

If you answer them in order, you will score well. They are in logical order.  
If you jumble them up, you will score less well. That's how it's done on the real test.

# The Early Republic

## 1. The First Five Presidents

1. Who was *not* one of the first four Presidents?

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

### The Answers

1. e

2. e

3. a

4. d

5. b

2. Put the first five presidents in chronological order.

- A. John Adams
- B. Thomas Jefferson
- C. James Madison
- D. James Monroe
- E. George Washington

- a. A, B, C, D, E
- b. B, C, D, E, A
- c. C, D, E, A, B
- d. D, E, A, B, C
- e. E, A, B, C, D

3. Which president did *not* come from Virginia?

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

4. Which president wrote the Declaration of Independence?

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

5. Which president is regarded as the "Father of the U.S. Constitution"?

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

6. Which president was the hero of the American Revolutionary War? 6. e  
a. John Adams 7. e  
b. James Madison 8. e  
c. James Monroe 9. c  
d. Thomas Jefferson 10. b  
e. George Washington
7. Who set the precedent that a president serves for only two terms? 11. c  
a. John Adams 12. e  
b. James Madison  
c. James Monroe  
d. Thomas Jefferson  
e. George Washington
8. Who set the precedent of neutrality in European affairs?  
a. John Adams  
b. James Madison  
c. James Monroe  
d. Thomas Jefferson  
e. George Washington
9. Which president told Europe to stay out of Latin America?  
a. John Adams  
b. James Madison  
c. James Monroe  
d. Thomas Jefferson  
e. George Washington
10. Who was president during the War of 1812?  
a. John Adams  
b. James Madison  
c. James Monroe  
d. Thomas Jefferson  
e. George Washington
11. Who was president during the "Era of Good Feelings"?  
a. John Adams  
b. James Madison  
c. James Monroe  
d. Thomas Jefferson  
e. George Washington
12. Who hated political parties?  
a. John Adams  
b. James Madison  
c. James Monroe  
d. Thomas Jefferson  
e. George Washington

13. Which president did *not* belong to the “Virginia dynasty”?
- a. John Adams
  - b. James Madison
  - c. James Monroe
  - d. Thomas Jefferson
  - e. George Washington
14. Which president made the Louisiana Purchase?
- a. John Adams
  - b. James Madison
  - c. James Monroe
  - d. Thomas Jefferson
  - e. George Washington
13. a  
He came from Boston, in New England.
14. d
15. a
16. a
17. d
18. b
19. a

### Vice Presidents

15. Who was George Washington’s vice president?
- a. John Adams
  - b. James Madison
  - c. James Monroe
  - d. Thomas Jefferson
  - e. George Washington
16. Who was the first Vice President?
- a. John Adams
  - b. James Madison
  - c. James Monroe
  - d. Thomas Jefferson
  - e. George Washington
17. Who was John Adams’s vice president?
- a. John Adams
  - b. James Madison
  - c. James Monroe
  - d. Thomas Jefferson
  - e. George Washington
18. They were elected President and Vice President. They belonged to different political parties and they hated each other. Who were they?
- a. George Washington and John Adams
  - b. John Adams and Thomas Jefferson
19. The Twelfth Amendment makes sure that the President and Vice President belong to the \_\_\_\_ political party.
- a. the same
  - b. a different

## 2. A strong national government

20. George Washington was a 20. c  
a. Federalist in philosophy. 21. c  
b. supporter of a strong national government. 22. d  
c. both 23. e  
d. neither
21. George Washington used the powers of a strong national government to 24. b  
a. create the National Bank. 25. e  
b. crush the Whiskey Rebellion. 26. d  
c. both 27. c  
d. neither 28. d
22. When it came to foreign policy, President Washington wanted the U.S. to become  
a. involved in Europe's wars.  
b. a colonial power, like England.  
c. the policeman of Latin America.  
d. a world leader in international trade.
23. Which of George Washington's policies was spelled out in the Constitution?  
a. the cabinet  
b. political parties  
c. two-term limit  
d. Secretary of the Treasury  
e. commander in chief

### The Cabinet

24. The cabinet \_\_\_\_ spelled out in the Constitution.  
a. is  
b. is not
25. Who was George Washington's Secretary of the Treasury?  
a. John Jay                      c. James Madison                      e. Alexander Hamilton  
b. John Marshall                      d. Thomas Jefferson
26. Who was George Washington's Secretary of State?  
a. John Jay                      c. Henry Knox                      e. Alexander Hamilton  
b. John Marshall                      d. Thomas Jefferson
27. Who was George Washington's Secretary of War?  
a. John Jay                      c. Henry Knox                      e. Alexander Hamilton  
b. John Marshall                      d. Thomas Jefferson
28. Who is *not* a member of the cabinet?  
a. Secretary of War  
b. Secretary of State  
c. Secretary of the Treasury  
d. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court

29. Who established domestic priorities during the Washington administration? 29. e  
a. John Jay                      c. James Madison      e. Alexander Hamilton  
b. John Marshall              d. Thomas Jefferson                      30. b

### The Court System

30. This law set up the Supreme Court and the district and circuit court system. 32. d  
a. X, Y, Z Affair                      33. c  
b. Judiciary Act                      34. a  
c. Twelfth Amendment                      35. a  
d. Alien & Sedition Acts  
e. Kentucky & Virginia Resolutions

### Rebellion

31. Which rebellion was the first challenge to the new republic?  
a. Shays' Rebellion      c. Whiskey Rebellion      e. Nat Turner's Revolt  
b. Bacon's Rebellion      d. Paxton Boys Revolt
32. What was Shays' Rebellion? All of the following statements are true, *except*:  
a. A revolt by debtor farmers against their creditors.  
b. A mob tried to prevent the courts from foreclosing on family farms.  
c. The state government finally crushed the rebellion.  
d. The rebel leaders were convicted of treason and hung.  
e. This rebellion led to the creation of a strong federal government.
33. What was the Whiskey Rebellion? All of the following statements are true, *except*:  
a. Congress placed a tax on whiskey.  
b. Federal agents entered farmers' homes to inspect and tax.  
c. The rebel leaders were convicted of treason and hung.  
d. The federal government crushed the rebellion.  
e. It tested whether the federal government could enforce a federal law within a state.
34. Who disliked farmers and feared rebellions?  
a. Alexander Hamilton  
b. Thomas Jefferson
35. Who crushed the Whiskey Rebellion?  
a. The Federalists  
b. The Democratic-Republicans

### 3. A stable economy

36. Who was the first Secretary of the Treasury? 36. e  
a. John Jay c. James Madison e. Alexander Hamilton  
b. John Marshall d. Thomas Jefferson 37. a

#### Revolutionary war debts

38. c  
39. a  
40. a  
41. b  
Southerners were always opposed to high tariffs.
37. A proposal that the federal government pay off state debts from the Revolutionary War.  
a. Assumption c. Specie Circular e. Tariff of Abominations  
b. Nullification d. American System
38. Which statement is true?  
a. The South accepted the Assumption bill.  
b. The nation's new capital was located in the South.  
c. both  
d. neither

#### Foreign trade

39. A duty or tax imposed on imported and exported goods.  
a. tariff  
b. excise tax

#### Farms or Factories?

40. Alexander Hamilton wanted all of the following, *except*:  
a. the economy based on agriculture.  
b. a protective tariff for manufacturing.  
c. factories like England.  
d. industrialization and urbanization.  
e. a powerful central government.
41. Thomas Jefferson wanted all of the following, *except*:  
a. the economy based on agriculture.  
b. a protective tariff for manufacturing.  
c. no great gap between rich and poor.  
d. a system of public education.  
e. a small, limited government.

Trade between the states

42. Trade between the states is \_\_\_\_ commerce. 42. a  
a. interstate 43. d  
b. intrastate 44. d
43. Under the Commerce Clause, Congress did all of the following, *except*: 45. b  
a. Create one currency 46. c  
b. Create one set of laws for interstate commerce 47. c  
c. Create a common market, so goods flow through the U.S. with ease. 48. c  
d. One state could ban out-of-state goods.  
e. A farmer in one state could sell his goods to every state.
44. The Constitution gives the \_\_\_\_ the power to regulate commerce with foreign countries. This is the \_\_\_\_ clause.  
a. Governors of each state; free trade  
b. State Legislatures; common market  
c. President; elastic  
d. Congress; commerce  
e. Supreme Court; implied
45. The Constitution gives Congress the power to regulate trade among the states. This is the \_\_\_\_ clause.  
a. Three-Fifths  
b. Commerce  
c. Full Faith & Credit  
d. Elastic  
e. Fugitive Slave
46. A business incorporated in one state must be recognized by every state. This is explained in the \_\_\_\_ clause.  
a. Three-Fifths  
b. Commerce  
c. Full Faith & Credit  
d. Elastic  
e. Fugitive Slave
47. Each state must honor the laws of every other state. This is the \_\_\_\_\_ Clause.  
a. Three-Fifths  
b. Commerce  
c. Full Faith & Credit  
d. Elastic  
e. Fugitive Slave
48. If you get married in Vermont, all the states must recognize your marriage.  
a. Three-Fifths  
b. Commerce  
c. Full Faith & Credit  
d. Elastic  
e. Fugitive Slave

## The National Bank

49. The National Bank was controversial because Congress set it up using its \_\_\_\_\_ powers. 49. b  
a. enumerated b. implied 50. c
50. Which statement about the National Bank is true? 51. e  
a. It was set up by the government and held all federal taxes. 52. a  
b. It was owned and controlled by private investors. 53. a  
c. both 54. b  
d. neither 55. b
51. All of the following statements about the National Bank are true, *except*: 56. a  
a. It was set up by Congress. 57. e  
b. All federal taxes were deposited into it.  
c. It provided one stable currency for the U.S.  
d. It provided gold to back up the value of the currency.  
e. It was exclusively owned and operated by the U.S. government
52. Congress set up the National Bank using the \_\_\_\_\_ clause and \_\_\_\_\_ powers.  
a. elastic; implied  
b. 10th Amendment; enumerated
53. Congress set up the National Bank using which clause of the Constitution?  
a. Elastic  
b. Commerce  
c. Three-Fifths  
d. Fugitive Slave  
e. Full Faith & Credit
54. Congress said: If we have the power to coin money, we have the power to set up a National Bank. This is an example of \_\_\_\_\_ powers.  
a. enumerated b. implied
55. The “necessary and proper” clause refers to the \_\_\_\_\_ powers of Congress.  
a. enumerated b. implied
56. The “necessary and proper” clause refers to which clause?  
a. Elastic  
b. Commerce  
c. Three-Fifths  
d. Fugitive Slave  
e. Full Faith & Credit
57. Which President opposed the Second National Bank?  
a. George Washington  
b. John Adams  
c. Thomas Jefferson  
d. James Madison  
e. Andrew Jackson



58. The National Bank was all of the following, *except*:

58. d

- a. It was founded by Alexander Hamilton.
- b. All federal taxes were deposited in the bank.
- c. Private investors owned most of the stock in the bank.
- d. It was ruled unconstitutional by Chief Justice John Jay.
- e. It provoked an argument over how to interpret the Constitution.

## 4. Interpreting the Constitution

### Strict or Loose construction

59. d
60. c
59. Which clause grants broad powers to Congress?
- a. Three-Fifths
  - b. Commerce
  - c. Full Faith & Credit
  - d. Elastic
  - e. 10th Amendment
61. a
62. d
63. b
64. d
65. b
66. a
60. The strict or loose construction refers to how you \_\_\_\_ the Constitution.
- a. analyze
  - b. synthesize
  - c. interpret
  - d. evaluate
61. Which issue caused the first debate over a strict or loose construction of the Constitution?
- a. National Bank
  - b. Protective Tariff
  - c. Whiskey Rebellion
  - d. Alien & Sedition Acts
  - e. Virginia & Kentucky Resolutions
62. “Congress shall have power to make all laws necessary and proper” refers to the
- a. Three-Fifths Clause
  - b. Commerce Clause
  - c. Full Faith & Credit Clause
  - d. Elastic Clause
  - e. 10th Amendment
63. “Congress shall have power to make all laws necessary and proper.” This refers to \_\_\_\_ powers.
- a. enumerated
  - b. implied
64. The debate over loose or strict construction refers to
- a. building the White House.
  - b. interstate commerce
  - c. freedom of the press
  - d. interpretation of the Constitution
  - e. the French Revolution.
65. If you read between the lines, you believe in \_\_\_\_ construction of the Constitution.
- a. strict
  - b. loose
66. If you take the Constitution at face value, you believe in \_\_\_\_ construction.
- a. strict
  - b. loose

67. If you like the Elastic Clause, you probably are a \_\_\_\_ constructionist. 67. b  
 a. strict 68. d  
 b. loose
68. The "Elastic Clause" gives \_\_\_\_ the power to make all "necessary and proper" 69. a  
 laws that are needed in order to carry out the federal government's enumerated 70. a  
 powers. 71. a  
 a. Governors of each state 72. a  
 b. State Legislatures 73. a  
 c. President 74. a  
 d. Congress 75. a  
 e. Supreme Court
69. "When we wrote the Constitution, we wanted to limit government, so we listed 75. a  
 the enumerated powers of Congress. If a power is not listed, Congress does not  
 have the power to do it."  
 The author believes in a \_\_\_\_\_ construction of the Constitution.  
 a. Strict  
 b. Loose
70. "The Federalists will use the elastic clause to meddle in everything. This is  
 unlimited government."  
 The author believes in a \_\_\_\_ construction of the Constitution.  
 a. Strict  
 b. Loose
71. "The Constitution means what it says - and nothing more. "  
 The author believes in a \_\_\_\_ construction of the Constitution.  
 a. Strict  
 b. Loose
72. "If you can interpret the Constitution in two ways - one where government is  
 limited and one where government is unlimited. Go with limited government!"  
 The author believes in a \_\_\_\_ construction of the Constitution.  
 a. Strict  
 b. Loose
73. "Congress has assumed powers that were not delegated to it."  
 The author believes in a \_\_\_\_ construction of the Constitution.  
 a. Strict  
 b. Loose
74. "Do not allow Congress to stretch its powers."  
 74e author believes in a \_\_\_\_ construction of the Constitution.  
 a. Strict  
 b. Loose
75. "Stick to the enumerated powers!"  
 The author believes in a \_\_\_\_ construction of the Constitution.  
 a. Strict  
 b. Loose

76. "Implied powers? Nuts to that!"

