

Chapter 07—Completing the Revolution, 1789-1815

1. The principal author of the Bill of Rights was
 - a. James Madison.
 - b. Thomas Jefferson.
 - c. Ben Franklin.
 - d. Alexander Hamilton.
 - e. George Washington

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The First Congress

2. In Alexander Hamilton's Report on ____, the treasury secretary urged Congress to assume state debts and combine them with the government's foreign debt.
 - a. Manufactures
 - b. Public Credit
 - c. Tariffs
 - d. State Debts
 - e. National Debt

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Hamiltonian Economics: The National Debt;

3. Each of the following was a part of the Hamiltonian Plan except
 - a. a national bank.
 - b. a tariff.
 - c. funding of the debt.
 - d. building a turnpike.
 - e. assuming state debts.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Hamiltonian Economics: The National Debt; Hamiltonian Economics: The Bank and the Excise

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4. "Mad" Anthony Wayne defeated the northwestern Indian tribes at the Battle of
- a. Tippecanoe.
 - b. Thames.
 - c. Fallen Timbers.
 - d. Fort Mims.
 - e. New Orleans.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The Collapse of the Miami Confederacy

5. The first contested presidential election in the United States was in
- a. 1788.
 - b. 1792.
 - c. 1796.
 - d. 1800.
 - e. 1804.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The Election of 1796

6. The Virginia and Kentucky Resolves
- a. were written by Thomas Jefferson and James Madison.
 - b. declared that the Alien and Sedition Acts gave the national government powers not mentioned in the Constitution.
 - c. asserted that states could invalidate or nullify federal laws.
 - d. interpreted the constitution as a compact between states.
 - e. all of these choices

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Crisis at Home, 1798-1800

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7. Which of the following best describes John Adams's term in office?
- a. It was successful.
 - b. It was embattled.
 - c. It was uneventful.
 - d. It was successful domestically but unsuccessful in foreign affairs.
 - e. It united the Federalist Party but led to intense opposition from the Republicans.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Crisis at Home, 1798-1800

8. The winner of the presidential election of 1800 was
- a. James Madison.
 - b. John Adams.
 - c. Thomas Jefferson.
 - d. James Monroe.
 - e. Aaron Burr.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The Election of 1800

9. The Louisiana Territory was purchased from
- a. Spain.
 - b. Great Britain.
 - c. Portugal.
 - d. France.
 - e. Native Americans.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Louisiana

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10. The British Orders in Council (1806) attempted to stop world shipping with which nation?

- a. France
- b. United States
- c. Spain
- d. Russia
- e. Brazil.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Road to War

11. The Embargo Act (1807) cut off U.S. shipping with

- a. England.
- b. France.
- c. France and England.
- d. Spain and Portugal.
- e. foreign countries.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Embargo

12. The congressional group that forcefully advocated war with Great Britain in 1812 was known as the

- a. Red Sticks.
- b. War Hawks.
- c. War Doves.
- d. Red Coats.
- e. Minutemen.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The War Hawk Congress, 1811-1812

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13. James Madison's war message listed all except which of the following as reasons for the War of 1812?

- a. U.S. interest in acquiring Canada
- b. attacks on U.S. shipping
- c. impressment of U.S. seamen
- d. use of foreign spies and provocations in the United States
- e. British influence over western Indians.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The War Hawk Congress, 1811-1812

14. Tecumseh was killed at the Battle of

- a. the Thames.
- b. Detroit.
- c. Lake Erie.
- d. New Orleans.
- e. Baltimore.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Tecumseh's Last Stand

15. Which of the following was not a resolution of the Hartford Convention?

- a. to remove the "three-fifths clause" from the Constitution
- b. to deny the right of naturalized citizens to hold office
- c. to end the War of 1812 immediately
- d. to make it increasingly difficult for a new state to enter the union
- e. to require two-thirds majority of both houses to declare war.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Hartford Convention

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16. The Treaty of Ghent (1814), ending the War of 1812, can be best described as
- a. a British victory.
 - b. an American victory.
 - c. a draw.
 - d. all of these choices.
 - e. an Indian victory.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The Treaty of Ghent

