

Name:

Period:

-
1. Thomas Jefferson's constitutional opposition to the Bank of the United States most clearly contradicted his decision to
 - A) commission the travels of Lewis and Clark
 - B) run for the presidency in 1800
 - C) purchase the Louisiana Territory from France**
 - D) call for a Bill of Rights
 2. Alexander Hamilton argued for the constitutionality of a national bank on the basis of the U.S. Constitution's
 - A) supremacy clause
 - B) "necessary and proper" clause**
 - C) "full faith and credit" clause
 - D) equal protection clause
 3. Alexander Hamilton's justification for the establishment of a Bank of the United States rested on which of the following premises?
 - A) Establishing a national bank was essential to the federal government's power to regulate commerce
 - B) Nicholas Biddle was more qualified than Andrew Jackson to control the nation's currency reserves
 - C) The federal government has implied powers in policy areas not expressly restricted by the Constitution**
 - D) Without a national bank, the Bank of England would dominate American finance
 4. What was the cause of the Whiskey Rebellion of 1794?
 - A) Congress' illegal importation of whiskey and price gouging
 - B) The tax imposed on whiskey by Congress that led many Pennsylvania grain farmers to violently protest**
 - C) When wealthy aristocrats claimed farmland and ordered the construction of whiskey distillation factories
 - D) The cruel treatment of slaves on grain farms in South Carolina
 5. Following his appointment as Secretary of the Treasury, Alexander Hamilton proposed the implementation of a tariff for what reason?
 - A) To end the export of natural resources to Great Britain
 - B) To foster commercial and industrial development in the new nation**
 - C) To encourage the development of the American labor movement
 - D) To support the creation of an American merchant marine
-

Unit 3: Early National Period

11. During his time in office, President Washington was able to accomplish which of the following?
- A) Ridding North America of the British
 - B) Negotiating with Spain to use the port of New Orleans**
 - C) Establishing the legitimacy of the US Navy
 - D) Convincing France to leave Haiti
12. Base your answer to the following question on Washington's proclamation of neutrality was opposed by, or would have been opposed by,
- I. The Federalists
 - II. The Democratic-Republicans
 - III. "Citizen" Genet
- A) III only
 - B) I and II only
 - C) I and III only
 - D) II and III only**
13. "It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world; so far, I mean, as we are now at liberty to do it; for let me not be understood as capable of patronizing infidelity to existing engagements. I hold the maxim no less applicable to public than to private affairs, that honesty is always the best policy. I repeat it, therefore, let those engagements be observed in their genuine sense. But, in my opinion, it is unnecessary and would be unwise to extend them."
- George Washington's Farewell Address*
- What does the quotation above suggest about George Washington?
- A) He advocated a foreign policy of imperialism.
 - B) He believed strongly in maintaining neutrality and isolationism.**
 - C) He was a firm believer in the economic system of mercantilism.
 - D) He suggested that the United States should accept the role as the master diplomat.
14. All of the following events took place under George Washington's presidency EXCEPT
- A) the XYZ Affair**
 - B) creation of the Jay's Treaty with Great Britain
 - C) adoption of the Pinckney Treaty with Spain
 - D) suppression of the farmers in Western Pennsylvania who instigated the Whiskey Rebellion
15. There was a large amount of American protest against the Jay Treaty of 1794 because
- A) it forced Americans to reimburse Great Britain for extensive debts that the U.S. had incurred during its economic slump
 - B) it arranged compensation for slaves freed by the British during the Revolution
 - C) it failed to address the issue of British impressments of American ships into the British Navy.**
 - D) it forced the United States to grant all of the land south of Florida to the Netherlands for failing to repay all of the money they had borrowed
16. One main factor that led to the formation of the first two political parties in the United States in the 1790s was the conflict over
- A) the spread of slavery into the western territories
 - B) support for the French Revolution
 - C) the decision to move the capital of the United States to Washington D.C.
 - D) strict versus loose interpretation of the Constitution**
17. How did the Pinckney Treaty benefit the United States?
- A) It gave the United States a new military and wartime ally in Russia.
 - B) The \$25 million the United States received from Great Britain for war debt helped rejuvenate the suffering U.S. economy.
 - C) It opened the Mississippi River to American traffic and included the right of deposit in the port city of New Orleans.**
 - D) It gave the United States access to all of the land south of the Spanish-held 31st parallel.