76. a

The author believes in a \_\_\_\_ construction of the Constitution.

- a. Strict
- b. Loose

77. a

77. *"When an instrument admits two constructions, the one safe, the other dangerous, the one precise, the other indefinite, I prefer that which is safe and precise. I had rather ask an enlargement of power from the nation, where it is found necessary, than to assume it by a construction which would make our powers boundless."*

The author believes in a \_\_\_\_ construction of the Constitution.

- a. Strict
- b. Loose

## 5. National Security

78. Who identified with the British way of life? 78. a  
a. Hamilton and the Federalists 79. a  
b. Jefferson and the Democratic-Republicans 80. d

### The French Revolution

79. Which president issued the Proclamation of Neutrality? 82. a  
a. George Washington 83. a  
b. John Adams 84. a  
c. Thomas Jefferson 85. b  
d. James Madison  
e. James Monroe

80. What was the foreign policy of the first five Presidents?  
a. constructive engagement  
b. interventionism  
c. isolationism  
d. neutrality  
e. detente

81. Who liked the French Revolution?  
a. Hamilton and the Federalists  
b. Jefferson and the Democratic-Republicans

82. Who feared the French Revolution?  
a. Hamilton and the Federalists  
b. Jefferson and the Democratic-Republicans

83. When the French asked for a bribe from American diplomats, they nearly caused a war.  
a. X, Y, Z Affair  
b. Judiciary Act  
c. Twelfth Amendment  
d. Alien & Sedition Acts  
e. Kentucky & Virginia Resolutions

84. "Millions for defense but not one cent for tribute!" was the American response to what event?  
a. X, Y, Z Affair  
b. Judiciary Act  
c. Twelfth Amendment  
d. Alien & Sedition Acts  
e. Kentucky & Virginia Resolutions

85. Who was citizen Genet?  
a. A British citizen who tried to provoke the U.S. into declaring war on France.  
b. A French citizen who tried to provoke the U.S. into declaring war on England.

The Alien & Sedition Acts, 1798

86. The Alien & Sedition Acts were \_\_\_\_ laws passed by Congress. 86. a  
a. repressive 87. c  
b. necessary 88. b
87. The Alien & Sedition Acts 89. a  
a. were supposed to protect national security. 90. b  
b. actually silenced the political opposition. 91. c  
c. both  
d. neither
88. Which political party was the target of the Alien & Sedition Acts? 92. a  
a. The Federalists Freedom of the press  
b. The Democratic-Republicans 93. b
89. When Congress passed the Alien & Sedition Acts, what political party was the majority in Congress? 94. b  
a. The Federalists  
b. The Democratic-Republicans.
90. In 1798, who was *not* a Federalist?  
a. President John Adams  
b. Vice President Thomas Jefferson  
c. Secretary of the Treasury Alexander Hamilton  
d. The majority of Congress  
e. The Supreme Court
91. What group was arrested and imprisoned under the Alien & Sedition Acts?  
a. Farmers c. Newspaper editors  
b. Merchants d. Slaveowners
92. The Alien and Sedition Acts posed a serious threat to the \_\_\_\_ Amendment.  
a. First c. Ninth  
b. Fifth d. Tenth
93. In 1798, the aliens came from \_\_\_\_ during the \_\_\_\_,  
a. England; Glorious Revolution  
b. France; French Revolution  
c. Russia; Russian Revolution  
d. Chinese; Chinese Revolution  
e. Iran; Iranian Revolution
94. The Alien & Sedition Acts \_\_\_\_ the Constitution.  
a. upheld  
b. violated

95. A person would be imprisoned if he would “write, print, utter or publish, or shall cause or procure to be written, printed, uttered or published, or shall knowingly and willingly assist or aid in writing, printing, uttering or publishing any false, scandalous and malicious writing or writings against the government of the United States, or either house of the Congress of the United States, or the President of the United States . . .” This refers to the
- a. X,Y, Z Affair
  - b. Alien & Sedition Acts
  - c. Northwest Ordinance
  - d. Shays’ Rebellion
  - e. The Whiskey Rebellion
96. Did the Supreme Court rule the Alien & Sedition Acts to be unconstitutional?
- a. Yes
  - b. No
97. This law lengthened the time required for a foreigner to become a citizen from five to fourteen years.
- a. Alien Act
  - b. Sedition Act
  - c. Naturalization Act
98. This law allowed the President to imprison or expel any foreigners he considered to be dangerous.
- a. Alien Act
  - b. Sedition Act
  - c. Naturalization Act
99. This law jailed newspaper editors for criticizing the government and its officials.
- a. Alien Act
  - b. Sedition Act
  - c. Naturalization Act
100. How did the Federalists define *sedition*?
- a. criticizing the government
  - b. advocating the overthrow of the government
  - c. both
  - d. neither
101. What is the dictionary’s definition of *sedition*?
- a. criticizing the government
  - b. advocating rebellion to overthrow of the government
  - c. both
  - d. neither
95. b  
96. b  
The law expired.  
97. c  
98. a  
99. b  
100. c  
101. b

102. The Sedition Act did what?

102. e

- a. A citizen could not protest against or oppose a federal law.
- b. A citizen could not speak or publish a negative statement about the President.
- c. The law expired after three years.
- d. It violated the Bill of Rights.
- e. all of the above



## 6. States' Rights

103. The basis of States' Rights is found in the \_\_\_\_\_ Amendment. 103. d  
a. First c. Ninth 104. e  
b. Fifth d. Tenth 105. b
104. "The powers not delegated to the U.S. are reserved to the States . . ." This refers to the 106. b  
a. Three-Fifths Clause 107. a  
b. Commerce Clause 108. b  
c. Full Faith & Credit Clause 109. c  
d. Elastic Clause 110. d  
e. 10th Amendment
105. A state has an equal right to judge for itself whether a law is constitutional. If a state decides a law is unconstitutional, it can nullify that law within its borders. 111. a  
a. Alien & Sedition Acts  
b. Kentucky & Virginia Resolutions
106. Who was in favor of States' Rights?  
a. Alexander Hamilton  
b. Thomas Jefferson
107. Political party that supported a strong central government.  
a. Federalists  
b. Democratic-Republicans
108. Political party that supported states' rights.  
a. Federalists  
b. Democratic-Republicans
109. Which document supported states' rights?  
a. Kentucky & Virginia Resolutions  
b. South Carolina Exposition & Protest  
c. both  
d. neither
110. Who believed in states' rights?  
a. James Madison  
b. Thomas Jefferson  
c. John C. Calhoun  
d. all of the above  
e. none of the above
110. State's rights was one of the four major causes of the Civil War.  
a. True b. False

## Nullification

112. Which law angered Thomas Jefferson and James Madison? 112. b
- a. X,Y, Z Affair 113. c
  - b. Alien & Sedition Acts 114. b
  - c. Northwest Ordinance 115. d
  - d. Shays' Rebellion 116. b
  - e. The Whiskey Rebellion
113. Angry at Congress, Jefferson and Madison wrote 117. a
- a. *Two Treatises on Government* 118. a
  - b. *The Spirit of the Laws* 119. d
  - c. *The Virginia & Kentucky Resolutions*
  - d. *The XYZ Affair*
  - e. *The Declaration of the Rights of Man*
114. What caused Jefferson and Madison to write the Kentucky & Virginia Resolutions.
- a. X,Y, Z Affair
  - b. Alien & Sedition Acts
  - c. Northwest Ordinance
  - d. Shays' Rebellion
  - e. The Whiskey Rebellion
115. According to Jefferson and Madison, who has the right to declare a bad law null and void?
- a. The President
  - b. The Congress
  - c. The Supreme Court
  - d. The states
116. Nullification is when a state declares a federal law \_\_\_\_\_ be enforced inside that state.
- a. will
  - b. will not
117. "The states created the federal government, so the states could nullify any law passed by the federal government." This is the doctrine of
- a. Nullification
  - b. Secession
  - c. Sedition
  - d. Treason
118. Thomas Jefferson and James Madison believed that states should prevent the federal government from abusing its power.
- a. True
  - b. False
119. All of the following statements about the *Virginia & Kentucky Resolutions* (1798) are true, except:
- a. They were written in response to the Alien & Sedition Acts.
  - b. They were written by James Madison and Thomas Jefferson.
  - c. They argued that states could declare a law null and void.
  - d. They believed in judicial review.
  - e. They believed in the 10th Amendment.

## 7. Freedom of the Press

120. "Congress shall make no law respecting abridging the freedom of the press."  
This is part of the \_\_\_\_ Amendment.
- a. First
  - b. Third
  - c. Fifth
  - d. Tenth
121. The First Amendment prohibits censorship - that is, the government cannot *prevent* the publication of a newspaper, book, tv show, radio show.
- a. True
  - b. False
122. Freedom of the press is the right to publish facts, ideas, and opinions without interference from the government.
- a. True
  - b. False
123. Censorship is the opposite of freedom of the press.
- a. True
  - b. False
124. When it comes to national security in wartime, newspaper editors and others in the media often come under attack.
- a. True
  - b. False
125. The functions of a free press in a democracy include all of the following, *except*:
- a. People vote, so they must be informed on the issues and candidates.
  - b. Authority flows from the people, so the public has a right to know.
  - c. To be informed, there must be a free exchange of ideas.
  - d. The press checks the power of government.
  - e. The press must never question government during wartime.
126. Citizens need information to decide whether or not they support the policies of their government.
- a. True
  - b. False
127. There are limits to freedom of the press. Which has *not* been limited by the Supreme Court?
- a. Libel - false information that harms a person's reputation
  - b. Privacy - invade a person's privacy
  - c. Sedition - urge people to overthrow the U.S. government
  - d. Treason - commit an overt act against the United States
  - e. Wartime - reporting the progress of a war.
128. Citizens can participate in the political process by
- a. following the issues in the press
  - b. joining a political party
  - c. registering to vote
  - d. voting in elections
  - e. all of the above

## 8. The Two-Party System

### When did the U.S. split into two camps?

129. Americans \_\_\_\_ split into two camps when debating whether to ratify the U.S. Constitution. 129. a  
a. did 130. e  
b. did not 131. c
130. The two-party system first arose over the issue of 132. c  
a. slavery. 133. c  
b. the economy. 134. a  
c. foreign policy. 135. b  
d. westward expansion. 136. a  
e. how much power the federal government should have.
131. Who believed in the rule of law?  
a. Federalists  
b. Anti-Federalists  
c. both  
d. neither
132. Who believed in popular sovereignty?  
a. Federalists  
b. Anti-Federalists  
c. both  
d. neither
133. Who wanted a republic?  
a. Federalists  
b. Anti-Federalists  
c. both  
d. neither
134. Who wanted a strong national government?  
a. Federalists  
b. Anti-Federalists  
c. both  
d. neither
135. Who felt that a strong national government would endanger individual rights?  
a. Federalists  
b. Anti-Federalists  
c. both  
d. neither
136. Who wanted big government?  
a. Federalists  
b. Anti-Federalists  
c. both  
d. neither