17. One of the most peculiar aspects of the Battle of New Orleans was that
- a. the Americans suffered no casualties.
 - b. Native Americans were responsible for the U.S. victory.
 - c. the city was not captured even though it was a British victory.
 - d. it was unclear who won.
 - e. it occurred after the war had ended.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The British Offensive, 1814

18. The hero of the Battle of New Orleans was
- a. William Henry Harrison.
 - b. James Monroe.
 - c. Andrew Jackson.
 - d. Ulysses S. Grant.
 - e. Tecumseh.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The British Offensive, 1814

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19. The man most responsible for the establishment of the system of government finance was
- a. James Madison.
 - b. George Washington.
 - c. Alexander Hamilton.
 - d. Thomas Jefferson.
 - e. Henry Knox.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Hamiltonian Economics: The National Debt; Hamiltonian Economics: The Bank and the Excise

20. Which of the following is not true about the Whiskey Rebellion?
- 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.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Western Troubles

21. The reception of Jay's Treaty can best be described as
- a. very negative.
 - b. very positive.
 - c. restrained.
 - d. relief.
 - e. none of these choices

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The Jay Treaty

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22. The US attack on Canada

- a. was a huge success.
- b. resulted in a draw.
- c. failed miserably.
- d. was a quick victory.
- e. was easy.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The War with Canada, 1812-1813

23. The Lewis and Clark expedition was partly guided by the Indian

- a. Pocahontas.
- b. Tecumseh.
- c. Tenskwatawa.
- d. Sacajawea.
- e. Red Sticks.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Lewis and Clark

24. Thomas Jefferson and the Democratic-Republicans favored

- a. promoting the revolutionary concepts of limited government.
- b. establishing stronger ties with England instead of France.
- c. the economic interests of merchants, bankers, and businessmen.
- d. expanding the power of the national government.
- e. a national government with no executive leader.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Introduction; The Republican Program

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25. The debate over the president's title was
- a. many weeks long.
 - b. settled by the Constitution, which outlawed titles of all kinds.
 - c. not resolved until after Washington's administration had ended.
 - d. started by Jefferson who favored the title "His Elective Highness."
 - e. settled by popular ballot.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The “Republican Court”

26. The First Amendment to the Constitution guaranteed
- a. no cruel and unusual punishment.
 - b. voting rights for white adult men.
 - c. freedom of speech, press, and religion.
 - d. the right to bear arms.
 - e. the right to trial by jury.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The First Congress

27. The Judiciary Act of 1789
- a. provided that all Supreme Court cases must originate in federal circuit courts.
 - b. gave Congress the power to remove federal judges from office.
 - c. established a six-member Supreme Court and set up the federal district and circuit court system.
 - d. was the most important piece of legislation passed during Washington's presidency.
 - e. gave Congress the power to appoint Supreme Court justices.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The First Congress

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28. George Washington served ____ terms.

- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. 3
- d. 6
- e. 8

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Election of 1796

29. Many states opposed federal assumption of state debts because

- a. most northern states had already paid their debts and saw the assumption plan as a southern plot to increase their power.
- b. the debt was so high that paying it would bankrupt the nation.
- c. most of the money would go to western states that had not been fiscally responsible during the war.
- d. it would be easier to repudiate the entire debt and start with "a clean slate."
- e. most southern states had already paid their debts and did not want to pay off the debts of others.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Hamiltonian Economics: The National Debt

30. What percent of US federal revenue came from British tariffs?

- a. 25
- b. 50
- c. 90
- d. 10
- e. 75

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The Road to War

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31. Which of the following accurately contrasts the views of Hamilton and Jefferson?
- 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.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Rise of Jeffersonian Opposition; The Republican Program

32. In his Farewell Address, George Washington
- 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.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Election of 1796

33. The XYZ Affair
- a. took place during the presidency of Thomas Jefferson.
 - b. was a failed attempt by Treasury officials to embezzle public education funds.
 - c. saw French officials demand a bribe in return for improving relations with the United States.
 - d. was a scandal involving John Adams's secretary of war and the wife of the French ambassador.
 - e. involved the British practice of impressment.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Troubles with France, 1796-1800

