Unit 3 MC Test

Multiple Choice
Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. Which of the following is properly matched?
   a. The Treaty of Greenville—gave Americans free navigation on the Mississippi River and the right of deposit in New Orleans
   b. Jay’s Treaty—the British promised to abandon their forts in the Northwest, which averted a possible war with England
   c. The Neutrality Proclamation of 1793—Indian cession of present-day Indiana and Ohio to the United States
   d. Pinckney’s Treaty—declared America’s refusal to get involved in European conflicts

2. The XYZ Affair, Sedition Act, and Convention of 1800
   a. reinforced American isolationism and non-involvement in European affairs.
   b. convinced Jeffersonians that the Federalists were eager for war with France.
   c. led to debates over how to interpret the Constitution and balance power among the three branches of the federal government.
   d. demonstrated the challenges America faced as result of the French Revolution and the spread of its ideals.

3. The Alien and Sedition Acts did all of the following EXCEPT
   a. ease popular fears of an imminent war with France by quieting public criticism and opening direct negotiations with the French government.
   b. prompt Jefferson and Madison to author the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions arguing that the states had the final authority over federal laws.
   c. empower the president to deport “dangerous” foreigners and allow the prosecution of anyone who criticized the president or federal government.
   d. create a constitutional crisis and backlash ultimately contributing to the election of Jefferson to the presidency in 1800.

4. Which of the following Enlightenment thinkers is correctly matched?
   a. John Locke—natural rights
   b. Jean-Jacques Rousseau—separation of powers
   c. Baron de Montesquieu—free trade
   d. Adam Smith—social contract
5. The Articles of Confederation suffered from all of the following weaknesses EXCEPT
   a. requiring a two-thirds majority vote to pass legislation.
   b. lacking an executive branch and federal court system.
   c. disallowing direct taxation of the states or individuals.
   d. prohibiting amendments to the original articles.

6. Which of the following exposed the inability of the federal government under the Articles of
   Confederation to put down civil unrest and prompted calls for a new, stronger central government?
   a. The Stono Rebellion
   b. The Whiskey Rebellion
   c. Shays’ Rebellion
   d. The Regulator uprisings

7. Which of the following compromises at the constitutional convention was LEAST likely the result
   of regional and sectional differences in the United States?
   a. The Three-Fifths Compromise, which counted five slaves as the equivalent of
      three whites for representation purposes in the House of Representatives
   b. The Slave Trade Compromise, which prohibited Congress from passing any
      legislation limiting or banning the importation of slaves for at least 20 years
   c. The Great Compromise, which provided for a bicameral legislature with states
      receiving proportional representation in the House and equal representation in the
      Senate
   d. The Executive Elections Compromise, which created an indirect election of the
      president through the Electoral College.

8. All of the following contributed to the ratification of the Constitution EXCEPT
   a. Federalist promises to quickly amend the Constitution with a Bill of Rights.
   b. popular frustration over economic difficulties and the limitations of the Articles of
      Confederation.
   c. lowering the required number of states needed to ratify the Constitution to nine.
   d. the unanimous support of all of the major patriot leaders and founding fathers.

9. Which of the following was NOT a provision of Hamilton’s financial plan?
   a. Taxing the states to pay off the war debt
   b. Paying the full amount owed on confederation bonds
   c. Placing an excise tax on whiskey
   d. Creating a national bank

10. Who famously admonished her husband to “remember the ladies”?
    a. Deborah Sampson
    b. Molly Pitcher
    c. Phillis Wheatley
    d. Abigail Adams
11. The Northwest Ordinance of 1787, considered by many to be the greatest success of the Articles of Confederation Congress apart from the Declaration of Independence, did all of the following EXCEPT

a. resolve the western land claims of the original 13 states and create a process for territories to eventually gain statehood.
b. set aside large reservations for Indian tribes in the area, guaranteeing a generation of mostly peaceful relations with American Indians.
c. prohibit slavery north of the Ohio River between the Appalachian Mountains and the Mississippi River.
d. require the careful surveying of land to avoid property disputes and require that all larger townships set aside land for a public school.

12. Which of the following best describes the outcome of the Battle of Fallen Timbers?

a. Both sides fought to a stalemate as new firearm technology undermined traditional battlefield tactics.
b. British military intervention provided the Indian tribes with a decisive military advantage and almost led to war with England.
c. The U.S. Army won a decisive victory, effectively ending Indian resistance in the Northwest Territory for almost 20 years.
d. The U.S. Army suffered a crushing defeat at the hands of a powerful coalition of Indian tribes.

13. The Democratic-Republicans favored

a. protective tariffs.
b. closer relations with England.
c. states’ rights.
d. a national bank.

14. In which area did the Federalists and Democratic-Republicans most agree?

a. Foreign policy
b. Constitutional interpretation
c. Economics
d. Indian policy

15. Which of the following best describes “republican motherhood”?

a. It glorified femininity and the woman’s role in the house.
b. It encouraged women to instill virtue and civic values into their sons.
c. It promoted the notion of separate spheres for men and women.
d. It led large numbers of middle class women to demand greater equality.
This question is based on the excerpt below.

