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Home ► My courses ► HST 201 F12 (Escobar 26359 26360) ► December 2 - December 8 ► Final Exam ► Preview

Quiz navigation

i	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23
24	i	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	32	33	34
35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46
47	48	49	50	51	52
53	54	55	56	57	i
58	59	60	61	62	63
64	65	66	67	68	69
70	71	72	73	74	75
76	77	78	79	80	81

Finish attempt ...

Start a new preview

You can preview this quiz, but if this were a real attempt, you would be blocked because:
This quiz is only accessible from certain locations, and this computer is not on the allowed list.

Information

Flag question

Edit question

This final exam is worth 30% of your grade in this course. Please take your time, skip tough questions and come back to them later (perhaps a later question will provide you with a hint or reminder).

There are no “trick” questions. When I give you dates and figures, they are generally correct. The determination of whether an answer is wrong or right will not depend, for example, on the date being 1803 or 1812. However, if the question or answer states federalist or anti-federalist or strict or loose interpretation of the Constitution, that is a VERY BIG difference, and you are responsible to know that.

I'm sure the testing lab will be busy and the Moodle server will under some strain during Finals Week, so be sure to save your work every 20 minutes or so by clicking the NEXT button at the end of the exam.

When you are ready to submit your exam, after having reviewed your answers, you will see your raw score and percentage grade on this test. At the end of finals week, I will review the exam, make any adjustments, and make a final class announcement when final course grades are ready.

Question 1

Not yet answered

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Flag question

Edit question

The central government under the Articles of Confederation raised money by

Select one:

- ☐ a. enacting a national sales tax.
- ☐ b. passing import/export tariffs.
- ☐ c. attacking British merchant ships.
- ☐ d. imposing an income tax.
- ☐ e. requisitioning funds and printing currency.

Question 2

Not yet answered

Scored out of 1.0

Flag question

Edit question

In the mid-nineteenth century, new female housework responsibilities included

Select one:

- ☐ a. spinning yarn and weaving textiles for the family's clothing.
- ☐ b. less time spent in child supervision and individualized care.
- ☐ c. cash-producing activities such as candle making and cheese production.
- ☐ d. less time spent on planting flower beds and cleaning furniture.
- ☐ e. more time spent washing, sewing, and ironing.

Question 3

Not yet answered

Scored out of 1.0

 Flag question Edit question

Each of the following was a part of the Hamiltonian Plan except

Select one:

- ☐ a. a national bank.
- ☐ b. a tariff.
- ☐ c. funding of the debt.
- ☐ d. building a turnpike.
- ☐ e. assuming state debts.

Question 4

Not yet answered

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 Flag question Edit question

In the court case ____, the Supreme Court ruled that only the Supreme Court itself could declare acts of Congress to be unconstitutional.

Select one:

- ☐ a. Gibbons v. Ogden
- ☐ b. Dartmouth v. Woodward
- ☐ c. Brown v. Board of Education
- ☐ d. McCulloch v. Maryland
- ☐ e. Marbury v. Madison

Question 5

Not yet answered

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 Flag question Edit question

The Erie Canal

Select one:

- ☐ a. bankrupted the state of New York.
- ☐ b. replaced the New York Central railroad as the major means of transportation in the Northeast.
- ☐ c. opened the interior of New York and transformed the frontier into a prosperous commercial area.
- ☐ d. had little impact on the economy of the Northeast.
- ☐ e. made fortunes for its developers without the state deriving any real benefit.

Question 6

Not yet answered

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 Flag question Edit question

Thousands of southern yeomen left slave states and moved north to the free states because they felt

Select one:

- ☐ a. that slavery was morally evil.
- ☐ b. that slavery blocked opportunities for poor whites.
- ☐ c. that the land was better.
- ☐ d. uncomfortable living among so many slaves.
- ☐ e. that slaves would rise up and kill all of the whites.

Question 7

Not yet answered

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 Flag question Edit question

The Alien and Sedition Acts contained each of the following except

Select one:

- ☐ a. an extension of the naturalization period for immigrants.
- ☐ b. a provision that allowed the president to deport aliens deemed dangerous to the United States.
- ☐ c. a provision allowing the states to nullify federal laws.
- ☐ d. a provision setting jail terms for those who spoke "maliciously" against the president.

- ☐ e. a provision setting jail terms and fines for those who advocated disobedience to federal law.

Question 8

Which of the following is not true about the Whiskey Rebellion?

Not yet answered

Select one:

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 Flag question

 Edit question

- ☐ a. It was fought over the tax on whiskey.
- ☐ b. It was quelled by Washington and twelve thousand militia men.
- ☐ c. It was centered in rural New York.
- ☐ d. It was seen as a challenge to the power of the federal government.
- ☐ e. President Washington pardoned the rebels.

Question 9

The development of the Cotton Belt was made possible by

Not yet answered

Select one:

Scored out of 1.0

 Flag question

 Edit question

- ☐ a. Federalists.
- ☐ b. Whigs.
- ☐ c. Jeffersonian Republicans.
- ☐ d. Democrats.
- ☐ e. the Spanish.

Question 10

Which of the following accurately contrasts the views of Hamilton and Jefferson?

Not yet answered

Select one:

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 Flag question

 Edit question

- ☐ a. Hamilton wanted to expand federal power; Jefferson wanted to limit it.
- ☐ b. Hamilton protected the interests of working-class citizens; Jefferson protected the wealthy planters and merchants.
- ☐ c. Hamilton's support came from the South and West; Jefferson's from the Northeast.
- ☐ d. Hamilton patterned his program after the French model; Jefferson copied the English system.
- ☐ e. Hamilton upheld the ideals of the Revolution; Jefferson emphasized the need for law and order.

Question 11

In his Farewell Address, George Washington

Not yet answered

Select one:

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 Flag question

 Edit question

- ☐ a. encouraged healthy sectional rivalry.
- ☐ b. denounced the actions of the French Republic.
- ☐ c. obligated the United States to support antimonarchical revolutions in the Western Hemisphere.
- ☐ d. encouraged the development of political parties.
- ☐ e. warned against entangling foreign alliances and partisan domestic politics.

Question 12

In the cotton belt, planters

Not yet answered

Select one:

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- ☐ a. moved away from the task system.
- ☐ b. generally permitted slaves to keep small gardens.

Flag
question

Edit question

- ☐ c. had less control over their slaves than in the Chesapeake.
- ☐ d. sought to diversify their agriculture.
- ☐ e. worked their slaves less than did coastal planters.