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34. Which of the following best describes John Adams during his presidency?
- a. He had an optimistic faith in the goodness and support of the American people.
 - b. He helped pass legislation that strengthened constitutional protection of the freedoms of speech and press.
 - c. He had an embattled mentality and feared he was surrounded by enemies.
 - d. He was bored with dull public life and decided not to run for a second term.
 - e. He united his political party and proved to be an effective leader.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Election of 1796

35. As president, Thomas Jefferson
- a. increased the size and expense of the government.
 - b. used the Sedition Act to arrest outspoken Federalist opponents.
 - c. reduced the size of the army and navy and cut back on military spending.
 - d. spent thousands of dollars on extravagant balls and dinner parties.
 - e. rejected the opportunity to expand the territory of the U.S.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Republican Program

36. The first judge to be removed from office as a result of impeachment proceedings was
- a. John Marshall.
 - b. John Randolph.
 - c. Samuel Chase.
 - d. John Pickering.
 - e. Aaron Burr.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Jeffersonians and the Courts

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37. John Marshall was

- a. completely determined to destroy the Republican party at all costs.
- b. interested in establishing the independence and interpretative powers of the federal judiciary.
- c. a strong supporter of Adams's war with France and use of the Alien and Sedition Acts.
- d. the first Republican appointed to the Supreme Court.
- e. an opponent of the expansion of the power of the national government.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Justice Marshall's Court

38. In 1814

- a. Thomas Jefferson retired.
- b. England defeated Napoleon.
- c. The Alien and Sedition Acts were passed.
- d. Citizen Genet arrived in the U.S.
- e. all of these choices

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The British Offensive, 1814

39. The first controversy of the Washington administration involved the

- a. dignity to attach to the president's office.
- b. location of the nation's capital.
- c. role of the cabinet in formulating policy.
- d. name of the new country.
- e. salary to be given to the president.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The "Republican Court"

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40. The First Congress's first action was to
- a. approve the Bill of Rights.
 - b. create a federal court system.
 - c. create the executive departments of War, State, and Treasury.
 - d. declare war on France.
 - e. pass a tariff on imports.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The First Congress

41. Militiamen from all of the following except ____ helped to quell the Whiskey Rebellion.
- a. Maryland
 - b. Virginia
 - c. New York
 - d. New Jersey
 - e. Pennsylvania.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Western Troubles

42. Which of the following is not true about the election of 1796?
- a. The major candidates campaigned in person.
 - b. It resulted in the president and vice president being from different parties.
 - c. Newspaper editors and foreign governments were very involved in shaping the outcome.
 - d. It was decided in the states of Pennsylvania and New York.
 - e. John Adams won.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Election of 1796

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43. Federal assumption of the state debts would funnel money out of all of the following sections of the country except
- a. the southern states.
 - b. the middle states.
 - c. the northeastern states.
 - d. the western states.
 - e. Canada.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Hamiltonian Economics: The National Debt

44. As a result of the Lewis and Clark expedition
- a. the nation was assured that Louisiana Purchase was well worth the price.
 - b. Thomas Jefferson questioned the wisdom of the Louisiana Purchase.
 - c. Lewis ran for president in 1808.
 - d. Americans got their first knowledge of California.
 - e. Jefferson's reelection was less certain.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Lewis and Clark

45. Which of the following is true concerning the Alien and Sedition Acts?
- a. Many states joined Kentucky and Virginia in opposing them.
 - b. The Sedition Act led to the prosecution of fourteen Federalists.
 - c. They were passed by Congress at the instigation of John Adams.
 - d. President Adams never used the powers granted under the Alien Act.
 - e. none of these choices.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Crisis at Home, 1798-1800

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46. As Thomas Jefferson stood for reelection in 1804, he could look back on ____ first term.
- a. an astonishingly successful
 - b. a very unsuccessful
 - c. a disappointing
 - d. a moderately successful
 - e. a violent