"SECTION 1...If any persons shall unlawfully combine or conspire together, with intent to oppose any measure or measures of the government of the United States..., or to impede the operation of any law of the United States, or to intimidate or prevent any person holding...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..., he or they shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction...shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, and by imprisonment during a term not less than six months nor exceeding five years...

SECTION 2...If any person shall write, print, utter or publish, or shall cause or procure to be written, printed, uttered or published..., 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 to bring them...into contempt or disrepute; or to excite against them...the hatred of the good people of the United States..., or to aid, encourage or abet any hostile designs of any foreign nation against the United States..., then such person, being thereof convicted...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.

16. The excerpt above best serves as evidence of the
   a. influence of Enlightenment ideals.
   b. difficulty of creating a multiethnic American identity.
   c. bitter political debates of the 1790s.
   d. challenges faced by traditional imperial systems.

17. The legislation above was passed in response to which of the following challenges?
   a. The constant fear of Indian attacks along the border
   b. The limitations of the Articles of Confederation
   c. The potential for loyalist criticism and sabotage
   d. The threat posed by foreign alliances and entanglements

18. Which of the following continuities in United States history is best demonstrated by the excerpt above?
   a. The debate over voting rights and citizenship
   b. The debate between federal and states’ rights
   c. The debate over the balance of liberty and order
   d. The debate between executive and legislative power
This question is based on the quotation below.

"[The] Constitution, which, by the undefined meaning of some parts, and the ambiguities of expression in others, is dangerously adapted to the purposes of an immediate aristocratic tyranny; that...from the difficulty, if not impracticability of its operation, must soon terminate in the most uncontrolled despotism...[1.][The] best political writers have supported the principles of annual elections...2. There is no security in the proffered system, either for the rights of conscience, or liberty of the press. 3. There are no well-defined limits of the Judiciary Powers...4. The Executive and Legislative are dangerously blended as to give just cause of alarm...9. There is no provision for a rotation, nor any thing to prevent the perpetuity of office in the same hands for life...14. There is no provision by a bill of rights to guard against the dangerous encroachments of power...15. The...impracticability, of exercising the equal and equitable powers of government by a single legislature over an extent of territory that reaches from Mississippi to the...Atlantic ocean...And it is to be feared we shall soon see this country rushing into the extremes of confusion and violence, in consequence of the proceedings of a set of gentlemen, who disregarding the purposes of their appointment, have assumed powers unauthorized by any commission, have unnecessarily rejected the confederation of the United States, and annihilated the sovereignty and independence of the individual governments."


___

19. The excerpt above most clearly reflects the
   a. limitations of the Articles of Confederation.
   b. growth of a more participatory democracy.
   c. fears many people had of centralized federal power.
   d. challenge posed by democracy to traditional imperial systems.

___

20. The excerpt above was most clearly written in response to
   a. compromises at the Constitutional convention over representation.
   b. debates over the ratification of the United States Constitution.
   c. concern that hereditary privilege would replace individual talent.
   d. fears of the impact of revolutionary ideas from France, Haiti, and Latin America.

___

21. The arguments expressed in the passage above most clearly warn against the perceived dangers of
   a. democracy.
   b. republicanism.
   c. a strong central government.
   d. limited government.
22. Some of the concerns expressed in the passage above were best echoed in the legislative reforms supported by which of the following political parties?
   a. The Federalists
   b. The Whigs
   c. The Democratic-Republicans
   d. The Republicans

This question refers to the following quotation. (23-24)

"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....The Unity of Government which constitutes you one people...is a main Pillar in the Edifice of your real independence...your tranquility at home; your peace abroad....I have already intimated to you the danger of parties in the State, with particular reference to founding them on geographical discriminations....The Spirit of Party...is inseparable from our nature, having its root in the strongest passions of the human mind. It exists under different shapes, in all governments, more or less stifled, controlled or repressed; but in those of the popular form, it is seen in its greatest rankness, and is truly their worst enemy. The alternate dominion of one faction over another, sharpened by the spirit of revenge...is itself a frightful despotism; but this leads at length to a more formal and permanent despotism."

George Washington, Farewell Address, 1796

From James D. Richardson, ed., *A Compilation of the Messages and Papers of the Presidents*

23. The speech above best reflects which of the following continuities in United States history?
   a. Debates over the relationship between the executive and legislative branches
   b. Debates over the relationship between federal and state governments
   c. Debates over how to properly interpret the Constitution
   d. Debates over the proper role of political parties

24. Which of the following most directly prompted the arguments in the speech above?
   a. The French withdrawal from North America and renewed Indian attacks
   b. Disagreements over the French Revolution and foreign policy
   c. Internal unrest and backcountry rebellions against federal taxation
   d. Debates over calls to abolish slavery and expand democracy
This question refers to the following maps. (25-26)

1796 Presidential Election Map

1800 Presidential Election Map

25. The maps above are best seen as evidence of the
   a. expansion of voting rights to greater numbers of white men.
   b. continued influx of immigrants to the United States.
   c. bitter nature of partisan politics in the 1790s.
   d. regional basis of early American political parties.