Question 13

Not yet
answered

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1.0

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question

Edit question

Between 1820 and 1870 the industrial revolution affected the United States as

Select one:

- ☐ a. old seaports experienced a slow decline in population.
- ☐ b. commercial agriculture became less important.
- ☐ c. international trade became far more valuable than the domestic market.
- ☐ d. cities grew faster than ever before or since.
- ☐ e. older, more established urban areas grew faster than new cities.

Question 14

Not yet
answered

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question

Edit question

In the peace treaty that ended the American Revolution,

Select one:

- ☐ a. New Englanders lost fishing rights off the Coast of Newfoundland.
- ☐ b. the English retained their forts in the Ohio territory.
- ☐ c. France acquired Florida.
- ☐ d. the Mississippi River was recognized as the western boundary of the United States.
- ☐ e. the Appalachian Mountains were recognized as the western boundary of the United States.

Question 15

Not yet
answered

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question

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All of the following statements regarding Thomas Jefferson are true **EXCEPT**

Select one:

- ☐ a. he kept a slave as a mistress.
- ☐ b. he gave away slaves as gifts.
- ☐ c. he sold slaves as punishment.
- ☐ d. he insisted that slavery was wrong.
- ☐ e. he believed free whites and blacks could live together

Question 16

Not yet
answered

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question

Edit question

The Connecticut Compromise of the Constitution

Select one:

- ☐ a. defined the status of slaves for taxation purposes.
- ☐ b. was proposed by Alexander Hamilton.
- ☐ c. created the Bill of Rights.
- ☐ d. established proportional representation in one house and state equality in the other.
- ☐ e. determined how slaves were to be counted.

Question 17

Not yet
answered

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Farm labor in post-revolutionary America saw

Select one:

- ☐ a. women increasingly do the field work.
- ☐ b. the sickle as the principal harvest tool.

🚩 Flag
question

✎ Edit question

- ☐ c. work carefully divided by sex.
- ☐ d. hoes replace ploughs as the primary tool for cultivation.
- ☐ e. Thomas Jefferson advocate an American adoption of the French peasant labor system.

Question 18

Not yet
answered

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question

✎ Edit question

The most important outcome of the Battle of Saratoga was that

Select one:

- ☐ a. the French entered the war on the side of the colonies.
- ☐ b. it ended the war in North America.
- ☐ c. it led to Washington's election as commander in chief.
- ☐ d. it brought an end to the British ministry that was waging the war.
- ☐ e. the Spanish entered the war on the side of the colonies.

Question 19

Not yet
answered

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question

✎ Edit question

The purpose of the excise tax on whiskey was to

Select one:

- ☐ a. prevent a political uprising in the west.
- ☐ b. cut down on alcohol consumption in the United States.
- ☐ c. establish the federal government's right to pass and collect internal taxes.
- ☐ d. drive the small independent whiskey producers out of business.
- ☐ e. solidify support for the Republican party.

Question 20

Not yet
answered

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1.0

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question

✎ Edit question

Compared to long-staple cotton, short-staple cotton was

Select one:

- ☐ a. more delicate.
- ☐ b. only cultivated on the Sea Islands.
- ☐ c. unprofitable before the 1790s.
- ☐ d. easy to process by hand.
- ☐ e. all of the above.

Question 21

Not yet
answered

Scored out of
1.0

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question

✎ Edit question

After 1790, the responsibilities for running American farm households in the North

Select one:

- ☐ a. fell more exclusively on women.
- ☐ b. decreased.
- ☐ c. were mostly given to the older children.
- ☐ d. were turned over to servants.
- ☐ e. were equally shared by all family members.

Question 22

Not yet
answered

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1.0

🚩 Flag

Many slaves earned their freedom during the Revolutionary War

Select one:

- ☐ a. by fighting for the British.
- ☐ b. by running away.
- ☐ c. by fighting for the Americans.

question

☐

 d. through court decisions and legislative actions.

 Edit question

☐

 e. all of the above.

Question 23

During the Revolutionary War, most Indian tribes

Not yet answered

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 Flag question

 Edit question

Select one:

☐

 a. remained neutral.

☐

 b. sided with the revolutionaries.

☐

 c. sided with the British.

☐

 d. split down the middle.

☐

 e. sided with the Spanish.

Question 24

Match the description on the left with a person from the drop down menu on the right.
(The photos are in no particular order.)

Not yet answered

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 Flag question

 Edit question



African American leader of a slave revolt in Virginia in 1831 which resulted in the deaths of first whites and then, in retaliation, blacks	Choose...
A Mohawk Indian and British ally during the American War for Independence	Choose...
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	Choose...
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	Choose...
A Prussian military officer who helped George Washington transform the unorganized Continental Army into an effective fighting force during the Revolutionary War	Choose...
A brilliant, ambitious, aggressive, arrogant economist who became the first Secretary of the Treasury during the Washington administration.	Choose...
A former federalist, considered the Father of the Constitution and the principal author of the Bill of Rights, who eventually became a Democratic-Republican.	Choose...

Information

 Flag question

[Edit question](#)

Map Questions

Enter **ONLY** the number (no # signs or spaces) in the box provided. Each question requires only one number for its answer. Do not enter multiple numbers.

Question 25

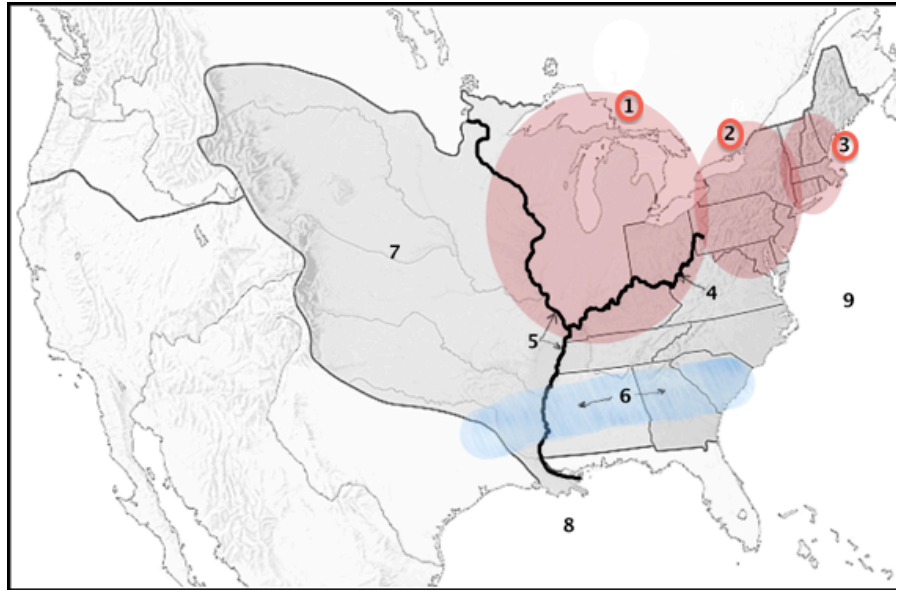
Not yet answered

Scored out of 1.0

[Flag question](#)

[Edit question](#)

The invention of the cotton gin gave American farmers a new cash crop, but it had other consequences as well. As cotton became the country's largest export, the country also became more reliant on the system of slavery. Where is the Cotton Belt located?