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Lewis and Clark

47. The Embargo Act hurt ____ the worst.
- a. western farmers
 - b. southern plantation owners
 - c. northern manufacturers
 - d. Native Americans
 - e. the seaport cities of the northeast

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Road to War

48. Washington and his closest advisers came to be called
- a. Washingtonians.
 - b. Republicans.
 - c. Federalists.
 - d. Constitutionlists.
 - e. Democrats.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Introduction; The “Republican Court”

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49. The new government's chief source of income was to be
- a. a tariff on imports.
 - b. an income tax.
 - c. harbor and customs duties.
 - d. excise taxes on domestic manufactures.
 - e. interest on loans.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The First Congress

50. Citizen Edmond Genêt was a French government official who commissioned American privateers to harass British shipping.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Citizen Genêt

51. Thomas Jefferson was less critical than the Federalists of the French Revolution.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Americans and the French Revolution

52. Jay's Treaty was unanimously praised in the United States.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Jay Treaty

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53. The "undeclared war with France" was fought because France was seizing American ships that were trading with Great Britain.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Troubles with France, 1796-1800

54. The Capitol and president's home were burned by the British during the War of 1812.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The British Offensive, 1814

55. The 1807 Embargo Act was a motivating force for American commerce.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Embargo; The Road to War

56. The Whiskey Rebellion was waged because of the desire to acquire cheaper alcoholic spirits for urban laborers.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Western Troubles

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57. Not one Federalist supported Madison's declaration of war in 1812.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The War Hawk Congress, 1811-1812

58. John Adams's vice president during his one term in office was his archenemy, Alexander Hamilton.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Election of 1796

59. In the late 18th century, Spain sought to reassert its authority and its claims in North America.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: New Spain and the Bourbon Reforms

60. The choice of the site for Washington, D.C. was determined by a deal among Hamilton, Madison, and Jefferson.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Rise of Jeffersonian Opposition

61. Hamilton saw all of his financial plans for the new nation rejected.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Hamiltonian Economics: The National Debt; Hamiltonian Economics: The Bank and the Excise

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62. Federal judges receive lifetime appointments and can be removed from office by impeachment only.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Jay Treaty

63. The XYZ Affair was the last scandal of George Washington's presidency.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Troubles with France, 1796-1800

64. "The Star-Spangled Banner" was written by William Henry Harrison during the War of 1812.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The British Offensive, 1814

65. New England had the highest number of War Hawks.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The War Hawk Congress, 1811-1812

66. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney was John Adams's running mate in the election of 1796.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Election of 1796

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67. After taking office, Thomas Jefferson increased the number of federal governmental balls and dinners.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The Jeffersonians in Power; The Republican Program

68. In 1811-12, a united Democratic-Republican party controlled both houses of Congress.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The War Hawk Congress, 1811-1812

69. Purchasing Louisiana necessitated an increase in the size of the military to protect the new territory.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Louisiana

70. Tenskwatawa tried to convince Native Americans to stop drinking alcohol.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The Rise of Tecumseh

71. The Lewis and Clark expedition traveled more than 1,600 miles on the Missouri River.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Lewis and Clark

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72. Congress gave itself the power to appoint the heads of the executive department.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The First Congress

73. The debate over the national bank was the first to raise the question of "necessary and proper" laws and actions.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Rise of Jeffersonian Opposition

74. The Washington administration sided with Britain in its war against France only because it wanted to protect Anglo-American trade.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Jay Treaty

75. The crisis with France allowed the High Federalists to push their domestic agenda despite the opposition of President Adams.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Crisis at Home, 1798-1800

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76. As President, Jefferson insisted on giving an increasingly powerful role to the military in domestic affairs.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Republican Program

77. With the Battle of New Orleans, the United States won the War of 1812.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The British Offensive, 1814

78. The Hartford Convention declared the secession of the New England states.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Hartford Convention

79. The Treaty of Ghent merely returned the status quo prior to the war.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Treaty of Ghent

80. The national debt was significantly reduced during Jefferson's administration.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Republican Program

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81. Jefferson believed that federal judges should be elected by popular ballot.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Jeffersonians and the Courts