137. Who favored direct elections? 137. b
- a. Federalists 138. b
  - b. Anti-Federalists 139. b
  - c. both 140. a
  - d. neither
138. Who insisted on a Bill of Rights being added to the Constitution?
- a. Federalists
  - b. Anti-Federalists
  - c. both
  - d. neither
139. Who feared having a standing army during peacetime?
- a. Federalists
  - b. Anti-Federalists
  - c. both
  - d. neither
140. Who crushed the Whiskey Rebellion?
- a. Federalists
  - b. Anti-Federalists
  - c. both
  - d. neither

## Hamilton and Jefferson

141. Alexander Hamilton believed Congress had the power under the \_\_\_\_\_ clause to set up the National Bank. 141. d
- a. Three-Fifths 142. a
  - b. Commerce 143. b
  - c. Full Faith & Credit 144. a
  - d. Elastic 145. b
  - e. Fugitive Slave
142. Thomas Jefferson believed Congress did not have the power to set up a bank because it was not one of Congress' \_\_\_\_\_ powers. 146. a
- a. enumerated 147. e
  - b. implied 148. b
143. Alexander Hamilton really liked the idea of \_\_\_\_\_ powers.
- a. enumerated
  - b. implied
144. Alexander Hamilton's favorite part of the U.S. Constitution was the \_\_\_\_\_. Thomas Jefferson's favorite part of the Constitution was the \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. Elastic Clause; 10th Amendment  
b. 10th Amendment; Elastic Clause
145. Alexander Hamilton wanted the strongest national government possible; therefore, he believed in \_\_\_\_\_ construction of the Constitution.
- a. strict
  - b. loose
146. Thomas Jefferson wanted a small, limited federal government; therefore, he believed in \_\_\_\_\_ construction of the Constitution.
- a. strict
  - b. loose
147. Alexander Hamilton agreed with everything, *except*:
- a. The Elastic Clause
  - b. Congress has to the power to make "all necessary and proper laws."
  - c. Implied Powers
  - d. Loose Construction
  - e. States' Rights
148. Which political party led by Jefferson and Madison supported states' rights and a limited central government?
- a. Federalists
  - b. Democratic-Republicans

149. Alexander Hamilton believed all of the following, *except*:
- a. The federal government should be very powerful.
  - b. The federal government should assume all state debts.
  - c. Wanted a national bank.
  - d. Was a strict constructionist.
  - e. Liked the elastic clause and implied powers.
150. What position did Alexander Hamilton hold during the administrations of George Washington and John Adams?
- a. Secretary of State
  - b. Secretary of Defense
  - c. Secretary of the Treasury
  - d. Attorney General
  - e. Vice President
151. Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton agreed on
- a. how to interpret the Constitution.
  - b. a foreign policy toward France and England.
  - c. an economy that favored farming over manufacturing.
  - d. a national bank that could hold tax monies.
  - e. none of the above.
149. d  
150. c  
151. e

When did political parties run candidates?

152. The first official political parties to run candidates were the  
a. Democrats and Republicans.  
b. Federalists and Democratic-Republicans.
153. Alexander Hamilton led the \_\_\_\_ Party and Thomas Jefferson led the \_\_\_\_ Party.  
a. Whig; Democratic  
b. Democratic; Whig  
c. Federalist; Democratic-Republican  
d. Democratic-Republican; Federalist  
e. Federalist; Free Soil
154. Who wanted a strong federal government?  
a. George Washington, John Adams, Alexander Hamilton  
b. Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, George Mason
155. Who wanted a powerful central government?  
a. Hamilton and the Federalists  
b. Jefferson and the Democratic-Republicans
156. Who believed the federal government was limited in its powers, with the states and individuals having more power?  
a. Hamilton and the Federalists  
b. Jefferson and the Democratic-Republicans
157. Who won the Election of 1800?  
a. Hamilton and the Federalists  
b. Jefferson and the Democratic-Republicans

152. b  
153. c  
154. a  
155. a  
156. b  
157. b



## 9. Foreign policy

### Treaties

158. Great Britain agreed to leave its western posts, but did not agree to the neutral rights of American ships. 158. a  
a. Jay's Treaty 159. b  
b. Pinckney's Treaty 160. c
159. The U.S. agreed that Spain owned Florida and Spain allowed Americans the right of deposit and the right to navigate the Mississippi River. 161. a  
a. Jay's Treaty 162. c  
b. Pinckney's Treaty 163. c
160. The U.S. gained unrestricted access to the Mississippi River and New Orleans by  
a. occupying both  
b. buying New Orleans from the French  
c. negotiating the Pinckney Treaty with Spain

### Speeches

161. *"It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world."*

Who was the first President to proclaim neutrality?

- a. Washington's Farewell Address (1796)  
b. Jefferson's Inaugural Address (1801)  
c. John Q. Adams's Fourth of July Speech (1821)
162. Washington's Farewell Address (1796), Jefferson's Inaugural Address (1801), John Q. Adams's Fourth of July Speech (1821). All three agreed on \_\_\_\_\_ policy.  
a. economic  
b. constitutional  
c. foreign  
d. western land  
e. National Bank

163. *"The great rule of conduct for us in regard to foreign nations is in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connection as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements, let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith. Here let us stop. Europe has a set of primary interests which to us have none; or a very remote relation. Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. Hence, therefore, it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves by artificial ties in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics, or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships or enmities . . ."*

The speaker advocates that the United States

- a. form an alliance with England.  
b. form an alliance with France.  
c. remain neutral.

If you answer them in order, you will score well. They are in logical order.  
If you jumble them up, you will score less well. That's how it's done on the real test.

## Thomas Jefferson

### The Election of 1800

1. In 1800, Americans were so mad at the Alien & Sedition Acts that they
  - a. re-elected the Federalists.
  - b. elected Thomas Jefferson as President.
2. In 1800, Thomas Jefferson became President. He was a
  - a. Federalist.
  - b. Democratic-Republican.
3. In 1800, this was a last-ditch attempt by Federalists to strangle President Jefferson with conservative judges.
  - a. Corrupt Bargain
  - b. American System
  - c. Judiciary Act of 1801
  - d. Monroe Doctrine
  - e. Era of Good Feelings
4. As President, Thomas Jefferson always followed a *strict* construction of the Constitution?
  - a. Yes, he only used his enumerated powers.
  - b. No, he used implied powers to make the Louisiana Purchase.

### The Answers

1. b
2. b
3. c
4. b
5. b

### State Constitutions

5. Between 1777 and 1781, the 13 colonies wrote state constitutions that created
  - a. powerful governors who controlled the legislatures.
  - b. powerful state legislatures with weak governors.
  - c. gave political equality to all inhabitants of a state.
  - d. all of the above
  - e. none of the above

## 1. The Louisiana Purchase

6. The Louisiana Territory lay
- a. east of the Mississippi
  - b. west of the Rockies
  - c. between the Rockies and the Mississippi
  - d. between the Appalachians and the Mississippi
7. Which President was responsible for acquiring the Louisiana Territory?
- a. George Washington
  - b. John Adams
  - c. Thomas Jefferson
  - d. James Madison
  - e. Andrew Jackson
8. Before he became President, Jefferson believed in \_\_\_\_ construction of the Constitution.
- a. strict
  - b. loose
9. When he bought the Louisiana Territory, Jefferson followed a \_\_\_\_ construction of the Constitution.
- a. strict
  - b. loose
10. The Louisiana Territory lies in
- a. the East.
  - b. the West.
  - c. the middle of America.
11. The Louisiana Territory was \_\_\_\_ from \_\_\_\_
- a. annexed; Mexico
  - b. seized; the British
  - c. bought; France
  - d. negotiated by treaty; England
12. All of the following statements about the Louisiana Territory are true, *except*:
- a. Thomas Jefferson bought the land from France.
  - b. The land lay between the Mississippi and the Rockies.
  - c. Jefferson originally wanted only New Orleans.
  - d. To get it, he applied a strict construction of the Constitution.
  - e. He did not want the continent to be carved up like Europe.
13. All of the following statements about New Orleans are true, *except*:
- a. The Mississippi River ends in Louisiana
  - b. Farmers floated their goods down the Mississippi.
  - c. At New Orleans, farmers had the right of deposit.
  - d. If another country blocked the seaport, farmers could not sell their goods.
  - e. We seized and kept the city during the War of 1812.
6. c  
7. c  
8. a  
9. b  
10. c  
11. c  
12. d  
13. e  
We already bought it in 1803.

14. All of the following statements about the Louisiana Territory are true, *except*:
- a. It transformed the U.S. from a relatively small country to one of the world's largest.
  - b. President Jefferson believed it was our destiny to expand to the Atlantic Ocean.
  - c. He sent Lewis & Clark up the Missouri River.
  - d. Folks began talking about "Manifest Destiny."
  - e. America would cover the continent - from sea to shining sea.
15. What obstacle did Thomas Jefferson face in acquiring the Louisiana Territory?
- a. The price was very high.
  - b. The Federalist Party opposed it.
  - c. Public opinion was opposed to it.
  - d. Congress wanted to avoid wars with Indian nations.
  - e. The Constitution was silent on whether a president could acquire new territory.
14. b  
To the Pacific Ocean.
15. e

How new territory can become a state

16. The Ordinance of 1785 and the Ordinance of 1787 covered territory
- a. west of the Mississippi River
  - b. east of the Mississippi River
  - c. north of the Ohio River
  - d. south of the Ohio River
  - e. west of the Missouri River
17. The Ordinance of 1785 and the Ordinance of 1787 covered territory that became which states?
- a. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin.
  - b. Kansas and Nebraska
  - c. Arizona and New Mexico
  - d. California
  - e. Oregon and Washington
18. The Ordinance of 1785 and the Ordinance of 1787 did all of the following, *except*:
- a. Privatized national land, rivers, and resources
  - b. Transferred federally owned lands into private holdings
  - c. Created states south of the Ohio River
  - d. Provided an organized way to settle the West
  - e. Explained how new states would be created and admitted to the Union.
19. The Ordinance of 1785 and the Ordinance of 1787 did all of the following, *except*:
- a. Sold farms to farm families
  - b. Provided public schools
  - c. Prohibited slavery
  - d. Provided social and political equality
  - e. Made new states subordinate to the old states
20. When a territory has 60,000 inhabitants, it can write a state constitution and apply to become a state. If Congress approves the constitution, the state can enter the Union. This policy was first put forward in
- a. The Constitution of 1787
  - b. The Northwest Ordinance of 1787
  - c. The Kansas-Nebraska Act, 1854
21. What law made possible the creation of the five free states (Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin) that bordered the Great Lakes?
- a. The Constitution of 1787
  - b. The Northwest Ordinance of 1787
  - c. The Kansas-Nebraska Act, 1854
16. c  
Around the Great Lakes
17. a
18. c
19. e  
The new states were politically equal to the original 13 states.
20. b
21. b

22. How a territory could become a state. This policy was *first* set forth in 22. c
- The Articles of Confederation 23. c
  - The U.S. Constitution 24. b
  - The Northwest Ordinance 25. d
  - The Kansas-Nebraska Act 26. d
  - Missouri Compromise 27. a
23. Under the Northwest Ordinance, new states would be politically \_\_\_\_\_ to the original thirteen states. 27. a
- inferior 28. b
  - superior
  - equal
  - none of the above
  - all of the above
24. Slavery was prohibited in the Great Lakes states
- during the American Revolution, 1776.
  - under the Northwest Ordinance of 1787.
  - after the Civil War, 1865.
25. For the *first* time, the U.S. government helped finance public schools.
- Declaration of Independence, 1776
  - Articles of Confederation, 1776
  - U.S. Constitution of 1787
  - Northwest Ordinance of 1787
  - Missouri Compromise of 1820
26. For the *first* time, the U.S. government opposed and prohibited slavery.
- Declaration of Independence, 1776
  - Articles of Confederation, 1776
  - U.S. Constitution of 1787
  - Northwest Ordinance of 1787
  - Missouri Compromise of 1820
27. The Ordinance of 1787 fulfilled the ideals (“All men are created equal”) of the Declaration of Independence.
- True
  - False
28. Abraham Lincoln spent most of his life in Illinois. Which law passed by Congress shaped Lincoln’s view of slavery out West?
- The Constitution of 1787
  - The Northwest Ordinance of 1787
  - The Kansas-Nebraska Act, 1854