Answer:

Question 26

Not yet answered

Scored out of 1.0

[Flag question](#)

[Edit question](#)

War hawks in 1812 came from southern and western states. One such leader was Henry Clay, who came from this slaveholding, western state. In fact, historians in the video clip shared that future "presidents" Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis were also born within one year of each other in this state. Which state is it?

Answer: **Question 27**

Not yet answered

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Flag question

Edit question

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?

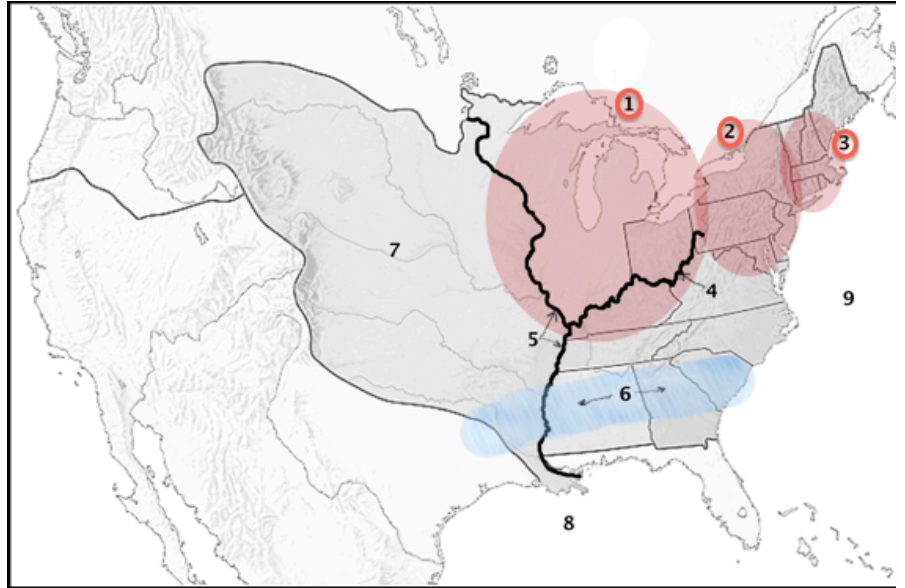
Answer: **Question 28**

Not yet answered

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Flag question

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?

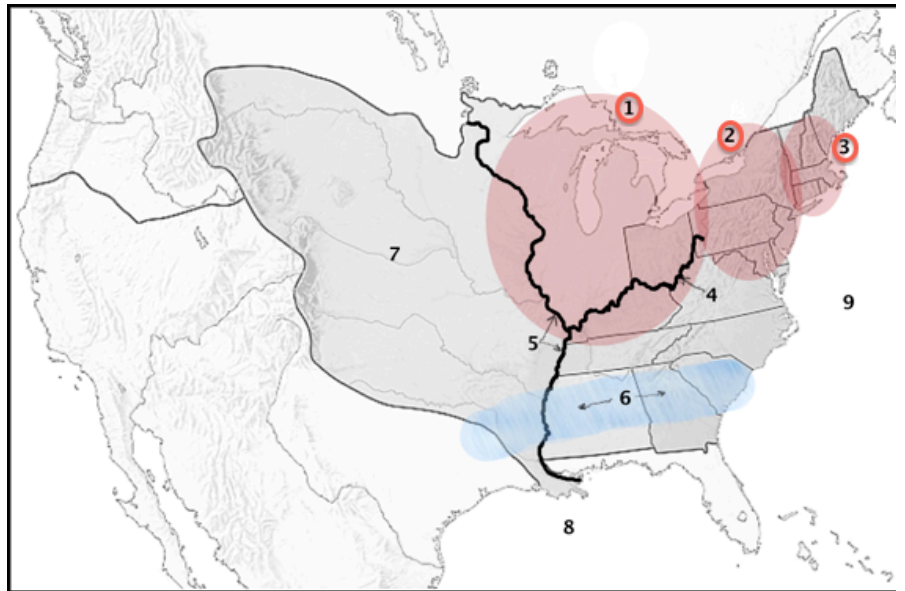
 Edit questionAnswer: **Question 29**

Not yet answered

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 Flag question Edit question

The Louisiana Purchase can also be described as the Trans-Mississippi West. After the War for Independence and by the peace treaty of 1783, the Mississippi was designated as the western boundary of the United States. Which number on the map marks the location of this important river?

Answer: **Question 30**

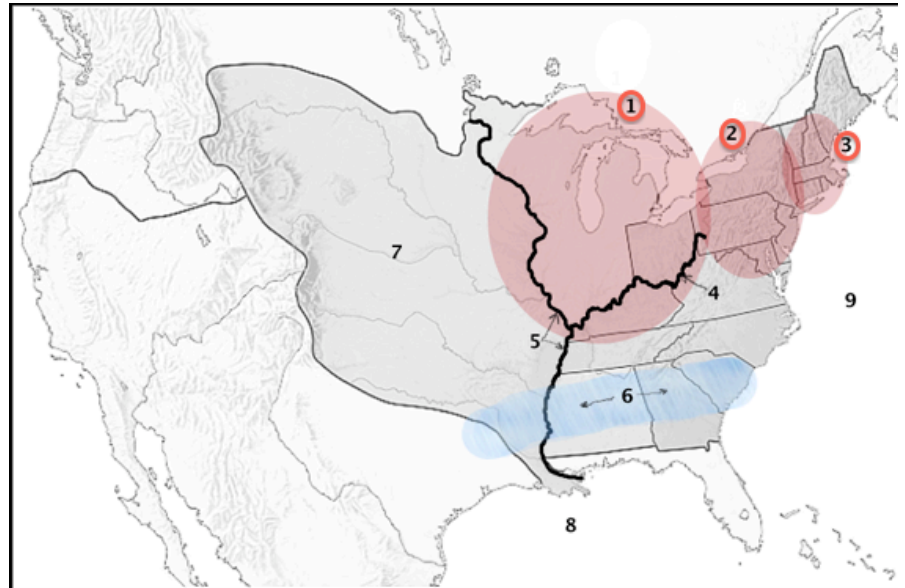
Not yet answered

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Going against his political party's strict interpretation of the Constitution, President Thomas Jefferson purchased this territory from France in 1803 for \$15 million.