82. The Republicans impeached Chief Justice Samuel Chase and removed him from office.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Jeffersonians and the Courts

83. *Marbury vs. Madison* set the precedence for judicial review.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Justice Marshall's Court

84. Tecumseh's confederacy did not pose a threat to the U.S.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Rise of Tecumseh

85. The Embargo Act of 1807 hurt the American economy more than it did the British.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Embargo

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86. Federalists enthusiastically supported the Embargo Act of 1807.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Embargo

87. James Madison was President of the United States during the War of 1812.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The Republic and the Napoleonic Wars, 1803-1815

88. Strongest support for the War of 1812 came from New England.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Republic and the Napoleonic Wars, 1803-1815

89. The congressmen known as War Hawks came from the South and West.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The War Hawk Congress, 1811-1812

90. The chief justice of the Supreme Court during Thomas Jefferson's tenure as president was _____.

ANSWER: John Marshall

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Justice Marshall's Court

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91. Andrew Jackson decisively defeated a British invasion force at _____.

ANSWER: New Orleans

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The British Offensive, 1814

92. A treaty between Spain and Britain in 1795 established the _____ as a free zone.

ANSWER: Pacific Northwest

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: New Spain and the Bourbon Reforms

93. The War of 1812 was fought between the United States and _____.

ANSWER: Great Britain

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The Republic and the Napoleonic Wars, 1803-1815

94. When the Constitution went into effect in 1789, the capital of the United States was _____.

ANSWER: New York City

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Establishing the National Government

95. The first ten amendments to the Constitution are called _____.

ANSWER: The Bill Of Rights

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The First Congress

96. _____ was an alcoholic federal judge who was tried by the Senate and removed from office.

ANSWER: John Pickering

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The Jeffersonians and the Courts

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97. French displeasure at the election of John Adams resulted in the determination to seize without compensation all American ships carrying "so much as a(n) _____ made in England."

ANSWER: handkerchief

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Troubles with France, 1796-1800

98. Republicans saw _____ as the best hope for the survival of the republic.

ANSWER: westward expansion

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Louisiana

99. In 1804, Jefferson won the electoral votes of every state except Delaware and _____.

ANSWER: Connecticut

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Lewis and Clark

100. An estimated _____ American citizens were impressed into the Royal Navy between 1803 and 1812.

ANSWER: 6,000

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Trouble on the High Seas

101. To prevent the spread of the United States into Louisiana, Spain strategically relied on _____.

ANSWER: Indian diplomacy
a network of Indian alliances

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: New Spain and the Bourbon Reforms

102. Lewis and Clark were guided by Sacajawea, a(n) _____ Indian girl.

ANSWER: Shoshone

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Lewis and Clark

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103. The _____ was at the center of Alexander Hamilton's plan for a powerful national state.

ANSWER: national debt

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Hamiltonian Economics: The National Debt

104. Alexander Hamilton modeled the Bank of the United States on the Bank of _____.

ANSWER: England

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Hamiltonian Economics: The Bank and the Excise

105. George Washington refused to run for reelection in _____.

ANSWER: 1796

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Election of 1796

106. Fourteen Republicans were prosecuted for violating the _____.

ANSWER: Sedition Act

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Crisis at Home, 1798-1800

107. The _____ perpetrated the Massacre at Fort Mims.

ANSWER: Red Sticks

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Tecumseh's Last Stand

108. _____, a Kentucky congressman, killed Tecumseh in the spring of 1814.

ANSWER: Richard M. Johnson

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Tecumseh's Last Stand

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109. The _____ burned Washington D.C.

ANSWER: British

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The British Offensive, 1814

110. Lewis and Clark traveled through _____ territory.

ANSWER: Sioux

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Lewis and Clark

111. In Washington's administration Alexander Hamilton served as _____.

ANSWER: Secretary of Treasury

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Hamiltonian Economics: The National Debt

112. The leader of the first Congress was _____.

ANSWER: James Madison

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The First Congress

113. Full payment of the national debt would benefit _____.

ANSWER: Speculators

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Hamiltonian Economics: The National Debt

114. Native Americans sided with the _____ to try to keep American settlers from expanding.

ANSWER: British

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Rise of Tecumseh

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115. The general who defeated the northwestern tribes at Fallen Timbers was _____.

