded, defeated, and surrendered ... : John Burgoyne and Horation Gates met at the Battle of Yorktown, which was the last battle of the Revolutionary War. Burgoyne and his entire British Army were surrounded, defeated, and surrendered in 1788.	True	(0.00)	35/59	(59%)	39%	0.492	0.55	0.40
		False	(1.00)	23/59	(39%)				
(805143)	The Louisiana Purchase was carried out without either a constitutional amendment or an act of Congress. : The Louisiana Purchase was carried out without either a constitutional amendment or an act of Congress.	True	(1.00)	46/59	(78%)	78%	0.418	0.74	0.22
		False	(0.00)	13/59	(22%)				
(805140)	The 1790 Census revealed that 94% of Americans lived in rural areas such as farms and villages, and that only 6% lived in urban centers, towns with populations of 2,500 or more. These figures ... : The 1790 Census revealed that 94% of Americans lived in rural areas such as farms and villages, and that only 6% lived in	True	(1.00)	49/59	(83%)	83%	0.378	0.61	-0.13

	urban centers, towns with populations of 2,500 or more. These figures help explain the growing power base of the Democratic Republican Party of Thomas Jefferson, who supported the idea of an agrarian republic. It is also a paradox, as the textbook noted, that this rural development brought about the market economy and industrial revolution in the United States, which led to the rapid growth of cities in this period.								
		False	(0.00)	10/59	(17%)				
(805144)	On the road to the War of 1812, most Americans regarded England as a greater violator of American neutral rights than France, because England had the stronger navy. : On the road to the War of 1812, most Americans regarded England as a greater violator of American neutral rights on the high seas than it did France. Much of this view was because the British had the stronger navy.	True	(1.00)	48/59	(81%)	81%	0.393	0.65	-0.10
		False	(0.00)	9/59	(15%)				
(805133)	This cartoon (on the issue of health care) is a good example of how a bicameral legislature makes the federal government more powerful than a unicameral legislature. : This cartoon (on the issue of health care, when it was first passed by the House, but then initially rejected by	True	(0.00)	23/59	(39%)	61%	0.492	0.74	0.42

	the Senate) is a good example of how a bicameral legislature helps to make the federal government more powerful than a unicameral legislature would.								
		False	(1.00)	36/59	(61%)				
(805146)	France may have been an American ally during the Revolutionary War, but it did not provide the Americans with significant amounts of money or munitions. : France may have been an American ally during the Revolutionary War, but it did not provide the Americans with significant amounts of money or munitions.	True	(0.00)	24/59	(41%)	59%	0.495	0.58	0.15
		False	(1.00)	35/59	(59%)				
(805132)	According to the data/figures presented in class, at some point there were as many colonists serving in Loyalist military units as George Washington had in his entire Continental Army during the American War for Independence : According to the data/figures presented in class, at some point there were as many colonists serving in Loyalist military units as George Washington had in his entire Continental Army during the American War for Independence	True	(1.00)	31/59	(53%)	53%	0.504	0.42	-0.00
		False	(0.00)	27/59	(46%)				
(805139)	In another constitutional issue between your textbook and instructor, your textbook claims that	True	(0.00)	25/59	(42%)	58%	0.498	0.71	0.34

	Supreme Court John Marshall was a Federalist and loose constructionist from Virginia. But your ... : In another constitutional issue between your textbook and instructor, your textbook claims that Supreme Court John Marshall was a Federalist and loose constructionist from Virginia. But your instructor claims that his ruling in Marbury v. Madison, where Marshall did something that was not specifically written or stated in the Constitution, that he is a strict constructionist. What makes Marshall unique is that he is a Federalist and a strict interpreter of the Constitution, which is very unlike other Federalists such as Alexander Hamilton.								
		False	(1.00)	34/59	(58%)				
(805135) 🗨️	Nearly half of the Amendments that comprise the Bill of Rights have to do with a citizen's rights when they are in conflict with the legal system, such a searches, bail, and punishments. : Nearly half of the Amendments that comprise the Bill of Rights have to do with a citizen's rights when they are in conflict with the legal system, such a searches, bail, and punishments. This is certainly indicative of fears that the former colonists had against the creation of a strong central	True	(1.00)	49/59	(83%)	83%	0.378	0.81	0.29

	government. It clearly reveals a desire to have their newly won liberties protected against encroachment.								
		False	(0.00)	10/59	(17%)				
	"Madison, a committed nationalist, had performed skillfully. Many doubters at the ratifying conventions had called for amendments that would change the government detailed in the Constitution. By ... : Here is a direct quote from your textbook, page 268.	True							
(805134) ♦♦🔍	"Madison, a committed nationalist, had performed skillfully. Many doubters at the ratifying conventions had called for amendments that would change the government detailed in the Constitution. By channeling their fears into the area of civil liberties, Madison soothed their mistrust while preserving the government of the Constitution. The Bill of Rights was an important guarantee of individual liberties. In the context in which it was written and ratified, however, it was an even more important guarantee of the power of		(0.00)	26/59	(44%)	56%	0.501	0.52	0.18

	the national government."								
	Your instructor agreed with your textbook authors that the Bill of Rights had the effect of increasing, rather than limiting, the powers of the federal government.								
		False	(1.00)	33/59	(56%)				
(805138)	The video clip, a story read by the instructor in class, and the textbook included differing interpretations of President John Adams and Matthew Lyon, the man with the fireplace tongs, pictured in ... : The video clip, a story read by the instructor in class, and the textbook included differing interpretations of President John Adams and Matthew Lyon, the man with the fireplace tongs, pictured in this cartoon. Regardless of the interpretation, the federal legislation in question are the Alien and Sedition Acts and results of its enforcement.	True	(1.00)	48/59	(81%)	81%	0.393	0.61	0.02
		False	(0.00)	11/59	(19%)				
(805129)	The statistics cited by the British documentary video on the American Revolution were never in complete agreement with those in our textbook. Moreover, the disagreements in data in the video ... : The statistics cited by the British documentary video on the American Revolution were not in complete agreement with those in our textbook. Moreover,	True	(1.00)	56/59	(95%)	95%	0.222	0.84	0.29

	the disagreements in data in the video almost always resulted in a more positive or less negative view of the British participation in the conflict. This is yet another example to support your instructor's belief that it is extremely important to discover the bias or point of view present in the historical sources you are using to determine the truth about the past.								
		False	(0.00)	3/59	(5%)				
(805142)	The Virginia Plan and the New Jersey Plan were quite different, but each saw fit to give each state equal representation. : The Virginia Plan and the New Jersey Plan, concerning the establishment of a new federal government, were quite different, but each plan saw fit to give each state equal representation in the new Congress.	True	(0.00)	25/59	(42%)	58%	0.498	0.81	0.58
		False	(1.00)	34/59	(58%)				

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