Flag
question

Edit question



Answer:

Question 31

Not yet
answered

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8.0

Flag
question

Edit question

Match the description on the left with a term from the drop down menu on the right.

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	Choose...
The political party that formed around the ideas advocated by Washington and Hamilton in the 1790s	Choose...
Term used to describe a governmental system in which the people are the supreme source of all power	Choose...
Name used to describe a group of Democratic-Republicans in Congress who forcefully advocated war with Great Britain in 1812	Choose...
Term used to describe all of the various transportation systems within a country	Choose...
Historical name used to describe the trans-Atlantic slave trade before it was officially ended in 1808	Choose...
The Bill of Rights provision which guarantees the freedom of speech, press, and religion	Choose...
Term used to describe the Embargo Act (1807) and the Non-Intercourse Act (1809) which involved U.S. shipping with foreign countries	Choose...

Question 32

Not yet
answered

All of the following issues, related to the federal government, were supported by the winners in the political "Revolution of 1800" EXCEPT

Select one:

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1.0

Flag
question

Edit question

- ☐ a. Democratic Republican control of the legislative and executive branches of government
- ☐ b. Defense of the Bill of Rights
- ☐ c. Supportive of an urban-based citizenry
- ☐ d. Frugality in spending and lowering the national debt
- ☐ e. Pro-French in foreign relations

Question 33

Not yet
answered

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question

Edit question

Which of the following statements about the early history of the American Republic can be correctly inferred from this data from 2010, nearly 200 years afterwards?

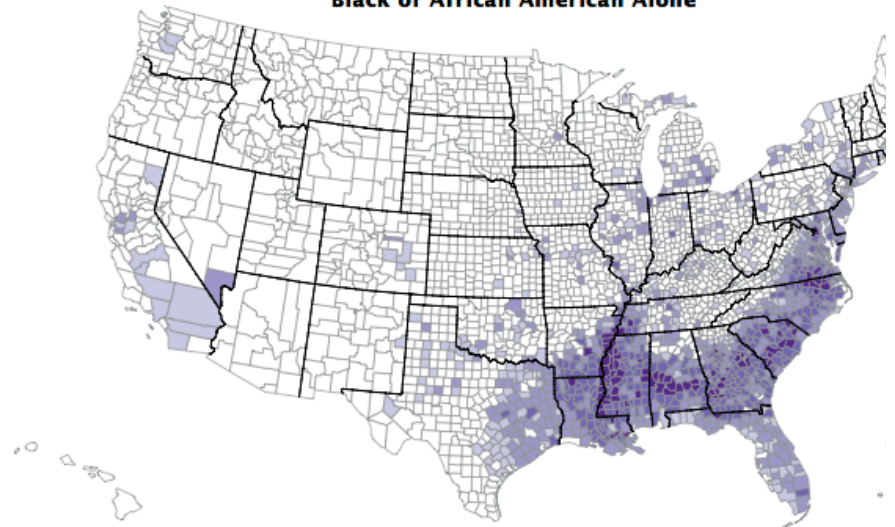


Figure 4.

Black or African American Population as a Percent of Co Population: 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/pl94-171.pdf)

Black or African American Alone



Select one:

- ☐ a. The textbook authors were mistaken. The settlement patterns of the Southwest in the early 19th century did not have an impact on the demographics of that area today.
- ☐ b. The historic importance of both the tobacco and rice crops have had much more of an influence on the location and practice of slavery than the cotton crop ever did.
- ☐ c. Following the ban on the importation of African slaves in 1808, the internal slave trade and westward migration of this "peculiar institution" has had a lingering effect on the settlement patterns of free African Americans today.
- ☐ d. All of these statements are correct when considering the data presented in this map.

Question 34

Not yet
answered

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question

Edit question

Who was most likely the author of the following political cartoon.



Select one:

- ☐ a. None of these answers describes what is going on in this cartoon, or who could have drawn it.
- ☐ b. Anti-Federalists who feared that Supreme Court justice John Marshall (pictured) would try to remove the checks and balances provided for in the Constitution, which the eagle is trying to protect.
- ☐ c. An admirer of George Washington, presented in heroic pose, and also kneeling in prayer, much like he did at Valley Forge during the War for Independence.
- ☐ d. A Democratic Republican, such as James Madison, when he realized that Jefferson was trying ignore the provisions of the Constitution and destroy it.
- ☐ e. Any Federalist, who feared that Jefferson's Presidency would replicate some of the abuses of the French Revolution. After all, Jefferson had said "The tree of liberty must be refreshed from time to time with the blood of patriots and tyrants."

Question 35

Not yet answered

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Flag question

Edit question

All of the following terms have been correctly used over our historical time period to refer to the same political party. Which one of these terms is NOT correct and does not belong in the list below?

Select one:

- ☐ a. Democrats
- ☐ b. Federalists
- ☐ c. Republicans
- ☐ d. Democratic Republicans
- ☐ e. Jeffersonian Republicans

☐ f. Anti-Federalists

Question 36

Not yet answered

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Edit question

All of the following terms concern the topic of power and the federal government. All of them are similar and correctly grouped together, EXCEPT one. Which one does not belong on this list with the others?

Select one:

- ☐ a. Federalist desire for a strong central government
- ☐ b. "elastic clause"
- ☐ c. Article 1 Section 8 - "necessary and proper"
- ☐ d. 10th Amendment
- ☐ e. loose constructionism

Question 37

Not yet answered

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Flag question

Edit question

In Forums 3 & 4, you were asked to consider the nature of the American Revolution, and whether it can be deemed radical or conservative. Along with your textbook authors, historians Gordon Wood, Pauline Maier, and Gary Nash weighed in on the issue. Of all of the information presented below, which statement below is the **LEAST** accurate?