ANSWER: Anthony Wayne

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Collapse of the Miami Confederacy

116. The British agreed to remove troops from American territory in the _____ Treaty.

ANSWER: Jay

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Jay Treaty

117. Spain gave the United States the right to navigate the Mississippi River in _____.

ANSWER: Pinckney's Treaty

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Jay Treaty

118. _____ was elected John Adams's Vice President in 1796.

ANSWER: Jefferson

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Election of 1796

119. A Supreme Court Justice impeached by the Republicans but acquitted was _____.

ANSWER: Samuel Chase

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Jeffersonians and the Courts

120. **Virginia and Kentucky Resolves**

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Crisis at Home, 1798-1800

121. **Alexander Hamilton**

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Hamiltonian Economics: The National Debt; Hamiltonian Economics: The Bank and the Excise

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122. **Marbury v. Madison**

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Justice Marshall's Court

123. **Louisiana Purchase**

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Louisiana

124. **Lewis and Clark**

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Lewis and Clark

125. **Aaron Burr**

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Election of 1800

126. **Bill of Rights**

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The First Congress; The Republican Program

127. **Citizen Edmond Genêt**

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Citizen Genêt

128. **William Hull**

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The War with Canada, 1812-1813

129. **Chesapeake**

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Trouble on the High Seas

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130. War Hawks

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The War Hawk Congress, 1811-1812

131. Henry Clay

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The War Hawk Congress, 1811-1812

132. Hartford Convention

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Hartford Convention

133. Describe Alexander Hamilton's proposal for funding the debt.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Hamiltonian Economics: The National Debt; Hamiltonian Economics: The Bank and the Excise

134. What was the Whiskey Rebellion? What were its causes, course, and repercussions?

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Western Troubles

135. Examine President Jefferson's war with the judiciary.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Jeffersonians and the Courts; Justice Marshall's Court

136. Explore the U.S. attempt to remain neutral during the protracted struggle between France and Great Britain.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Republic and the Napoleonic Wars, 1803-1815; The Dilemmas of Neutrality; Trouble on the High Seas; Embargo; The Road to War; The War Hawk Congress, 1811-1812

137. What was the "undeclared war with France"? Why was it fought and how was it resolved?

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Troubles with France, 1796-1800

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138. Examine James Madison's role in establishing a sound foundation for the new government of 1789.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The First Congress; The Rise of Jeffersonian Opposition

139. Discuss the Louisiana Purchase and examine its impact on American society.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Louisiana Lewis and Clark

140. Examine the Hamiltonian system. What were its goals? How successful was it in achieving those goals?

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Hamiltonian Economics: The National Debt; Hamiltonian Economics: The Bank and the Excise; The Rise of Jeffersonian Opposition

141. Explore the significance of the War of 1812 in American history.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Republic and the Napoleonic Wars, 1803-1815; American Strategy in 1812; The Dilemmas of Neutrality; Trouble on the High Seas; Embargo; The Road to War; The War Hawk Congress, 1811-1812; The War with Canada, 1812-1813; The British Offensive, 1814; The Hartford Convention; The Treaty of Ghent

142. Discuss the presidency of George Washington and include examples of both his domestic and foreign policies.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The “Republican Court”; The First Congress; Hamiltonian Economics: The National Debt; Hamiltonian Economics: The Bank and the Excise; The Rise of Jeffersonian Opposition; The Republic in a Changing World; New Spain and the Bourbon Reforms; Americans and the French Revolution; Citizen Genêt; Western Troubles; The Collapse of the Miami Confederacy; The Jay Treaty; The Election of 1796

143. Describe the political warfare between the Federalists and their opponents, the Jeffersonians, during the 1790s.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Hamiltonian Economics: The National Debt; Hamiltonian Economics: The Bank and the Excise; The Rise of Jeffersonian Opposition; The Election of 1796; The Crisis at Home, 1798-1800; The Election of 1800; The Jeffersonians in Power; The Republican Program