Unit 3: Early National Period

18. The newly-created Republican Party under the guidance of Thomas Jefferson and James Madison supported all of the following EXCEPT
- A) a strict interpretation of the Constitution
 - B) admiration for the revolutionary spirit of the French people
 - C) a domestic, agrarian society in which individual freedoms were elevated over centralized government
 - D) diplomatic leniency toward the British over land disputes in the Western United States**
19. The election of 1796 had an unusual result because
- A) the election was decided by the House of Representatives
 - B) George Washington received the most electoral votes but refused to be inaugurated for a third term
 - C) the persons elected president and vice president were members of opposing parties**
 - D) the sitting president was elected vice president
20. "Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute" was a popular slogan referring to
- A) "Citizen" Genet
 - B) the Jay Treaty
 - C) the XYZ Affair**
 - D) the Alien and Sedition Acts
-

Unit 3: Early National Period

21. Base your answer to the following question on **21-26 on SECTION 1**. That if any persons shall unlawfully combine or conspire together, with intent to oppose any measure or measures of the government of the United States, which are or shall be directed by proper authority, or to impede the operation of any law of the United States, or to intimidate or prevent any person holding a place or office in or under the government of the United States, from undertaking, performing, or executing his trust or duty: and if any person or persons, with intent as aforesaid, shall counsel, advise, or attempt to procure any insurrection, riot, unlawful assembly, or combination, whether such conspiracy, threatening, counsel, advice, or attempt shall have the proposed effect or not, he or they shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanour, and on conviction before any court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, and by imprisonment during a term of not less than six months, nor exceeding five years; and further, at the discretion of the court, may be holden to find sureties for his good behaviour, in such sum, and for such time, as the said court may direct.

SECT. 2. That if any person shall 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, with intent to defame the said government, or either House of the said Congress, or the said President, or to bring them, or either of them, into contempt or disrepute; or to excite against them, or either or any of them, the hatred of the good people of the United States, or to stir up sedition within the United States; or to excite any unlawful combinations therein, for opposing or resisting any law of the United States, or any act of the President of the United States, done in pursuance of any such law, or of the powers in him vested by the Constitution of the United States; or to resist, oppose, or defeat any such law or act; or to aid, encourage or abet any hostile designs of any foreign nation against the United States, their people or government, then such person, being thereof convicted before any court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars, and by imprisonment not exceeding two years.

The Sedition Act 1798

Excerpted text from congressional bill, July 14, 1798

How did the Alien and Sedition Acts affect the relations between the two political parties?

- A) Both the Federalists and the Republicans supported the enactment of the Alien and Sedition Acts.
- B) The Alien and Sedition Acts cause a split in the Republican Party, leading some members to join the Federalists.
- C) The Federalist-dominated Congress enacted the Alien and Sedition Acts as a way of increasing the power of the Adams presidency and further centralizing the government.**
- D) A split resulted in the Federalist party leading many members to join Thomas Jefferson and the Republicans.