Select one:

- ☐ a. Your textbook authors are in agreement with the British historical video which stated that since no Indians, blacks, or women were included in the Constitution as viable citizens, since the rich and wealthy remained in power, and that since the United States did not end slavery, that the result of the American War for Independence was a conservative, not radical revolution.
- ☐ b. Your textbook authors made statements such as the Declaration of Independence and its ideals being "the most famous statement ever made in American public life". They also claimed that the result of the constitutional debates in the aftermath of the war created "a federal Constitution that was, in its own way, truly revolutionary." Both of these statements give support to the radical interpretation.
- ☐ c. In the video clip, Pauline Maier showed how throughout history, governments based on the "republic" model had failed to last for any length of time. In essence, the founding fathers were attempting to revive this idea, but this time, adding checks and balances and concepts of freedom and popular voting rights to guarantee success... and this success has continued for over 200 years. Again, her's is another supportive case for the radical definition of the revolution.
- ☐ d. Gordon Wood argued for a loose definition of the term "revolution", and concluded that the changes following the American Revolution were indeed radical in nature.
- ☐ e. Gary Nash, in his audio interview, concludes that indeed, there were small examples of significant changes that occurred after the revolution, many of which we are still "discovering" today, that lead many people to conclude that despite some shortcomings, the result was radical for its time.

Question 38

Not yet answered

All of the following, **EXCEPT ONE**, were claims made by Professor Forrest MacDonald concerning the ratification process of the Constitution of the United States? Which one is not correct?

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question

Edit question



Select one:

- ☐ a. In the end, Professor MacDonald concludes that the superior organization and insistence on including a Bill of Rights before the Constitution was ratified was the reason that the Anti-Federalists like Thomas Jefferson were so successful in making the document uphold the ideals of human equality that he had written in the Declaration of Independence in 1776.
- ☐ b. Anti-Federalists' fear of a government which would take too much control, creating a fortress in the District of Columbia and using the army to oppress the citizens, was overcome by the mere inclusion of George Washington as President. He had assumed powers when necessary, and had relinquished them when the job was done.
- ☐ c. He stated that many "back room deals" were made by the participants at the ratifying conventions, going so far to say that the vice presidency was offered to John Hancock, but then taken away from him after he had already approved of the Constitution.
- ☐ d. The founding fathers' concept of immortality was very different than what many people consider immortality and fame today. They wanted to be remembered in a favorable way to the generations, their posterity, that would live many years after they had passed away. By creating and ratifying the Constitution, and leaving it for U.S. citizens today, they accomplished that goal.
- ☐ e. The reasoned arguments of John Jay, James Madison, and Alexander Hamilton, writing under the name Publius in what became known as the Federalist Papers convinced the ratifying conventions of the required number of states to eventually approve the Constitution.

Question 39

Not yet
answered

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question

Edit question

All of the following statements are true of the Revolutionary War EXCEPT for one. Which statement is not true?

Select one:

- ☐ a. A higher percentage of soldiers were killed than in any other conflict except the American Civil War from 1861-1865.
- ☐ b. Because the war was fought on American soil, the British were constantly plagued throughout the war with having to fight on enemy soil, against hostile inhabitants, and without adequate means to transport their soldiers to the battlefields or supply them once they got there.
- ☐ c. Essentially, the American War for Independence was a civil war, with Patriots on one side, Loyalists on the other, and many people caught in between, including Native Americans.
- ☐ d. Contrary to mythological national pride, the Patriots would not have been successful in the conflict without the help of France, both in monetary aid and weapons supply, but also in naval support and direct assistance on the battlefield.
- ☐ e. The British could have won the conflict, and should have won in 1776 and again in 1780. But due to a series of missteps and mistakes, could not secure the victory against the often out-gunned and poorly-trained soldiers of Washington's Continental Army.

Question 40

Not yet
answered

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question

Edit question

In 1778, the French decided to join an alliance with the colonists after this 1777 American victory on the battlefield, which turned out to be a major turning point in the war.

Select one:

- ☐ a. Yorktown
- ☐ b. Bunker/Breeds Hill
- ☐ c. Saratoga
- ☐ d. Lexington and Concord
- ☐ e. Trenton

Question 41

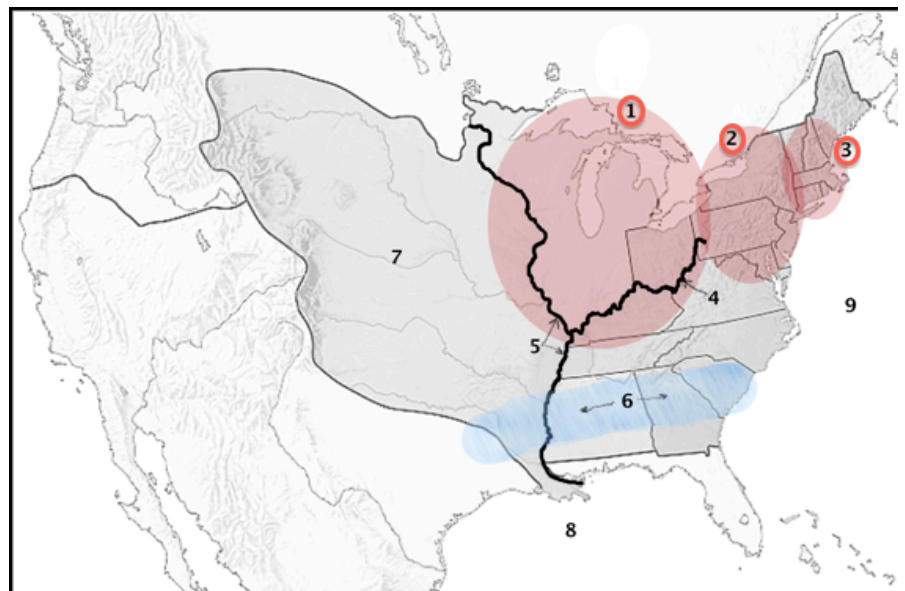
Not yet
answered

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Before the invention of the steamboat and canals in the 1820's, it was BOTH cheaper and faster for Ohio farmers to send their goods to New York City, following this route on the map (4 to 5 to 8 to 9) than it was to simply go overland, directly eastward over the Appalachian Mountains.



Select one:

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Question 42

Not yet
answered

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question

Edit question

Soon after the new nation was born, after Constitution had been drafted and ratified, it experienced its first dilemma. It was a precedent, the first test of the power of the federal government. The President's domestic policies, especially the excise tax on whiskey, promoted by Alexander Hamilton, brought about a crisis with western farmers. George Washington, at the head of the federal army, confirmed the power of the new government and the rebellion came to an end. In which state did this occur?

Answer: **Question 43**

Not yet answered

Scored out of 1.0

Flag question

Edit question

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?