U.S. geography

29. What river runs from Albany to New York City? 29. c  
a. The Ohio c. The Hudson e. The Potomac  
b. The Mississippi d. The Missouri 30. e
30. What river runs through Washington, D.C.? 31. a  
a. The Ohio c. The Hudson e. The Potomac 32. b  
b. The Mississippi d. The Missouri 33. d
31. What river lies south of the Great Lakes? 34. c  
a. The Ohio c. The Hudson e. The Potomac 35. a  
b. The Mississippi d. The Missouri 36. a
32. What river starts at Lake Itasca in Minnesota and ends at the Gulf of Mexico? 37. d  
a. The Ohio c. The Hudson e. The Potomac  
b. The Mississippi d. The Missouri 38. b
33. The Lewis & Clark expedition traveled up what river? 39. a  
a. The Ohio c. The Hudson e. The Potomac  
b. The Mississippi d. The Missouri 40. a
34. What waterway lies south of the United States?  
a. The Atlantic c. The Gulf of Mexico  
b. The Pacific d. The Arctic
35. The Appalachian Mountains lie in the \_\_\_\_ and the Rockies lies in the \_\_\_\_.  
a. east; west c. west; east  
b. north; south e. south, north
36. From the Atlantic coast, the Mississippi is about \_\_\_\_ of the way across the U.S.  
a. one-third  
b. two-thirds  
c. half
37. Which city lies at the mouth of the Mississippi River?  
a. Boston c. Philadelphia e. St. Louis  
b. New York d. New Orleans
38. The Original Thirteen States lie  
a. west of the Mississippi River.  
b. east of the Mississippi River.  
c. north of the Ohio River.  
d. south of the Ohio River.
39. The Northwest Ordinance ended slavery north of what river?  
a. The Ohio c. The Hudson e. The Potomac  
b. The Mississippi d. The Missouri
40. If you were a slave, you would love to cross the \_\_\_\_\_ River.  
a. The Ohio c. The Hudson e. The Potomac  
b. The Mississippi d. The Missouri

## Territorial Expansion

41. Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska were part of
- a. The Original 13 states
  - b. The Northwest Territory, 1787
  - c. The Louisiana Purchase, 1803
  - d. Adams-Onis Treaty, 1819
  - e. Texas, 1845
  - f. The Mexican Cession, 1848
  - g. The Gadsden Purchase, 1853
42. Florida was acquired by
- a. The Original 13 states
  - b. The Northwest Territory, 1787
  - c. The Louisiana Purchase, 1803
  - d. Adams-Onis Treaty, 1819
  - e. Texas, 1845
  - f. The Mexican Cession, 1848
  - g. The Gadsden Purchase, 1853
43. The Northwest Territory lies where?
- a. east of the Mississippi River
  - b. between the Rockies and the Mississippi
  - c. north of the Ohio River.
  - d. north of the Great Lakes.
  - e. along the Atlantic coast.
44. The Thirteen Original States lie
- a. west of the Mississippi River
  - b. between the Rockies and the Mississippi
  - c. north of the Ohio River.
  - d. south of the Ohio River.
  - e. along the Atlantic coast.
45. Which was the *first* to provide an organized way to settle the West?
- a. The Original 13 states
  - b. The Northwest Territory, 1787
  - c. The Louisiana Purchase, 1803
  - d. Texas, 1845
  - e. The Mexican Cession, 1848
  - f. The Gadsden Purchase, 1853
  - g. The Oregon Territory, 1846
46. Which territory was *not* acquired by treaty?
- a. The Northwest Territory, 1787
  - b. The Louisiana Territory, 1803
  - c. Florida, 1819
41. c
42. d
43. c
44. e
45. b
46. a
- We won it by defeating the British in the American Revolutionary War.



47. We only wanted New Orleans, but Napoleon sold us the whole shebang. 47. c
- a. The Original 13 states 48. b
  - b. The Northwest Territory, 1787
  - c. The Louisiana Purchase, 1803 49. b
  - d. Florida, 1819
  - e. Texas, 1845 50. c
  - f. The Mexican Cession, 1848 51. d
  - g. The Gadsden Purchase, 1853
48. For the *first* time, the U.S. government opposed and prohibited slavery.
- a. The Original 13 states
  - b. The Northwest Territory, 1787
  - c. The Louisiana Purchase, 1803
  - d. Texas, 1845
  - e. The Mexican Cession, 1848
  - f. The Gadsden Purchase, 1853
  - g. The Oregon Territory, 1846
49. Which territory was acquired under the Articles of Confederation?
- a. The Original 13 states
  - b. The Northwest Territory, 1787
  - c. The Louisiana Purchase, 1803
  - d. Florida, 1819
  - e. Texas, 1845
  - f. The Mexican Cession, 1848
  - g. The Gadsden Purchase, 1853
50. Which territory controlled the city of New Orleans?
- a. The Original 13 states
  - b. The Northwest Territory, 1787
  - c. The Louisiana Purchase, 1803
  - d. Florida, 1819
  - e. Texas, 1845
  - f. The Mexican Cession, 1848
  - g. The Gadsden Purchase, 1853
51. Which territory was acquired under the Adams-Onis Treaty of 1819?
- a. The Original 13 states
  - b. The Northwest Territory, 1787
  - c. The Louisiana Purchase, 1803
  - d. Florida, 1819
  - e. Texas, 1845
  - f. The Mexican Cession, 1848
  - g. The Gadsden Purchase, 1853

52. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin were part of
- a. The Original 13 states
  - b. The Northwest Territory, 1787
  - c. The Louisiana Purchase, 1803
  - d. Florida, 1819
  - e. Texas, 1845
  - f. The Mexican Cession, 1848
  - g. The Gadsden Purchase, 1853
53. Which territory lies in the middle of the U.S.?
- a. The Original 13 states
  - b. The Northwest Territory, 1787
  - c. The Louisiana Purchase, 1803
  - d. Florida, 1819
  - e. Texas, 1845
  - f. The Mexican Cession, 1848
  - g. The Gadsden Purchase, 1853
54. Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Georgia. These were
- a. The Original 13 states
  - b. The Northwest Territory, 1787
  - c. The Louisiana Purchase, 1803
  - d. Florida, 1819
  - e. Texas, 1845
  - f. The Mexican Cession, 1848
  - g. The Gadsden Purchase, 1853
55. Which territory lies between the Rockies and the Mississippi?
- a. The Original 13 states
  - b. The Northwest Territory, 1787
  - c. The Louisiana Purchase, 1803
  - d. Florida, 1819
  - e. Texas, 1845
  - f. The Mexican Cession, 1848
  - g. The Gadsden Purchase, 1853
56. Which explained how new states would be created and admitted to the Union.
- a. The Original 13 states
  - b. The Northwest Territory, 1787
  - c. The Louisiana Purchase, 1803
  - d. Texas, 1845
  - e. The Mexican Cession, 1848
  - f. The Gadsden Purchase, 1853
  - g. The Oregon Territory, 1846
57. Which territory was named after the King of France?
- a. The Original 13 states
  - b. The Northwest Territory, 1787
  - c. The Louisiana Purchase, 1803
  - d. Florida, 1819
  - e. Texas, 1845
  - f. The Mexican Cession, 1848
  - g. The Gadsden Purchase, 1853

58. Which region was the *first* to provide a public school system in 1787?
- The Original 13 states
  - The Northwest Territory, 1787
  - The Louisiana Purchase, 1803
  - Texas, 1845
  - The Mexican Cession, 1848
  - The Gadsden Purchase, 1853
  - The Oregon Territory, 1846
59. Which region prohibited slavery in 1787?
- The Original 13 states
  - The Northwest Territory, 1787
  - The Louisiana Purchase, 1803
  - Texas, 1845
  - The Mexican Cession, 1848
  - The Gadsden Purchase, 1853
  - The Oregon Territory, 1846
60. Which was the first to explain how a territory becomes a state?
- The Original 13 states
  - The Northwest Territory, 1787
  - The Louisiana Purchase, 1803
  - Texas, 1845
  - The Mexican Cession, 1848
  - The Gadsden Purchase, 1853
  - The Oregon Territory, 1846
61. All of the following statements about the Louisiana Territory are true, *except*:
- It was the largest single purchase of land in the history of the U.S.
  - Until then, the U.S. was hemmed in west of the Mississippi.
  - This opened up the land between the Rockies and the Mississippi.
  - From then on, Americans were gung-ho on westward movement.
  - Thirteen states were carved out of this giant land.
62. The Northwest Territory lay
- east of the Mississippi River
  - between the Rockies and the Mississippi
  - north of the Ohio River.
  - south of the Ohio River.
  - north of the Great Lakes.
63. For the *first* time, the U.S. government helped finance public schools.
- The Original 13 states
  - The Northwest Territory, 1787
  - The Louisiana Purchase, 1803
  - Texas, 1845
  - The Mexican Cession, 1848
  - The Gadsden Purchase, 1853
  - The Oregon Territory, 1846

58. b

59. b

60. b

61. b

The U.S. was hemmed in *east* of the Mississippi.

62. c

63. b

64. Which fulfilled the ideals (“All men are created equal”) of the Declaration of Independence? 64. b
- a. The Original 13 states 65. c
  - b. The Northwest Territory, 1787 66. c
  - c. The Louisiana Purchase, 1803 67. c
  - d. Texas, 1845 68. c
  - e. The Mexican Cession, 1848
  - f. The Gadsden Purchase, 1853
  - g. The Oregon Territory, 1846
65. Which territory doubled the size of the United States?
- a. The Original 13 states
  - b. The Northwest Territory, 1787
  - c. The Louisiana Purchase, 1803
  - d. Florida, 1819
  - e. Texas, 1845
  - f. The Mexican Cession, 1848
  - g. The Gadsden Purchase, 1853
66. Which territory controlled the flow of goods on the Mississippi River?
- a. The Original 13 states
  - b. The Northwest Territory, 1787
  - c. The Louisiana Purchase, 1803
  - d. Texas, 1845
  - e. The Mexican Cession, 1848
  - f. The Gadsden Purchase, 1853
  - g. The Oregon Territory, 1846
67. What was the *single* most important thing Jefferson did as President?
- a. The Original 13 states
  - b. The Northwest Territory, 1787
  - c. The Louisiana Purchase, 1803
  - d. Texas, 1845
  - e. The Mexican Cession, 1848
  - f. The Gadsden Purchase, 1853
  - g. The Oregon Territory, 1846
68. Which territory ran from the Canadian border to the Gulf of Mexico?
- a. The Original 13 states
  - b. The Northwest Territory, 1787
  - c. The Louisiana Purchase, 1803
  - d. Texas, 1845
  - e. The Mexican Cession, 1848
  - f. The Gadsden Purchase, 1853
  - g. The Oregon Territory, 1846

## 2. Landmark cases of the Supreme Court

### Chief Justice John Marshall

69. John Marshall settled the nullification argument:  
Who has the *sole* power to declare a federal law to be null and void? 69. c
- a. The President
  - b. The Congress
  - c. The Supreme Court
  - d. The states
70. The power to declare a law to be unconstitutional is known as *judicial review*.  
Only judges can \_\_\_\_ a law. 70. c
- a. uphold 71. c
  - b. nullify 72. d
  - c. both 73. a
  - d. neither 74. b
71. As Chief Justice, John Marshall 75. b
- a. was a Federalist. 76. a
  - b. upheld the federal government as being superior to the states. 77. c
  - c. both
  - d. neither
72. Chief Justice John Marshall agreed with everything, *except*:
- a. The Elastic Clause
  - b. "necessary and proper" clause
  - c. Implied Powers
  - d. Strict Construction
  - e. Judicial Review
73. Chief Justice Marshall believed in
- a. Judicial Review: Only the Supreme court passes judgement on a law.
  - b. Nullification: Individual states can declare a law null and void within its borders.
74. Chief Justice Marshall believed in
- a. States' Rights.
  - b. the supremacy of the Federal government.
75. In *Marbury v Madison*, Chief Justice John Marshall ruled that
- a. a state can declare a law null and void.
  - b. the Supreme Court has the sole power to declare a law invalid.
76. In 1800, Thomas Jefferson, a Democratic-Republican held the White House.  
But the Federalists controlled the Supreme Court.
- a. True
  - b. False
77. Presidents come and go. A Chief Justice remains on the Supreme Court for
- a. four years
  - b. six years
  - c. life



## Supreme Court Cases

84. For the first time, the Supreme Court declared a federal law to be unconstitutional. 84. a
- a. *Marbury v. Madison* 85. a
  - b. *Fletcher v. Peck* 86. a
  - c. *Dartmouth College v. Woodward*
  - d. *McCulloch v. Maryland* 87. d
  - e. *Gibbons v. Ogden* 88. b
85. This case established the principle for all time: The Supreme Court has the sole power to declare a federal law to be unconstitutional. 89. a
- a. *Marbury v. Madison* 90. b
  - b. *Fletcher v. Peck*
  - c. *Dartmouth College v. Woodward*
  - d. *McCulloch v. Maryland*
  - e. *Gibbons v. Ogden*
86. This case established the principle of judicial review.
- a. *Marbury v. Madison*
  - b. *Fletcher v. Peck*
  - c. *Dartmouth College v. Woodward*
  - d. *McCulloch v. Maryland*
  - e. *Gibbons v. Ogden*
87. All of the following statements about *Marbury v. Madison* are true, *except*:
- a. First established the principle of judicial review.
  - b. First implied that nullification is unconstitutional.
  - c. First established that the Supreme Court can over-rule a federal law.
  - d. First established that the Supreme Court can over-rule a state law.
  - e. Was decided in 1803.
88. In this case, the Supreme Court over-ruled a state law.
- a. *Marbury v. Madison*
  - b. *Fletcher v. Peck*
  - c. *Dartmouth College v. Woodward*
  - d. *McCulloch v. Maryland*
  - e. *Gibbons v. Ogden*
89. In this case, the Supreme Court over-ruled a federal law.
- a. *Marbury v. Madison*
  - b. *Fletcher v. Peck*
  - c. *Dartmouth College v. Woodward*
  - d. *McCulloch v. Maryland*
  - e. *Gibbons v. Ogden*
90. The Yazoo land company was crooked, but the state of Georgia still had to honor its contract with Yazoo.
- a. *Marbury v. Madison*
  - b. *Fletcher v. Peck*
  - c. *Dartmouth College v. Woodward*
  - d. *McCulloch v. Maryland*
  - e. *Gibbons v. Ogden*