22. From 1798 to 1800, the United States waged an undeclared naval war against which country?

- A) Great Britain
- B) The Netherlands
- C) Portugal
- D) France**

23. The Alien and Sedition Acts of 1798 accomplished which of the following?

- I. They lengthened the period of naturalization
 - II. They allowed easy deportation of aliens
 - III. They made it illegal to publish criticism of the U.S. government
- A) I only
 - B) II only
 - C) I and II only
 - D) II and III only**
-

Unit 3: Early National Period

24. The Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions denounced what law?
- A) **The Alien and Sedition Acts**
 - B) The Fifth Amendment
 - C) The Northwest Ordinance
 - D) The Tariff of Abominations
25. Which of the following statements most closely resembles the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions?
- A) **A state legislature passes a bill declaring that a federal law is unconstitutional and cannot be enforced within the state.**
 - B) A state legislature passes a bill calling on the federal government to pass a piece of legislation
 - C) A state legislature passes a bill limiting the jurisdiction of federal courts within that state
 - D) A state legislature passes a bill making it a crime to speak against the United States
26. How did the Kentucky and Virginia Resolves serve as a predecessor for the nullification controversy of the 1830s?
- A) **They empowered the states by attempting to decide the constitutionality of a federal law via state legislatures.**
 - B) They left the decision of which political party would become predominant in each state up to the state legislatures.
 - C) They granted each state its own treasury system that was a replica of the First Bank of the United States.
 - D) They were early attempts by John Calhoun to claim political power.
27. The election of 1800 is most important because
- A) John Marshall became Chief Justice directly before it
 - B) **it was the first transition of power from one party to another**
 - C) it started the chain of events that led to the War of 1812
 - D) the Alien and Sedition Acts were passed
28. Thomas Jefferson's main reason for purchasing the Louisiana Territory was to
- A) prevent Napoleon from gaining too much territory
 - B) **secure control of the Mississippi River**
 - C) improve relations with Native American tribes
 - D) take advantage of the mining and farming resources of the West
29. What was one result of the Embargo Act of 1807?
- A) Thomas Jefferson became more popular.
 - B) The United States entered the War of 1812.
 - C) **The Northeast fell into depression.**
 - D) The United States antagonized France.
30. The Louisiana Purchase accomplished all of the following EXCEPT
- A) doubled the size of the United States
 - B) caused many explorers and pioneers to travel west
 - C) gave the United States control of the port of New Orleans
 - D) **improved relations between the United States and Britain**
31. In the 19th century, the term "war hawks" referred to
- A) **a group of policymakers from the South and West which supported the War of 1812**
 - B) members of George H. W. Bush's cabinet who supported war against Iraq
 - C) firebrand Southerners who pushed for secession as early as 1850
 - D) yellow journalists who wanted the U.S. to take imperial possessions at the end of the 19th century
32. The Hartford Convention was an event at which
- A) **Federalists considered a massive overhaul of the Constitution or secession**
 - B) Democratic-Republicans attempted to impeach Madison
 - C) the British hatched a plan to burn the White House
 - D) the Americans and the French worked on a plan to destroy the British

Unit 3: Early National Period

33. The following were all causes of the War of 1812 EXCEPT
- A) British impressments of American sailors
 - B) the United States' embargo on trade with Britain
 - C) Southern war hawks' eagerness to acquire territory in the West
 - D) Aaron Burr's conspiracy to create a new nation in the West**
34. The "Era of Good Feelings" was notable because
- A) all Americans were financially successful.
 - B) there was only one major political party in existence.**
 - C) farmers triumphed for the last time over manufacturing.
 - D) Northerners agreed with Southerners on tariff policy for the last time.
35. All of the following are true about the Missouri Compromise EXCEPT
- A) Missouri came into the nation as a slave state
 - B) the compromise helped delay war between the states for another forty years
 - C) Henry Clay was the architect of the compromise
 - D) no slavery would be allowed above the northern border of Missouri**
36. What was the direct result of the Missouri Compromise?
- A) The states went to war over slavery.
 - B) It temporarily forestalled the outbreak of a Civil War.**
 - C) The slave states had a tactical advantage after securing another slave state into the Union.
 - D) Several states from the Louisiana Territory attempted to enter the Union as slave states.
37. Which was NOT part of Henry Clay's American System?
- A) Protective tariffs
 - B) Shrinking the federal government**
 - C) The Second Bank of the United States
 - D) National currency
38. In 1819, Secretary of State John Quincy Adams successfully negotiated for Spain to cede Florida to the United States, but only after
- A) the U.S. navy, led by the USS *Constitution*, defeated Spanish ships in the Gulf of Mexico
 - B) Andrew Jackson seized West Florida from Spanish control while fighting the Seminole Wars**
 - C) President Monroe pledged a return to isolationism after a period of increasing nationalism
 - D) the U.S. agreed to cede northern portions of the Louisiana Purchase to Spain in return
-

Unit 3: Early National Period

Base your answers to questions 39 through 41 on the following passage and your knowledge of social studies.