Answer: **Question 44**

Not yet answered

Scored out of 1.0

Flag

The Treaty of Greenville 1795 was signed after the Indian resistance was crushed in an effort by the new federal government to provide protection for western settlers. In what state was the decisive Battle of Fallen Timbers?

question

Edit question

Answer: **Question 45**

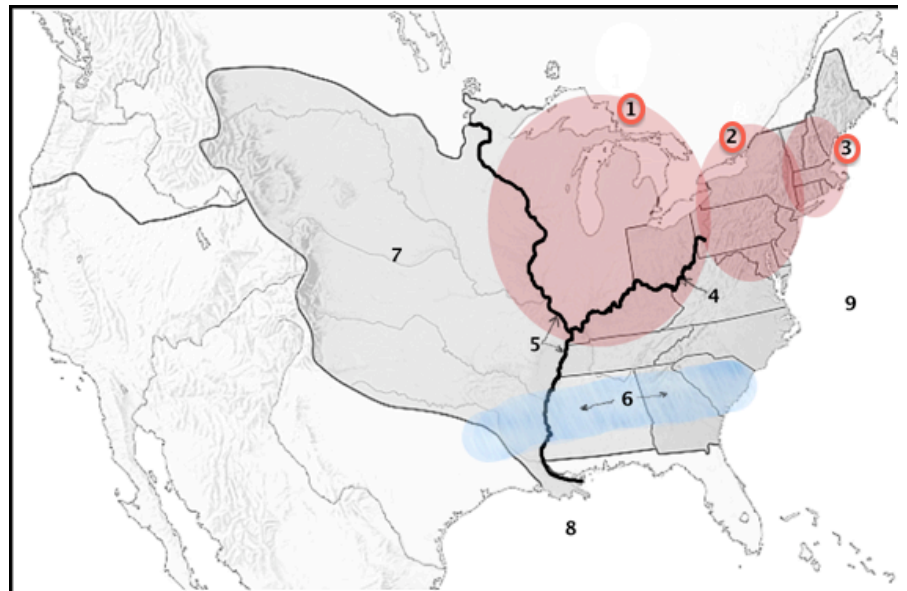
Not yet answered

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Flag question

Edit question

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. Which number on the map represents this region?

Answer: **Question 46**

Not yet answered

Scored out of 1.0

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 of 1819 added this territory to the United States, and it would eventually become a state. What number marks this state?

Flag
question

Edit question



Answer:

Question 47

Not yet
answered

Scored out of
1.0

Flag
question

Edit question

All of the following are principles, 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?

Select one:

- ☐ a. 10th Amendment to the Constitution
- ☐ b. Thomas Jefferson and strict constructionism
- ☐ c. nullification of federal law
- ☐ d. supremacy of the federal government
- ☐ e. James Madison and strict interpretation
- ☐ f. supremacy of states rights

Question 48

Not yet
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The federal government under the Articles of Confederations had significant weaknesses. All of the following were considered failures of that government EXCEPT

Select one:

- ☐ a. It passed the Northwest Ordinance of 1787 to organize the West and admit new states to the Union.
- ☐ b. It struggled in dealing with debtors grievances such as Shays Rebellion in Massachusetts.
- ☐ c. It could not defeat the Indians in the Ohio Valley.
- ☐ d. Congress couldn't pay its debts to foreign countries, individual states, or even citizens.
- ☐ e. Even after the Revolution, it failed to expel British from the western territories.

Question 49

Not yet
answered

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All of the following methods were used to encourage BOTH Continental Army discipline and enlistments EXCEPT

Select one:

- ☐ a. After the British used the tactic in the South, some black slaves were offered their

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freedom in exchange for service in Washington's Army

- ☐ b. George Washington came to rely only on the Continental Army and actually turned away state militias who offered to join the cause
- ☐ c. Cash bonuses offered for those men who enlisted for a term of three years
- ☐ d. Land bounties given to those soldiers who would serve for the duration of the war
- ☐ e. Raising the number of lashes administered for punishment of unruly soldiers

Question 50

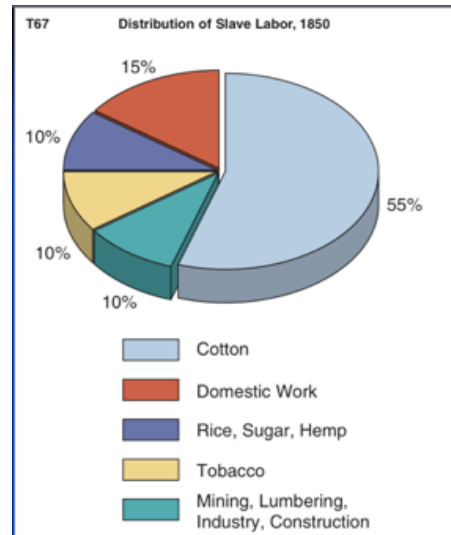
Not yet
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This data in this chart supports all of the following statements EXCEPT



Select one:

- ☐ a. A majority of slaves in 1850, worked in the cotton industry in some form or another.
- ☐ b. Tobacco, once requiring a major source of slave labor, had declined to needing only 10% of the slave workforce.
- ☐ c. Only 1 in 10 slaves continued to work under the "task system" in the Lowcountry rice farms.
- ☐ d. Second to the cotton industry, more slaves worked at domestic work than any other category.
- ☐ e. All of these statements are supported by the data in this chart.

Question 51

Not yet
answered

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African American slaves fought against their predicament in a variety of ways, but few occasions rose to that of an outright, widespread revolt. Because it resulted in the actual deaths of many white slaveowners, which of the following events was considered a successful slave revolt in the new nation's early years.

Select one:

- ☐ a. The Denmark Vesey conspiracy of 1822 in South Carolina
- ☐ b. The Nat Turner rebellion of 1831
- ☐ c. The Stono Rebellion of 1739 in South Carolina
- ☐ d. The Gabriel Prosser rebellion in Virginia in 1800
- ☐ e. The French Revolution of 1789 and its effect on American slave culture

Question 52

Not yet
answered

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

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Select one:

- ☐ a. He repealed the 1798 federal property tax imposed by the Federalists.
- ☐ b. In his role as Commander-in-Chief, he reduced the size of the army and navy.
- ☐ c. He repealed the Alien and Sedition Acts and issued pardons.
- ☐ d. He replaced incompetent officeholders in the federal government.
- ☐ e. He successfully defeated Federalist John Marshall in the Supreme Court decision of *Marbury v. Madison*.

Question 53

Not yet
answered

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What event marked the precipitous downfall of the Federalists as a viable political party?