91. A contract cannot be changed without the consent of both parties. 91. c  
a. *Marbury v. Madison*  
b. *Fletcher v. Peck* 92. d  
c. *Dartmouth College v. Woodward* 93. d  
d. *McCulloch v. Maryland*  
e. *Gibbons v. Ogden* 94. d
92. The Supreme Court first ruled that Congress has implied powers. 95. e  
a. *Marbury v. Madison* 96. c  
b. *Fletcher v. Peck*  
c. *Dartmouth College v. Woodward*  
d. *McCulloch v. Maryland*  
e. *Gibbons v. Ogden*
93. In this decision, the Supreme Court upheld for the *first* time a loose construction of the Constitution.  
a. *Marbury v. Madison*  
b. *Fletcher v. Peck*  
c. *Dartmouth College v. Woodward*  
d. *McCulloch v. Maryland*  
e. *Gibbons v. Ogden*
94. For the first time, the Supreme Court relied heavily on the Elastic Clause.  
a. *Marbury v. Madison*  
b. *Fletcher v. Peck*  
c. *Dartmouth College v. Woodward*  
d. *McCulloch v. Maryland*  
e. *Gibbons v. Ogden*
95. In this decision, the Supreme Court ruled that *only* Congress can regulate interstate commerce.  
a. *Marbury v. Madison*  
b. *Fletcher v. Peck*  
c. *Dartmouth College v. Woodward*  
d. *McCulloch v. Maryland*  
e. *Gibbons v. Ogden*
96. Which statement about *Marbury v. Madison* is true?  
a. It established the power of judicial review.  
b. Judicial review means the Supreme Court has the sole right to declare laws unconstitutional.  
c. both  
d. neither



97. In *Marbury v. Madison*, the Supreme Court 97. e
- a. For the first time, the Supreme Court over-ruled a federal law. 98. e
  - b. This was the first case that established the policy of judicial review. 99. e
  - c. When a federal law conflicts with the Constitution, the Constitution is superior to the law. 100. e
  - d. Only the Supreme Court can declare a federal law to be unconstitutional 101. a
  - e. All of the above.
98. In *Fletcher v. Peck*, the Supreme Court
- a. For the first time, the Supreme Court over-ruled a state law.
  - b. This again established the policy of judicial review.
  - c. Established the sanctity of contracts.
  - d. A state cannot back out of a contract.
  - e. All of the above.
99. In *Gibbons v. Ogden*, the Supreme Court
- a. Again, the Supreme Court over-ruled a state.
  - b. New York and New Jersey could not combine to do anything.
  - c. Only Congress (not the states) can regulate interstate commerce.
  - d. Did not uphold the sanctity of this contract - Fulton's monopoly of steamboats on the Hudson River.
  - e. All of the above.
100. In *McCulloch v. Maryland*, the Supreme Court
- a. ruled that Congress did have the power to set up the National Bank.
  - b. upheld implied powers for the first time.
  - c. based the decision on the Elastic Clause.
  - d. gave a loose interpretation of the Constitution.
  - e. All of the above.
101. *Dartmouth College v. Woodward* is a simple case of upholding the sanctity of contracts: A contract cannot be changed without the consent of both parties.
- a. True
  - b. False

102. The 1819 case that upheld the power of Congress to charter a national bank and justified Hamilton's interpretation of the elastic clause. 102. b
- a. *Marbury v. Madison* 103. a
  - b. *McCulloch v. Maryland* 104. b
  - c. *Fletcher v. Peck* 105. d
  - d. *Gibbons v. Ogden* 106. b
  - e. *Dartmouth College v. Woodward*

103. The first time the Supreme Court ruled: If a law passed by Congress conflicts with the Constitution, the Supreme Court must base its decision on the Constitution.

- a. *Marbury v. Madison*
- b. *McCulloch v. Maryland*
- c. *Fletcher v. Peck*
- d. *Gibbons v. Ogden*
- e. *Dartmouth College v. Woodward*

104. The Constitution gives implied powers to Congress in order to carry out its express powers.

- a. *Marbury v. Madison*
- b. *McCulloch v. Maryland*
- c. *Fletcher v. Peck*
- d. *Gibbons v. Ogden*
- e. *Dartmouth College v. Woodward*

105. Only Congress can regulate interstate trade.

- a. *Marbury v. Madison*
- b. *McCulloch v. Maryland*
- c. *Fletcher v. Peck*
- d. *Gibbons v. Ogden*
- e. *Dartmouth College v. Woodward*

106. The authority to declare laws unconstitutional is known as

- a. eminent domain.
- b. judicial review.
- c. interstate commerce.
- d. implied powers
- e. express powers

### Supreme Court quotations

107. *“Let the end be legitimate, let it be within the scope of the Constitution, and all means which are appropriate, which are plainly adapted to that end, which are not prohibited, but consistent with the letter and spirit of the constitution, are constitutional.”* 107. d

Who said this? 108. d

109. c
110. c
- a. Thomas Jefferson
  - b. James Madison
  - c. Andrew Jackson
  - d. John Marshall
  - e. Oliver Wendell Holmes

108. *“Let the end be legitimate, let it be within the scope of the Constitution, and all means which are appropriate, which are plainly adapted to that end, which are not prohibited, but consistent with the letter and spirit of the constitution, are constitutional.”*

This was the finding in what Supreme Court case?

- a. *Marbury v. Madison*
- b. *Fletcher v. Peck*
- c. *Dartmouth College v. Woodward*
- d. *McCulloch v. Maryland*
- e. *Gibbons v. Ogden*

### The Impact of Court Decisions

109. As a result of John Marshall and his Supreme Court decisions, the Supreme Court

- a. became truly independent.
- b. challenged the executive and legislative branches.
- c. both
- d. neither

110. As a result of *Marbury v. Madison*, the Supreme Court

- a. lost respect as the interpreter of the Constitution.
- b. accepted a strict construction of the Constitution.
- c. became an equally powerful branch of the federal government.
- d. upheld the power of the states to be superior to the federal government.

### 3. Daily Life in the New Nation, 1800-1850

111. Before 1800, American artists, singers, and writers copied the works of European masters. 111. a  
a. True b. False 112. b
112. After 1800, American artists, singers, and writers dealt with American themes. 113. c  
a. True b. False 114. e
113. All of the following were ideals of the common man in the first half of the century, *except*: 115. a  
a. optimism 116. a  
b. nationalism 117. c  
c. aristocracy 118. a  
d. democracy  
e. rugged individualism 119. a
114. All of the following shaped American culture from 1800 to 1850, *except*:  
a. The wilderness  
b. The vast size of the country  
c. The possibility of acquiring land  
d. Ships and the sea  
e. European culture  
They lived and painted along the Hudson River in New York State.
115. Americans were both idealists and realists.  
a. True b. False
116. The average American was a farmer.  
a. True b. False
117. Artists like George Caleb Bingham and the Hudson River School became famous for painting  
a. portraits c. landscapes  
b. still life d. daguerreotypes
118. \_\_\_\_ lived in Missouri and painted the vast wilderness on the American frontier.  
a. George Caleb Bingham  
b. Artists of the Hudson River School
119. All of the following statements about the Hudson River School are true, *except*:  
a. They painted the vast wilderness of the American West.  
b. The paintings show man's harmony with nature.  
c. They glorified the majestic splendor of the untamed U.S. landscape.  
d. Their paintings symbolized the nation's potential for greatness.  
e. These artists formed the first native school of painting in the U.S.

120. Who wrote *Rip Van Winkle* and the *Legend of Sleepy Hollow*? 120. b
- a. Herman Melville 121. c
  - b. Washington Irving
  - c. Nathaniel Hawthorne 122. b
  - d. James Fenimore Cooper
  - e. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow 123. b
  - f. Walt Whitman 124. b
  - g. Edgar Allan Poe
  - h. Henry David Thoreau
  - i. Ralph Waldo Emerson
121. What humorous short story was set in the Hudson River Valley?
- a. *Leaves of Grass*
  - b. *Moby Dick*
  - c. *Legend of Sleepy Hollow*
  - d. *The Last of the Mohicans*
  - e. *The Raven*
  - f. *On Civil Disobedience*
  - g. *On Self-Reliance*
  - h. *The Scarlet Letter*
  - i. *The Midnight Ride of Paul Revere*
122. Who was regarded as the “Father of American Literature”?
- a. Herman Melville
  - b. Washington Irving
  - c. Nathaniel Hawthorne
  - d. James Fenimore Cooper
  - e. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow
  - f. Walt Whitman
  - g. Edgar Allan Poe
  - h. Henry David Thoreau
  - i. Ralph Waldo Emerson
123. Who gave residents of New York City the nickname, “The Knickerbockers”?
- a. Herman Melville
  - b. Washington Irving
  - c. Nathaniel Hawthorne
  - d. James Fenimore Cooper
  - e. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow
  - f. Walt Whitman
  - g. Edgar Allan Poe
  - h. Henry David Thoreau
  - i. Ralph Waldo Emerson
124. What humorous short stories were based on folktales?
- a. *Moby Dick* and *The Scarlet Letter*
  - b. *Rip Van Winkle* and *Legend of Sleepy Hollow*
  - c. *The Raven* and *Midnight Ride of Paul Revere*

125. Who was the first to idealize the American Indian, referring to him as “The Noble Savage”?
- a. Herman Melville
  - b. Washington Irving
  - c. Nathaniel Hawthorne
  - d. James Fenimore Cooper
  - e. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow
  - f. Walt Whitman
  - g. Edgar Allan Poe
  - h. Henry David Thoreau
  - i. Ralph Waldo Emerson
126. The first American author to have an international reputation was
- a. Herman Melville
  - b. Washington Irving
  - c. Nathaniel Hawthorne
  - d. James Fenimore Cooper
  - e. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow
  - f. Walt Whitman
  - g. Edgar Allan Poe
  - h. Henry David Thoreau
  - i. Ralph Waldo Emerson
127. Who wrote *The Leather-Stocking Tales* and *The Last of the Mohicans*?
- a. Herman Melville
  - b. Washington Irving
  - c. Nathaniel Hawthorne
  - d. James Fenimore Cooper
  - e. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow
  - f. Walt Whitman
  - g. Edgar Allan Poe
  - h. Henry David Thoreau
  - i. Ralph Waldo Emerson
128. He wrote five novels about life on the frontier. He pointed out that settlers (under the guise of civilization) dispossessed the Noble Savage.
- a. Herman Melville
  - b. Washington Irving
  - c. Nathaniel Hawthorne
  - d. James Fenimore Cooper
  - e. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow
  - f. Walt Whitman
  - g. Edgar Allan Poe
  - h. Henry David Thoreau
  - i. Ralph Waldo Emerson

129. Who wrote humorous satire? 129. b
- a. Herman Melville 130. d
  - b. Washington Irving 131. b
  - c. Nathaniel Hawthorne 132. b
  - d. James Fenimore Cooper
  - e. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow
  - f. Walt Whitman
  - g. Edgar Allan Poe
  - h. Henry David Thoreau
  - i. Ralph Waldo Emerson

130. Which novel shows the negative side of European "civilization" ?
- a. *Leaves of Grass*
  - b. *Moby Dick*
  - c. *Legend of Sleepy Hollow*
  - d. *The Last of the Mohicans*
  - e. *The Raven*
  - f. *On Civil Disobedience*
  - g. *On Self-Reliance*
  - h. *The Scarlet Letter*
  - i. *The Midnight Ride of Paul Revere*

131. Who wrote a short story about a New York man who went to sleep when King George ruled America and woke up to find that George Washington was President?
- a. Herman Melville
  - b. Washington Irving
  - c. Nathaniel Hawthorne
  - d. James Fenimore Cooper
  - e. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow
  - f. Walt Whitman
  - g. Edgar Allan Poe
  - h. Henry David Thoreau
  - i. Ralph Waldo Emerson

132. *"The Mohicans were the possessors of the country first occupied by the Europeans in this portion of the continent. They were, consequently, the first dispossessed; and the seemingly inevitable fate of all these people, who disappear before the advances, or it might be termed the inroads, of civilization, as the verdure of their native forests falls before the nipping frosts, is represented as having already befallen them."*

The author means that the Europeans \_\_\_\_\_ the Noble Savage.