"But in regard to those continents circumstances are eminently and conspicuously different. It is impossible that the allied powers should extend their political system to any portion of either continent without endangering our peace and happiness nor can anyone believe that our southern brethren, if left to themselves, would adopt it of their own accord. It is equally impossible, therefore, that we should behold such interposition in any form with indifference. If we look to the comparative strength and resources of Spain and those new Governments, and their distance from each other, it must be obvious that she can never subdue them. It is still the true policy of the United States to leave the parties to themselves, in the hope that other powers will pursue the same course."

-*Monroe Doctrine, Dec 2 1823*

39. Which of the following best describes why the United States sought the help of Britain to enforce the Monroe Doctrine?

- A) **The American navy was weak and incapable of repelling a determined invasion from a strong European nation such as France or Spain.**
- B) Britain and America enjoyed close personal ties.
- C) The American navy was engaged in fighting several wars overseas, and could not afford to bring the fleet home to enforce it.
- D) The King of England owed the United States a debt of gratitude.

40. The Monroe Doctrine was issued in order to achieve which of the following goals?
- A) **Halt European nations from taking advantage of the instability of Latin America as the result of several wars for independence.**
 - B) Serve as a warning to Britain to not interfere in American business as a result of the War of 1812.
 - C) Provoke war with Portugal and Spain in order to seize more land in the west.
 - D) Repay France for their military support during the Revolutionary War.
41. Which of the following was a direct result of the Monroe Doctrine?
- A) France and Spain invaded the Americas, forcing new conflicts between European powers and the United States.
 - B) Britain sent a letter to the United States demanding that they withdraw the Monroe Doctrine.
 - C) **Europe was unable to successfully intervene in the New World leading to the creation of several new independent nations.**
 - D) President Monroe was unable to enforce his own foreign policy, leaving him a laughing stock in Washington, D.C.
-
42. Which landmark court case established the supremacy of the federal government over the state government, granting Congress the sole power to regulate interstate commerce?
- A) *McCulloch v. Maryland*
 - B) *Tinker v. Des Moines*
 - C) *Dred Scott v. Sanford*
 - D) ***Gibbons v. Ogden***
43. The decision in *Marbury v. Madison* did which of the following?
- A) Declared the Alien and Sedition Acts illegal
 - B) Convicted Aaron Burr for treason
 - C) Demonstrated the superiority of the national government over the states
 - D) **Established the principle of judicial review**

Unit 3: Early National Period

44. The most important impact of the Supreme Court under John Marshall was that it

- A) **strengthened the powers of the federal government**
- B) gave rights to enslaved persons
- C) expanded civil rights
- D) took a strict interpretation of the Constitution

45. The significance of the decision in *McCulloch v. Maryland* is that it

- A) established the principle of judicial review
 - B) weakened the federal judiciary
 - C) **demonstrated the superiority of the national government over the states**
 - D) gave the President the right of executive privilege
-

Answer Key
Early National Period Test 2018

1. C
2. B
3. C
4. B
5. B
6. D
7. B
8. D
9. D
10. C
11. B
12. D
13. B
14. A
15. C
16. D
17. C
18. D
19. C
20. C
21. C
22. D
23. D
24. A
25. A
26. A
27. B
28. B
29. C
30. D
31. A
32. A
33. D
34. B
35. D
36. B

37. B
 38. B
 39. A
 40. A
 41. C
 42. D
 43. D
 44. A
 45. C
-