Select one:

- ☐ a. The unfulfilled warnings of George Washington's Farewell Address.
- ☐ b. The loss of the American forces at the battles of New Orleans and Fallen Timbers.
- ☐ c. The disasters following the Jay Treaty of 1795, enacted by the Federalist administration.
- ☐ d. The economic effects of the Embargo Act of 1807.
- ☐ e. Their participation in the Hartford Convention of 1814 and its aftermath.

Question 54

Not yet
answered

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In order to quell the people's fears that the aftermath of the presidential election of 1800 would bring about bloodshed, similar to that of the French Revolution, 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."

Select one:

- ☐ a. Alexander Hamilton in his first report as Secretary of the Treasury
- ☐ b. Thomas Jefferson at his inauguration in 1801
- ☐ c. George Washington at his Farewell Address
- ☐ d. James Madison during the War of 1812
- ☐ e. John Adams upon passage of the Alien and Sedition Acts

Question 55

Not yet
answered

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Which of the following provisions was NOT included in the Treaty of Paris in 1783?

Select one:

- ☐ a. The Mississippi River would now be the western boundary of the United States
- ☐ b. Congress would urge states to return confiscated loyalist property
- ☐ c. All prewar transatlantic debts would be considered "null and void"
- ☐ d. Fishing rights of coast of New Foundland were preserved for New England fisherman
- ☐ e. Remaining British troops would vacate their occupation of the frontier in the Northwest Territory

Question 56

Not yet
answered

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question

Secretary of the Treasury Alexander Hamilton's funding and assumption plan involved a number of issues. From the web video clip, class lecture, and textbook, all of the following were elements of that economic plan, EXCEPT which one?

Select one:

- ☐ a. The new federal government would assume all of the individual state debts following the American Revolution.

-  Edit question
- ☐ b. The United States would be honor-bound to repay all of its prewar debts to European creditors, except for Great Britain.

☐ c. Excise taxes on specific goods, would be collected by the new government, along with import duties, as the major ways to fund the new and growing federal bureaucracy.

☐ d. As long as the Bank of the United States was established to regulate the nation's finances, Hamilton did not care that Jeffersonians wanted the nation's capitol, the District of Columbia, to be located in the South.

☐ e. Continental dollars, which had lost so much of their value during the war, would be paid off at full face value, thus profiting speculators who had purchase the fiat money from war weary citizens for pennies on the dollar.

Question 57

Not yet answered

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Match the description on the left with a person from the drop down menu on the right. (The photos are in no particular order.)



The Lewis and Clark expedition was partly guided by this Shoshone Indian	Choose... ▾
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	Choose... ▾
A Shawnee Indian leader who was killed at the Battle of the Thames during the War of 1812	Choose... ▾
President John Adams' "midnight appointment", this Supreme Court Chief Justice was interested in establishing the independence and interpretative powers of the federal judiciary	Choose... ▾
He wrote the poem during the battle of Fort McHenry in the War of 1812 that eventually became the Star Spangled Banner	Choose... ▾
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	Choose... ▾
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	Choose... ▾

Information

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True and False Questions

When reading and answering these True or False questions, if **ANY PART** of the statement is false, the answer is false. In order to be true, every statement or fact must be true.

Question 58

Not yet answered

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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 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.

Select one:

- ☐ True
☐ False

Question 59

Not yet answered

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Edit question

It is clear that historical truth, beyond any shadow of a doubt, cannot be fully discovered, even when examining primary source documents. George Washington's letters home to his wife Martha prove this point.



Select one:

- ☐ True
☐ False

Question 60

Not yet answered

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In class, students were exposed to the historical discussions of American Historians Stephen Ambrose, Pauline Maier, and Donald Miller. While discussing Robert Fulton (picture on the far right), it is clear that they placed great importance on his invention of the steamboat. It seems that the ability to travel upstream, in addition to down the river, was the technological breakthrough that enabled the United States to experience the market and industrial revolution that it did after the War of 1812 had concluded. All three historians also agreed on the importance and dominance of water travel, including canals, as being greater than travel over land, including the building of the National Road, and even railroads, during this period in the nation's history.



Select one:

- ☐ True
☐ False

Question 61

Not yet
answered

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question

✎ Edit question

Rebels and Redcoats: How Britain Lost America

The statistics cited by the British documentary video on the American Revolution were not in complete agreement with those in our textbook. Moreover, 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.



Select one:

- ☐ True
☐ False

Question 62

Not yet
answered

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question

✎ Edit question

Regardless of the "victory" at Lexington and Concord in 1775, the beginning of hostilities found the colonies generally unprepared for war.

Select one:

- ☐ True
☐ False

Question 63

Not yet
answered

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1.0

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question

The Louisiana Purchase was carried out without either a constitutional amendment or an act of Congress.

Select one:

- ☐ True
☐ False

[Edit question](#)**Question 64**

Not yet answered

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Leading up 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.

Select one:

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

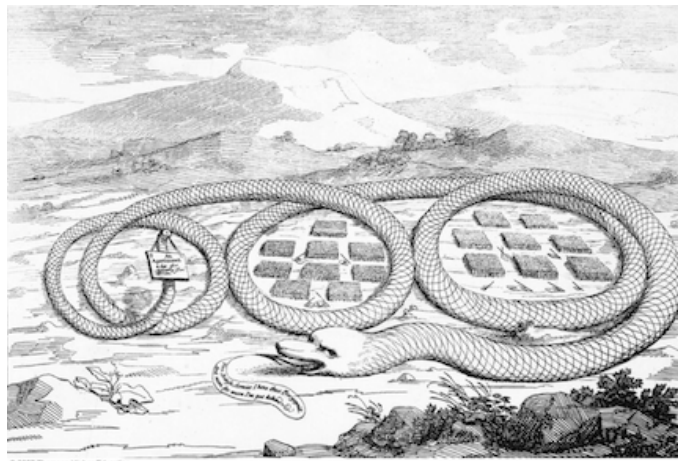
Question 65

Not yet answered

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This cartoon from the American Revolution clearly depicts the British tactical failure of the frontal assault in warfare. This snake, representing both the British Redcoats, as well as their Hessian allies, fails to take the high ground occupied by the Patriots (shown as the hill in the background). The battle most clearly indicative of this type of strategic failure was the Battle of Bunker Hill, where the colonists waited to fire their muskets until they could "see the whites of their eyes".



Select one:

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Question 66

Not yet answered

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Here is a direct quote from your textbook, page 268.

"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 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.

Select one:

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Question 67

John Burgoyne and Horation Gates met at the Battle of Yorktown, which was the last

Not yet answered

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Edit question

battle of the Revolutionary War. Burgoyne and his entire British Army were surrounded, defeated, and surrendered in 1781.