- a. respected
- b. evicted

133. In the new nation, what type of music was *not* popular? 133. d  
 a. Lively Tunes 134. c  
 b. Sad Ballads  
 c. Minstrel Songs 135. a  
 d. Symphony 136. a  
 e. Patriotic Songs 137. a
134. In the new nation, what musical instruments were *not* popular? 138. a  
 a. harmonica 139. b  
 b. fiddle  
 c. violin 140. a  
 d. banjo  
 e. drums
135. In the new nation, songs were written of, by, and for the  
 a. common man  
 b. elite society of New York and other cities
136. In the new nation, folk music and folk tales were very popular.  
 a. True                      b. False
137. In the new nation, the average person was a  
 a. farmer  
 b. factory worker

Questions 233-235: Use this song for the following three questions.

*Oh, say, can you see, by the dawn's early light,  
 What so proudly we hail'd at the twilight's last gleaming?  
 Whose broad stripes and bright stars, thro' the perilous fight,  
 O'er the ramparts we watch'd, were so gallantly streaming?  
 And the rockets' red glare, the bombs bursting in air,  
 Gave proof thro' the night that our flag was still there.  
 O say, does that star-spangled banner yet wave  
 O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?*

138. What is this song?  
 a. Star-Spangled Banner              c. My Country 'Tis of Thee  
 b. God Bless America                  d. Battle Hymn of the Republic
139. It was written during which war?  
 a. Revolutionary War                  c. Mexican-American War  
 b. War of 1812                          d. Civil War
140. It was written by  
 a. Francis Scott Key                    c. Julia Ward Howe  
 b. Andrew Jackson                    d. Woody Guthrie



If you answer them in order, you will score well. They are in logical order.  
If you jumble them up, you will score less well. That's how it's done on the real test.

# The War of 1812

## 1. The Causes

- The War of 1812 was fought over the issue of
  - freedom of the seas.
  - westward expansion.
  - abolition of slavery.
  - U.S. imperialism.
- Which was *not* a cause of the War of 1812?
  - The American Revolution
  - Freedom of the Seas
  - The War Hawks
  - Impressment
- In 1807, the U.S. ship \_\_\_\_\_ was bombarded and and boarded by a British ship. This was devastating to the honor of our new nation.
  - Bonhomme Richard
  - Chesapeake
  - Monitor
  - Merrimack
- The 1807 engagement between the Chesapeake and the Leopard proved that the U.S. Navy was
  - weak.
  - strong.
- Thomas Jefferson loved France and the French Revolution. He was \_\_\_\_\_ in the years leading up to the War of 1812.
  - pro-French
  - pro-British
  - neutral
- When the British violated the neutral rights of American merchant ships, what did President Thomas Jefferson do?
  - armed U.S. merchant ships.
  - imposed an economic embargo.
  - both
  - neither
- Under the Embargo Act, U.S. merchants could not trade with
  - Russia and Prussia
  - England and France
  - any country.

## The Answers

- a
- a
- b  
Bonhomme Richard was the Revolutionary War.  
The Monitor and Merrimack was the Civil War.
- a
- c  
George Washington set foreign policy: neutrality.
- b
- b

8. During the War of 1812, the British blockade caused many \_\_\_\_\_ to go bankrupt.
- a. businesses in New England
  - b. farms and plantations in the South and West
9. The British naval blockade and British impressment involved the issue of
- a. freedom of the seas.
  - b. westward expansion.
  - c. abolition of slavery.
  - d. U.S. imperialism.
10. All of the following statements about impressment are correct, *except*:
- a. The British were angry at American neutrality.
  - b. The British were oppressive in their maritime practices.
  - c. If they suspected a man was a deserter, they kidnapped him.
  - d. 10,000 sailors were forced to work on British ships.
  - e. Impressment hurt the honor of the British Navy.
11. What was impressment?
- a. American sailors were taken off American ships.
  - b. The British claimed they were Englishmen who had deserted the Royal Navy.
  - c. both
  - d. neither
12. Which statement about impressment is true?
- a. American sailors were shanghaied into the British navy.
  - b. It was an insult to our national honor.
  - c. both
  - d. neither
8. a
9. a
10. e  
It hurt the honor of the new American navy.
11. c
12. c

### The War Hawks

13. Which man was a War Hawk? 13. a
- a. Henry Clay 14. c
  - b. Daniel Webster
  - c. James Madison 15. e
  - d. Thomas Jefferson
  - e. George Washington 16. d
14. The Warhawks lived in \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_ war with England. 17. c
- a. New England; wanted 18. b
  - b. New England; did not want
  - c. South and West; wanted
  - d. South and West; did not want
15. All of the following statements about the War Hawks are true, *except*:
- a. Canada was ruled by the British.
  - b. The British allied with Native Americans.
  - c. Together, they prevented American pioneers from moving west.
  - d. Henry Clay and John C. Calhoun were the leading War Hawks.
  - e. Clay and Calhoun came from the Great Lakes states.
16. As of 1800, what did Western settlers want *most* from the federal government?
- a. the National Bank
  - b. lowering the tariff
  - c. repeal of the whiskey tax
  - d. an outlet to the sea for farm products
  - e. removal of Indian nations to reservations
17. Who were the War Hawks?
- a. U. S. Congressmen from the western states
  - b. Urged the President to declare war against Great Britain in 1812.
  - c. both
  - d. neither
18. The War Hawks wanted war with \_\_\_\_ in order to get \_\_\_\_.
- a. France; the Louisiana Purchase
  - b. England; Canada
  - c. Spain; Florida
  - d. England; Oregon
  - e. Russia; Alaska

## 2. The Leaders

19. Who was President during the War of 1812?
- a. George Washington
  - b. John Adams
  - c. Thomas Jefferson
  - d. James Madison
  - e. James Monroe
20. Which men tried to prevent the War of 1812?
- a. Thomas Jefferson and James Madison
  - b. Henry Clay and John C. Calhoun
  - c. Oliver Hazard Perry and Andrew Jackson
  - d. Tecumseh and William Henry Harrison
21. Who won the Battle of Lake Erie?
- a. Thomas Jefferson
  - b. James Madison
  - c. Henry Clay
  - d. Oliver Hazard Perry
  - e. Andrew Jackson
  - f. Francis Scott Key
  - g. Tecumseh
  - h. William Henry Harrison
22. Who died during the War of 1812?
- a. Thomas Jefferson
  - b. James Madison
  - c. Henry Clay
  - d. Oliver Hazard Perry
  - e. Andrew Jackson
  - f. Francis Scott Key
  - g. Tecumseh
  - h. William Henry Harrison
23. All of the following statements about Tecumseh are true, *except*:
- a. He tried to create a coalition of all Indian nations east of the Mississippi.
  - b. His warriors fought pioneers from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico.
  - c. The British gave him weapons to make war on the Americans.
  - d. He fought the U.S. Army at the Battle of Tippecanoe in Indiana.
  - e. At Tippecanoe, he defeated William Henry Harrison.
24. He tried to keep settlers out of the Ohio Valley and the Great Lakes.
- a. Thomas Jefferson
  - b. James Madison
  - c. Henry Clay
  - d. Oliver Hazard Perry
  - e. Andrew Jackson
  - f. Francis Scott Key
  - g. Tecumseh
  - h. William Henry Harrison
19. d
20. b  
They were the presidents in office leading up to the war.
21. d  
For ships, the Great Lakes are *hazardous*.
22. g
23. e  
Nope, Harrison won.
24. g

11. Who won the Battle of Tippecanoe? 25. h
- a. Thomas Jefferson 26. e
  - b. James Madison'
  - c. Henry Clay 27. f
  - d. Oliver Hazard Perry
  - e. Andrew Jackson
  - f. Francis Scott Key
  - g. Tecumseh
  - h. William Henry Harrison
17. Whose nickname was "Old Hickory"?
- a. Thomas Jefferson
  - b. James Madison
  - c. Henry Clay
  - d. Oliver Hazard Perry
  - e. Andrew Jackson
  - f. Francis Scott Key
  - g. Tecumseh
  - h. William Henry Harrison
27. Who wrote the "*Star-Spangled Banner*"?
- a. Thomas Jefferson
  - b. James Madison'
  - c. Henry Clay
  - d. Oliver Hazard Perry
  - e. Andrew Jackson
  - f. Francis Scott Key
  - g. Tecumseh
  - h. William Henry Harrison

### 3. The Events

28. Which statement is true? 28. d
- a. The War of 1812 was primarily naval warfare.
  - b. Before the war began, the U.S. Navy was weak. 29. e
  - c. The British had the mightiest navy in the world. 30. d
  - d. all of the above 31. d
  - e. none of the above
29. Which battle was the turning-point of the War of 1812? 32. d
- a. Horseshoe Bend
  - b. New Orleans
  - c. Creek Campaign
  - d. Tippecanoe
  - e. Lake Erie
30. Who said, "We have met the enemy, and they are ours"? 33. a
- a. Thomas Jefferson
  - b. James Madison 34. a
  - c. Henry Clay
  - d. Oliver Hazard Perry
  - e. Andrew Jackson
  - f. Francis Scott Key
  - g. Tecumseh
  - h. William Henry Harrison 35. b
31. The battles took place on all of these waterways, except:
- a. Atlantic Ocean
  - b. Gulf of Mexico
  - c. Great Lakes
  - d. Pacific Ocean
32. The Shawnee Indians, led by The Prophet, were defeated by William Henry Harrison at
- a. Detroit
  - b. Canada
  - c. Lake Erie
  - d. Tippecanoe
  - e. New Orleans
33. Which was an American victory?
- a. New Orleans
  - b. the invasion of Canada
  - c. the British attack on Washington, D.C.
  - d. all of the above
  - e. none of the above
34. Which came first?
- a. The British blockade of U.S. ports
  - b. The U.S. invasion of Canada
35. Which came first?
- a. The British invasion of Washington, D.C.
  - b. The U.S. invasion of Canada



## The Federalist Party

41. The Federalists lived in \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_ the War of 1812.
- a. the South and West; liked
  - b. the South and West; opposed
  - c. New England; liked
  - d. New England; opposed
42. At the Hartford Convention of 1814, which region threatened to leave the Union?
- a. New England
  - b. The South
  - c. The West
43. All of the following statements about the Treaty of Ghent are true, *except*:
- a. It was signed before the Battle of New Orleans.
  - b. The U.S. was declared victorious in the war.
  - c. The war was fought to a draw.
  - d. Neither side won any territory.
  - e. Everybody returned to the status quo before the war.
44. All of the following statements about the Hartford Convention are true, *except*:
- a. It was a secret meeting held in New York City.
  - b. They opposed the war because their biggest trading partner was England.
  - c. The war destroyed their economy, putting sailors and shipbuilders out of work.
  - d. Federalists discussed secession at the Hartford Convention.
  - e. Americans agreed that the Federalists had the right to oppose the war.
45. All of the following statements about the Federalist Party are true, *except*:
- a. Before the War of 1812, Alexander Hamilton died in a duel.
  - b. During the War of 1812, the Federalists discredited themselves.
  - c. After the War of 1812, there was no Federalist Party.
  - d. Federalism lived on in John Marshall, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.
  - e. Federalism was a state of mind: With or without a party, these people believed in States' Rights.
46. The Embargo Act of 1807 greatly harmed this region's trade.
- a. New England
  - b. Mid-Atlantic States
  - c. the South
  - d. the West
41. d
42. a
43. b
44. e  
Nope. Americans were nationalists. They were disgusted by the Federalists. The Federalist Party died in 1814.
45. e
46. a



## 4. The Results

47. Which was *not* a result of the War of 1812? 47. c
- a. Treaty of Ghent 48. b
  - b. industrialization and urbanization 49. b
  - c. the Federalist Party was re-elected 50. e
  - d. Andrew Jackson became a national hero
48. Which military heroes were elected President? 51. c
- a. Oliver Hazard Perry and William Henry Harrison 52. e
  - b. William Henry Harrison and Andrew Jackson 53. c
  - c. Andrew Jackson and Henry Clay
49. Which man was eventually elected President?
- a. Daniel Webster of New Hampshire
  - b. Andrew Jackson of Tennessee
  - c. Henry Clay of Kentucky
  - d. John C. Calhoun of South Carolina
50. "Tippecanoe and Tyler, too" became the presidential slogan of
- a. Daniel Webster of New Hampshire
  - b. Andrew Jackson of Tennessee
  - c. Henry Clay of Kentucky
  - d. John C. Calhoun of South Carolina
  - e. William Henry Harrison of Virginia
51. With the death of \_\_\_\_\_, the pioneers felt safer moving west.
- a. Osceola c. Tecumseh
  - b. Sacajawea d. Sequoyah
52. After the War of 1812, who became a full-time Indian fighter in Florida?
- a. Thomas Jefferson
  - b. James Madison
  - c. Henry Clay
  - d. Oliver Hazard Perry
  - e. Andrew Jackson
  - f. Francis Scott Key
  - g. Tecumseh
  - h. William Henry Harrison
53. In the Rush-Bagot Treaty, the British and Americans agreed to
- a. withdraw from the Oregon territory.
  - b. create an Indian territory in Oklahoma.
  - c. limit their naval forces on the Great Lakes.
  - d. share fishing rights in the Atlantic Ocean.

The Peace Treaty

54. After the War of 1812, this restored territories to their original status.
- a. Treaty of Ghent
  - b. Rush-Bagot Treaty
  - c. Adams-Onis Treaty
55. This treaty decreased the conflict between the U. S. and Britain by adjusting the boundaries along the Great Lakes.
- a. Treaty of Ghent
  - b. Rush-Bagot Treaty
  - c. Adams-Onis Treaty

54. a  
55. b  
56. b  
57. c  
58. c  
59. b

Other treaties

56. The U.S. acquired the land between the Appalachians and the Mississippi.
- a. Treaty of Paris, 1763
  - b. Treaty of Paris, 1783
  - c. Louisiana Purchase, 1803
57. The U.S. acquired the land between the Mississippi and the Rockies.
- a. Treaty of Paris, 1763
  - b. Treaty of Paris, 1783
  - c. Louisiana Purchase, 1803
58. In 1819, Spain sold Florida to the U.S.
- a. Treaty of Ghent
  - b. Rush-Bagot Treaty
  - c. Adams-Onis Treaty
59. In the 1840s, the U.S. took half of Mexico and established a new border with Mexico.
- a. Adams-Onis Treaty
  - b. Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo

## 5. President Monroe

60. All of the following statements about "The Era of Good Feelings" are true, *except*:

- a. The era came just before the War of 1812.
- b. Despite our near defeat, we became nationalistic and patriotic war.
- c. It took place during the administration of President Monroe.
- d. The two political parties have stopped arguing. Why?
- e. Three Congressmen dominated politics - Clay, Calhoun, and Webster.

60. a

61. b  
J.Q. Adams was the actual author of the Monroe Doctrine.

62. e  
Under pressure, Spain gave us Florida in 1819.

61. During the Monroe administration, who was Secretary of State?

- a. Daniel Webster of New Hampshire
- b. John Quincy Adams of Massachusetts
- c. Andrew Jackson of Tennessee
- d. Henry Clay of Kentucky
- e. John C. Calhoun of South Carolina

63. b

64. a

65. a

66. b

62. All of the following statements about the U.S. acquisition of Florida are true, *except*:

- a. Florida belonged to Spain ever since the days of Ponce de Leon.
- b. Whole communities of runaway slaves lived with the Seminole in Florida.
- c. Andrew Jackson made war on the Seminole nation.
- d. Andrew Jackson kidnapped the Spanish governor of Florida.
- e. The U.S. took Florida from the British during the War of 1812.

67. e

63. The Monroe Doctrine was issued in the

- a. 1810s
- b. 1820s
- c. 1830s
- d. 1840s

64. The Monroe Doctrine is a

- a. Presidential declaration.
- b. Congressional law.
- c. Treaty signed by the President and ratified by Congress.

65. The Monroe Doctrine concerns itself with U.S. \_\_\_\_ policy.

- a. foreign
- b. economic
- c. trade
- d.

66. The Monroe Doctrine told \_\_\_\_ to stay out of the \_\_\_\_ Hemisphere.

- a. Europe; Eastern
- b. Europe; Western
- c. England; Eastern
- d. England; Western

67. The Monroe Doctrine was issued as a result of revolutions in

- a. the United States
- b. Europe
- c. Asia
- d. Africa
- e. Latin America

68. All of the following statements about the Monroe Doctrine are true, *except*:
- a. The countries of Latin America declared their independence from Spain.
  - b. England worried that if she did not take over these countries, some other European power would.
  - c. The Monroe Doctrine was issued jointly by England and the United States.
  - d. President Monroe stated the position of the U.S.: "Europe, stay out of the Western Hemisphere!"
  - e. The Monroe Doctrine was directed only at England.

68. c  
Monroe left England out. This was a blunt statement of U.S. policy.

69. e  
England agreed with the policy. They were afraid that the rest of Europe might take over Latin America.

69. All of the following statements about the Monroe Doctrine are true, *except*:
- a. We do not mess in the affairs of Europe.
  - b. Europe should not interfere in the affairs of the Americas.
  - c. Any interference in Latin America would be regarded as a declaration of war against the U.S.
  - d. America would be the only power in the Americas.
  - e. England disagreed with the policy stated in the Monroe Doctrine.

If you answer them in order, you will score well. They are in logical order.  
If you jumble them up, you will score less well. That's how it's done on the real test.

# The Industrial Revolution

## 1. The Rise of Capitalism

1. Capitalism arose in the United States in the early \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. 1600s
  - b. 1700s
  - c. 1800s
  - d. 1900s
  
2. The economic system in which the means of production and distribution are privately owned and operated for a profit is known as
  - a. capitalism.
  - b. limited liability.
  - c. a corporation.
  - d. the factory system.
  - e. the Industrial Revolution.
  
3. The shift from an agricultural economy to a manufacturing economy is known as
  - a. capitalism.
  - b. limited liability.
  - c. a corporation.
  - d. the factory system.
  - e. the Industrial Revolution.
  
4. The development of large-scale production is known as
  - a. capitalism.
  - b. limited liability.
  - c. a corporation.
  - d. the factory system.
  
5. In 1776, he published a book about capitalism entitled, *The Wealth of Nations*.
  - a. Adam Smith
  - b. David Ricardo
  - c. Milton Friedman
  - d. Kenneth Galbraith
  - e. John Maynard Keynes

### The Answers

1. c  
Before capitalism, we had mercantilism.
  
2. a
  
3. e
  
4. d
  
5. a

## 2. Inventors & Innovators

6. Who invented the steam engine?  
a. James Watt                      c. Eli Whitney                      e. James Hargreaves  
b. Robert Fulton                      d. Samuel Slater
7. Before the steam engine, factories ran on  
a. horsepower.                      c. coal.  
b. water power .                      d. oil and gasoline.
8. During the Industrial Revolution, all factories adopted the inventions and i  
innovations of  
a. Eli Whitney and Robert Fulton.  
b. Robert Fulton and James Hargreaves.  
c. Eli Whitney and James Watt.
9. James Watt made possible whose invention?  
a. Eli Whitney                      c. James Hargreaves  
b. Robert Fulton                      d. Samuel Slater
10. The \_\_\_\_ was one of the biggest technological breakthroughs in the Industrial  
Revolution. Factories could now operate anywhere - without being close to a  
constant water supply.  
a. spinning jenny                      c. steamboat                      e. interchangeable parts  
b. power loom                      d. steam engine
11. Whose invention lead to the development of the locomotive?  
a. James Watt                      c. Eli Whitney                      e. James Hargreaves  
b. Robert Fulton                      d. Samuel Slater
12. Who invented the steamboat?  
a. James Watt                      c. Eli Whitney                      e. James Hargreaves  
b. Robert Fulton                      d. Samuel Slater
13. In the early 1800s, which inventor transformed transportation in the U.S.?  
a. James Watt                      c. James Hargreaves                      e. Boston Associates  
b. Robert Fulton                      d. Samuel Slater
14. What type of boat was the *Clermont*?  
a. sailboat                      c. barge                      e. ocean-going vessel  
b. clipper ship                      d. steamboat
15. All of the following statements about the steamboat are true, *except*:  
a. You still needed wind for the sails.  
b. You could sail up the river.  
c. You could sail faster.  
d. Farmers could ship their goods to new places.  
e. New cities arose along the rivers.
16. The steamboat had its first run up what river?  
a. The Mississippi                      c. The Potomac                      e. The Hudson  
b. The Ohio                      d. The Missouri

6. a

7. b

8. c

Standardized parts  
(interchangeable parts) and the  
steam engine.

9. b

The steam engine made possi-  
ble the steamboat.

10. d

11. a

12. b

13. b

The steamboat could go  
upstream!

14. d

15. a

16. e



28. Who created a model textile mill?  
 a. James Watt                      c. James Hargreaves    e. Boston Associates  
 b. Robert Fulton                  d. Samuel Slater
29. The model textile mill was located in \_\_\_\_\_, Massachusetts.  
 a. Boston                              c. Providence  
 b. Lowell                                d. Salem
30. Who were the first to run power looms in the model textile mill?  
 a. craftsmen weavers    c. children  
 b. farm girls                          d. immigrants
31. Who invented interchangeable parts?  
 a. James Watt                      c. Eli Whitney                  e. James Hargreaves  
 b. Robert Fulton                  d. Samuel Slater
32. Who made firearms in a factory?  
 a. James Watt                      c. Eli Whitney                  e. James Hargreaves  
 b. Robert Fulton                  d. Samuel Slater
33. Who (unwittingly) helped start the Civil War?  
 a. James Watt                      c. Eli Whitney                  e. James Hargreaves  
 b. Robert Fulton                  d. Samuel Slater
34. Who helped the North win the Civil War?  
 a. James Watt                      c. Eli Whitney                  e. James Hargreaves  
 b. Robert Fulton                  d. Samuel Slater
35. During the Civil War, which region had lots of gun factories?  
 a. The North                          b. The South
36. Which invention made slavery extremely profitable?  
 a. spinning jenny                  c. power loom  
 b. cotton gin                          d. steam engine
37. Who invented the cotton gin?  
 a. James Watt                      c. Eli Whitney                  e. James Hargreaves  
 b. Robert Fulton                  d. Samuel Slater
38. Before Eli Whitney, guns were \_\_\_\_\_ made; after Eli Whitney, guns were made by \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. custom; machines  
 b. machine; hand
39. Who made it possible for Henry Ford to invent the assembly line?  
 a. Eli Whitney                      c. James Hargreaves  
 b. Robert Fulton                  d. Samuel Slater

28. e

29. b

30. b

31. c

32. c

33. c

He invented the cotton gin, which made slavery profitable. Slavery was one of the four causes of the Civil War.

34. c

He invented guns with interchangeable parts. They were manufactured and replaceable parts. In wartime, weapons are key.

35. a

36. b

37. c

38. a

39. a

Standardized parts / Interchangeable parts.



40. Who invented the steam engine to pump water out of a coal mine? 40. a  
 a. James Watt c. Eli Whitney e. James Hargreaves  
 b. Robert Fulton d. Samuel Slater 41. a
41. Whose invention ran on coal? 42. a  
 a. James Watt c. Eli Whitney 43. b  
 b. James Hargreaves d. Samuel Slater 44. c
42. Whose invention had pistons and a boiler? 45. c  
 a. James Watt c. Eli Whitney 46. c  
 b. James Hargreaves d. Samuel Slater 47. c
43. Who ran a test of his invention from New York City to Albany? 48. a  
 a. James Watt c. Eli Whitney e. James Hargreaves  
 b. Robert Fulton d. Samuel Slater 49. c
44. Who was a pioneer in mass production methods? 50. c  
 a. James Watt c. Eli Whitney e. James Hargreaves  
 b. Robert Fulton d. Samuel Slater 51. a  
 The spinning jenny was a machine in a factory.
45. Who was the mechanical genius who went to Yale? 52. e  
 a. James Watt c. Eli Whitney e. James Hargreaves  
 b. Robert Fulton d. Samuel Slater
46. Eli Whitney made his fortune in the \_\_\_\_\_ industry.  
 a. cotton c. firearms  
 b. textile d. transportation
47. Who made possible the Colt revolver?  
 a. James Watt c. Eli Whitney e. James Hargreaves  
 b. Robert Fulton d. Samuel Slater
48. Who invented the word "horsepower"?  
 a. James Watt c. Eli Whitney e. James Hargreaves  
 b. Robert Fulton d. Samuel Slater
49. Whose invention replaced so many workers that unemployed people of his town smashed his workshop?  
 a. James Watt c. James Hargreaves  
 b. Robert Fulton d. Samuel Slater
50. Which inventor made little profit from his invention in the textile industry?  
 a. James Watt c. James Hargreaves  
 b. Robert Fulton d. Samuel Slater
51. A "*spinster*" was a woman who worked on a  
 a. spinning wheel  
 b. spinning jenny
52. What humble weaver, made possible the spread of textile mills across England, the United States, and the world?  
 a. James Watt c. Eli Whitney e. James Hargreaves  
 b. Robert Fulton d. Samuel Slater