Select one:

☐ True

☐ False

Question 68

Not yet answered

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Edit question

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

Select one:

☐ True

☐ False

Question 69

Not yet answered

Scored out of 1.0

Flag question

Edit question

The American Revolution and its immediate political aftermath did little to change the official, legal status of American women.

Select one:

☐ True

☐ False

Question 70

Not yet answered

Scored out of 8.0

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Edit question

Match the description on the left with a term from the drop down menu on the right.

A two-house legislature adopted by many states and eventually the federal government of the United States	Choose...
The official method by which government officials, especially judges who are appointed for life, can be removed from their jobs	Choose...
Invention which made commercial agriculture in the Northwest feasible	Choose...
According to the first Congress under the new Constitution, this was to be the new government of the United State's	Choose...

chief source of income	
Prior to the outbreak of the War of 1812, the Chesapeake-Leopard Affair in 1807 was a notable example of this maritime grievance.	Choose...
A document which represented a return to the status quo, without addressing the actual causes of the conflict	Choose...
Term to describe former artisans who were losing their independent status during the period from 1790 to 1815	Choose...
An early 19th Century idea where the United States would become self-sufficient through internal trade and production and an integrated market economy	Choose...

Question 71

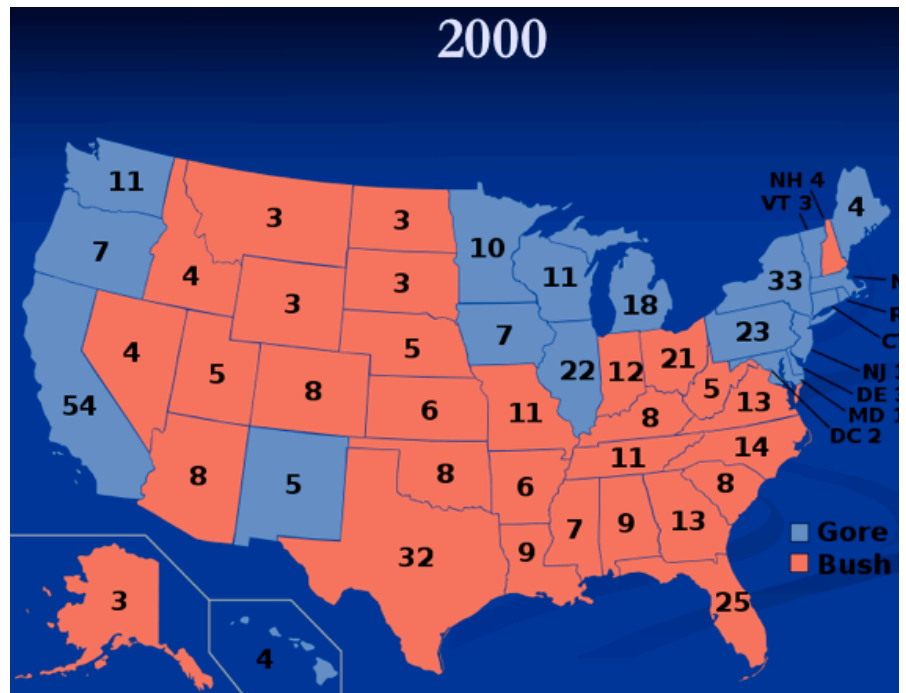
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In this Presidential Election map from 2000, we can see that the Republican Party of George Bush clearly dominated in the southern states. Over 200 years ago, the Democratic Republican Party of Thomas Jefferson also presided over its power base in 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 over a 200 year period.



Select one:

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Question 72

Not yet answered

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Flag question

Relying on numerical statistics to arrive at historical truths can be risky. For example, consider the Loyalists during the war. Even though they constituted only 1 out of 6 members of the white population (18% a minority), it is estimated that 19,000 joined Loyalist military units, a significantly large number of soldiers compared to the number George Washington could count as fighting men in the Continental Army.

Select one:

- ☐ True

 Edit question ☐ False

Question 73

Not yet
answered

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1.0

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question

 Edit question

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.



Select one:

- ☐ True
☐ False

Question 74

Not yet
answered

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question

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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 as searches, bail, and punishments. This is certainly indicative of fears that the former colonists had against the creation of a central government that was too strong or one which could abuse its power. It clearly reveals a desire to have their newly won liberties protected against encroachment.

Select one:

- ☐ True
☐ False

Question 75

Not yet
answered

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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. As ambassador, Benjamin Franklin tried in vain for years to get the French monarch Louis XVI to provide the high level of assistance of a committed ally. It seems as if one major problem was that France's Catholicism was at odds with the Protestantism of the American Colonists.

Select one:

- ☐ True
☐ False

Question 76

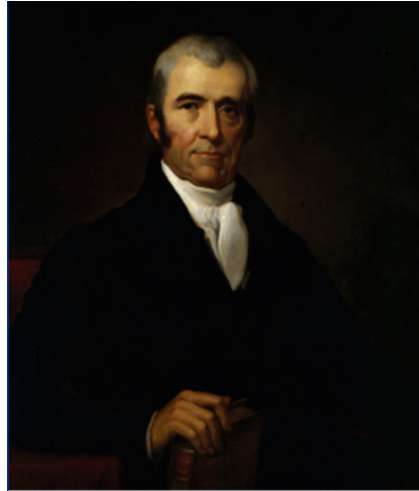
Not yet
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In a debatable constitutional issue, raised by your instructor against the authors of your textbook, the textbook claims that Supreme Court John Marshall was a Federalist and loose constructionist from Virginia. But your instructor claims that his ruling in Marbury v. Madison, where Marshall did something that was not specifically written or stated in the Constitution, makes him 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.

question

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Select one:

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Question 77Not yet
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1.0 Flag
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King George III received two letters at the start of the American War for Independence. One was from the Second Continental Congress, and it was a last effort to avoid warfare, often called the Olive Branch Petition. In it, the colonists pledged their loyalty to the crown. The second letter the king received revealed the number of British soldier casualties following the Battle of Bunker Hill. Instead of choosing a path of peace, even if it was still possible, King George believed that the colonies were already in a state of rebellion, and that war was justified.



Select one:

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Question 78Not yet
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1.0 Flag
question

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 subject matter of the first and second Amendments to the Constitution.

 Edit question

Select one:

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Question 79Not yet
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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.



Select one:

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Question 80Not yet
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1.0 Flag
question Edit question

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.

Select one:

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Question 81

Not yet
answered

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1.0

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question

Edit question

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.

Select one:

☐ True

☐ False

Next

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