53. Who built the first textile mill in America? 53. d  
 a. James Watt c. Eli Whitney e. James Hargreaves  
 b. Robert Fulton d. Samuel Slater 54. d
54. Who is the "Father of the American Industrial Revolution"? 55. d  
 a. James Watt c. Eli Whitney e. James Hargreaves 56. e  
 b. Robert Fulton d. Samuel Slater 57. a
55. Who was superintendent of a British textile mill, memorized how the machines worked, moved to America, built the machines, and opened a textile mill? 58. a  
 a. James Watt c. Eli Whitney e. James Hargreaves 59. a  
 b. Robert Fulton d. Samuel Slater 60. a
56. If you lived in a mill town and tried to organize a union, what happened to you? 61. d  
 a. lost your job 62. a  
 b. evicted from your house  
 c. could not go to the store and buy food 63. b  
 d. asked to leave town 64. b  
 e. all of the above 65. a
57. How old were the children who worked at Slater's textile mill?  
 a. as young as 7  
 b. as young as 12
58. There already was child labor on farms.  
 a. True b. False
59. Unlike farms, factories were unhealthy and unsafe.  
 a. True b. False
60. Farmers' children and factory children both worked from sunrise to sunset.  
 a. True b. False
61. In the U.S., child labor was banned in what century?  
 a. 17th c. 19th  
 b. 18th d. 20th
62. The first textile mills were powered by  
 a. waterfalls c. gasoline  
 b. steam engines d. oil
63. In 1821, a strike took place at \_\_\_\_ Mill, showing that the \_\_\_\_ were not as happy as they seemed.  
 a. Slater's; children c. Whitney's; slaves  
 b. Lowell; women d. Slaters; immigrants
64. In 1821, the textile strike was over better  
 a. hours c. working conditions  
 b. wages d. health and safety
65. The 1821 strike was the first industrial labor strike in the U.S.  
 a. True b. False

66. Who built the first power looms for textile mills in the U.S.?  
 a. James Watt                      c. Eli Whitney                      e. James Hargreaves  
 b. Robert Fulton                      d. Samuel Slater
67. The first textile mill in America was built by \_\_\_\_\_.  
 The first *model* textile mill in America was built at Lowell by \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. Slater; Boston Associates  
 b. Boston Associates; Slater
68. Who replaced watermills with steam?  
 a. James Watt                      c. Eli Whitney                      e. James Hargreaves  
 b. Robert Fulton                      d. Samuel Slater
69. Who replaced paddle boats, barges, and the tall ships?  
 a. James Watt                      c. Eli Whitney                      e. James Hargreaves  
 b. Robert Fulton                      d. Samuel Slater
70. Who snuck trade secrets out of England?  
 a. James Watt                      c. Eli Whitney                      e. James Hargreaves  
 b. Robert Fulton                      d. Samuel Slater
71. Who was indirectly responsible for the rise of river cities like Memphis, St. Louis, and Cincinnati?  
 a. James Watt                      c. Eli Whitney                      e. James Hargreaves  
 b. Robert Fulton                      d. Samuel Slater
72. Until this inventor, farmers floated their goods down the Mississippi River, and then walked back home!  
 a. James Watt                      c. Eli Whitney                      e. James Hargreaves  
 b. Robert Fulton                      d. Samuel Slater
73. He killed the spinning wheel.  
 a. James Watt                      c. Eli Whitney                      e. James Hargreaves  
 b. Robert Fulton                      d. Samuel Slater
74. Who liberated factories from the river?  
 a. James Watt                      c. Eli Whitney                      e. James Hargreaves  
 b. Robert Fulton                      d. Samuel Slater
75. The Industrial Revolution took place in both the North and the South.  
 a. True                      b. False
76. During the Civil War, who had more guns, uniforms, and canned food for soldiers?  
 a. North                      b. South
77. The \_\_\_\_ was based on manufacturing; the \_\_\_\_ was based on agriculture.  
 a. North; South  
 b. South; North

78. All of the following statements about the factory system are true, *except*:
- Machines created unemployment among unskilled workers.
  - Unskilled workers replaced craftsmen.
  - The unskilled were women and children.
  - Manual labor was replaced by mechanical devices.
  - Mass production was made possible.
79. All of the following statements about Samuel Slater are true, *except*:
- He was a British mechanic that moved to America,
  - He invented the first American machine for spinning cotton.
  - He was "the Father of the Factory System"
  - He was the first to employ child labor in American factories.
  - He owned the Lowell Textile Mills.
80. All of the following statements about Eli Whitney are true, *except*:
- Eli Whitney was born in the South, where cotton was king.
  - He was a mechanical genius.
  - He attended Yale.
  - He invented the cotton gin.
  - The cotton gin separated the seed from the cotton.
81. All of the following statements about Robert Fulton are true, *except*:
- He invented the steamboat.
  - His boat was named the *Clermont*.
  - People called it "Fulton's Folly".
  - His steamboat made its first run up the Mississippi River.
  - The steamboat made possible for the rise of cities like St. Louis and Cincinnati.
82. All of the following statements about the Industrial Revolution are correct, *except*:
- It began in England around 1750 and spread to America.
  - The first factories in America were textile mills.
  - The textile mills used cotton from Southern states.
  - Textile mills arose in the South, close to the source of cotton.
  - The first textile mills ran on water power from rivers and waterfalls.
83. All of the following statements about limited liability are correct, *except*:
- It applies to a corporation.
  - The corporation sells stock to investors.
  - If a corporation goes bankrupt, investors do not have to pay off the debt.
  - It lowers the risk of investing money.
  - Only the president of the corporation loses all of his money.
84. All of the following statements about the Boston Associates are true, *except*:
- They were a group of wealthy investors from Boston.
  - They formed one of the earliest joint-stock companies.
  - They dominated the textile industry in New England.
  - Their textile mill was a sweatshop.
  - They hired New England farm girls.
78. a
79. e  
The Boston Associates owned the Lowell mills.
80. a  
He was born in the North.  
He made cotton "king."
81. d  
Up the Hudson River.
82. d
83. e
84. d

### 3. Transportation

#### The Erie Canal

85. All of the following statements about the Erie Canal are true, *except*:
- a. It was a man-made waterway.
  - b. It connected the Hudson River with the Great Lakes.
  - c. It turned New York City into the economic center of the U.S.
  - d. It connected the West with the South.
  - e. It created an alliance between farmers and manufacturers.
86. All of the following statements about the Erie Canal are true, *except*:
- a. It was carried out by Dewitt Clinton, Governor of New York.
  - b. It was financed by the state of New York.
  - c. It connected Midwestern farmers with customers in cities.
  - d. It connected Northern manufacturers with customers in the West.
  - e. It helped out the farmers of Kentucky and Tennessee.
87. Which statement best describes the Erie Canal?
- a. Before the canal, the West was tied to the South.
  - b. After the canal, the upper Midwest was tied to the North.
  - c. both
  - d. neither
88. All of the following statements about farmers in the South and West are true, *except*:
- a. They were both farmers.
  - b. They were both Anti-Federalists.
  - c. They were both Democratic-Republicans.
  - d. They both voted for Thomas Jefferson for President in 1800.
  - e. They were both Warhawks in the War of 1812.
  - f. They were both hard hit by the Panic of 1819.
  - g. They were both mad at the National Bank.
  - h. Their alliance remained solid straight through the Civil War.
89. All of the following statements about the consequences of the Erie Canal are true, *except*:
- a. It connected New York City with Midwestern states like Illinois.
  - b. It turned New York City into America's No. 1 seaport.
  - c. Shipping costs dropped dramatically,
  - d. Immigrants flooded into the Great Lakes states.
  - e. Cities and factories closed along the canal.
90. Which states lie in the Midwest?
- a. New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania
  - b. Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia
  - c. Illinois, Indiana, Ohio
  - d. Kentucky and Tennessee
  - e. Texas and New Mexico
85. d  
It connected the West with the North.
86. e  
It helped the farmers around the Great Lakes.  
The Upper Midwest.
87. c
88. h
89. e  
Just the reverse:  
Cities and factories sprang up along the canal.
90. c



The American System

97. What was the American System? 97. c
- a. A foreign policy that kept Europe out of the Americas.
  - b. The banking system that involved the first and second National Banks. 98. c
  - c. A transportation network to be financed by the federal government. 99. e
  - d. The system of state-run "pet" banks. The federal government would build roads and canals.
  - e. The Know-Nothing platform of "Hire only native-born Americans."
98. As of 1816, the federal government's main source of revenue was the 100. d
- a. income tax. 101. b
  - b. Second National Bank.
  - c. tariff. 102. b
  - d. hunting and fishing licenses. 103. a
  - e. a tax on exports
99. All of the following statements about the American System are correct, *except*: Today, the states build high-ways.
- a. The national government could build a transportation system for the whole nation. The federal government builds interstate highways.
  - b. All the states would be connected by roads and canals.
  - c. It was a reflection of the growing spirit of nationalism in America.
  - d. Its author, Henry Clay of Kentucky, was a nationalist.
  - e. Each state would have to pay for its own internal improvements.
100. Which are internal improvements?
- a. roads
  - b. canals
  - c. railroads
  - d. all of the above
101. Which President said the American System was unconstitutional?
- a. Thomas Jefferson, who believed in a strict construction
  - b. James Madison, the Father of the Constitution
  - c. James Monroe, who worried about foreign policy
  - d. Henry Clay, the Great Compromiser
  - e. Andrew Jackson, the man who often ignored the Supreme Court
102. Congress had the power to build internal improvements under the Interstate Commerce clause. If you believe this, then you believe in a \_\_\_\_ construction of the Constitution.
- a. strict
  - b. loose
103. When it came to internal improvements and other issues, President Madison believed in a \_\_\_\_ construction of the Constitution.
- a. Strict
  - b. Loose

104. Henry Clay wanted the national government to raise the tariff to build roads and canals to link the nation. This plan was known as the
- a. Corrupt Bargain
  - b. American System
  - c. Judiciary Act of 1801
  - d. Monroe Doctrine
  - e. Era of Good Feelings
105. The American System would have involved
- a. a high tariff.
  - b. internal improvements.
  - c. both
  - d. neither
106. Which states could afford internal improvements?
- a. Northern states like New York and Pennsylvania.
  - b. Southern states like Kentucky and Tennessee.
107. Which states could afford internal improvements?
- a. manufacturing states
  - b. farming states
108. Who needed a high tariff?
- a. The North - to protect its factories from foreign competition.
  - b. The South - to protect the price of cotton.
  - c. The West - to protect land prices for land speculators.
109. Who hated a high tariff?
- a. The North
  - b. The South
  - c. The West
110. When the Civil War came, which section had a better transportation system?
- a. North
  - b. South





124. All of the following statements about the Irish are true, *except*: 124. d
- a. There was a labor shortage in the North. 125. e
  - b. Factory owners were looking for cheap labor. 126. b
  - c. The Irish moved to Northern cities, where they could work in factories. 127. d
  - d. The Irish moved to Southern cities, where they could work on plantations. 128. d
  - e. Steamship companies often paid their passage to America.
125. All of the following statements about immigrants are true, *except*: 129. c
- a. Northern cities grew in population. 130. a
  - b. The North outdistanced the South in population. The House is lost to them.
  - c. Immigrants refused to move to the South
  - d. Immigrants refused to compete with slave labor. 131. a
  - e. Immigrants refused to work in Northern factories. 132. d
126. Which house of Congress is based on a state's population? 133. a
- a. The Senate
  - b. The House of Representatives
127. Which event upset the delicate balance in the House of Representatives?
- a. The War of 1812 c. Public Schools, 1839
  - b. The Erie Canal, 1825 d. Immigration, 1840s
128. Because of its population, the North controlled half of Congress. Which half?
- a. The President c. The Supreme Court
  - b. The Senate d. The House of Representatives
129. It takes \_\_\_\_ to prevent a law that bans slavery.
- a. The Senate
  - b. The House of Representatives
  - c. Both houses
130. If the South wants to prevent a law that bans slavery, it must control
- a. the Senate.
  - b. the House of Representatives.
131. When it came to the Civil War, who had more soldiers?
- a. The North
  - b. The South
132. All of the following are consequences of immigration, *except*:
- a. The North outdistanced the South in population.
  - b. The Senate became the place for hot arguments over slavery.
  - c. Immigrants became a cheap source of labor for the factory system.
  - d. Immigrants replaced slave labor in the South.
  - e. The rise of nativism and the Know-Nothing Party.
133. Which person is a nativist?
- a. "I don't like foreigners or Catholics."
  - b. "All men are created equal."
  - c. "All men and women are created equal."
  - d. "The Native American is a Noble Savage."
  - e. "I love America more than my own state."