26. Which of the following early American political parties most vocally championed the "common man," welcomed immigrants, and benefitted from the expansion of voting rights to most white males?
   a. The Federalists
   b. The Democratic-Republicans
   c. The Whigs
   d. The Democrats

27. Which of the following Supreme Court cases is correctly identified?
   a. Marbury v. Madison—established the principle of judicial review
   b. McCulloch v. Maryland—upheld the sanctity of private contracts
   c. Worcester v. Georgia—ruled that states cannot tax the federal government
   d. Dartmouth v. Woodward—established tribal autonomy on Indian lands
28. Which of the following correctly characterizes the War of 1812?
   a. The United States was able to reassert sovereignty over its existing western lands and remove Britain’s military presence.
   b. Broad popular support for the war effort temporarily eased sectional divisions over slavery and economic policy.
   c. The United States won a decisive victory against the British and gained valuable new land on the frontier as a result.
   d. Federalist support for the war reinvigorated the party and allowed it to thrive for another 20 years.

29. Which of the following treaties is correctly matched with its description?
   a. Jay’s Treaty—ended the War of 1812
   b. Treaty of Ghent—settled boundary disputes with Canada
   c. Adams-Onis Treaty—acquired Florida from Spain
   d. Webster-Ashburton Treaty—ended the Quasi-War with France

30. Which of the following best describes the Monroe Doctrine?
   a. It was a treaty with England in which the British promised to confine all of their future colonization to the Eastern Hemisphere.
   b. It was an attempt to relocate American Indian tribes on the Great Plains to reservations and begin the process of cultural assimilation.
   c. It was an American pronouncement to European countries not to interfere with independent nations in the Western Hemisphere.
   d. It was an economic policy by President Monroe to revive the American economy by lowering tariffs and promoting manufacturing.

31. What did the Hartford Convention, the nullification crisis, and some Marshall Court decisions all have in common?
   a. They all dealt with the contentious issue of the extension of slavery into the Louisiana Purchase territory or the Mexican cession.
   b. They illustrated attempts by the federal government to assert greater control over the states and the resistance those attempts created.
   c. They all resulted from political compromises between the federal government and the affected states involved.
   d. They all demonstrated the nativist backlash against German and Irish immigrants who were coming in record numbers to America.
This question refers to the following quotation. (32-34)

"If any one proposition could command the universal assent of mankind, we might expect it would be this: that the government of the Union, though limited in its powers, is supreme within its sphere of action. This would seem to result necessarily from its nature. It is the government of all; its powers are delegated by all; it represents all, and acts for all. Though any one State may be willing to control its operations, no State is willing to allow others to control them. The nation, on those subjects on which it can act, must necessarily bind its component parts.... Although, among the enumerated powers of government, we do not find the word 'bank' or 'incorporation,' we find the great powers to lay and collect taxes; to borrow money; to regulate commerce; to declare and conduct a war; and to raise and support armies and navies...a government, intrusted with such ample powers...must also be instructed with ample means for their execution.... We are unanimously of opinion, that the law passed by the legislature of Maryland, imposing a tax on the Bank of the United States, is unconstitutional and void."

Chief Justice John Marshall, McCullough v. Maryland, 1819

32. Which of the following did NOT result from the Supreme Court ruling above or similar rulings by the Supreme Court in the early 1800s?
   a. The recognition of federal power over state laws
   b. The promotion of regional interests over national concerns
   c. The assertion of the primacy of the judiciary
   d. The Court determining the meaning of the Constitution

33. Which of the following groups would most likely have supported the arguments in the excerpt above?
   a. Federalists in the 1790s
   b. Democratic-Republicans in the early 1800s
   c. Jacksonian Democrats in the 1830s and 1840s
   d. States' rights advocates in the 1850s

34. The ideas expressed in the excerpt above can best be understood in the context of debates over
   a. the authority of different branches of the federal government.
   b. the scope of the federal government's role in the economy.
   c. the relationship between the federal government and state governments.
   d. how to match democratic political ideals to political institutions.
This question refers to the following quotation. (35-36)

"Many years after his first election to the presidency, Thomas Jefferson commented that 'the revolution of 1800' was as 'real a revolution in the principles of our government as that of 1776 was in its form.'...For him the election of 1800 was a turning point because it marked a turning back to the true republican spirit of 1776....Within the Jeffersonian framework of assumptions and beliefs, three essential conditions were necessary to create and sustain such a republican political economy: a national government free from any taint of corruption, an unobstructed access to an ample supply of open land, and a relatively liberal international commercial order that would offer adequate foreign markets for America's flourishing agricultural surplus."


35. Which of the following best exemplified the Jeffersonian embrace of the ideals described in the excerpt above?
   a. The National Bank
   b. The Louisiana Purchase
   c. The Missouri Compromise
   d. The American System

36. One of the problems faced by Thomas Jefferson with the acquisition of the Louisiana Territory was
   a. upsetting western settlers who were content under the French
   b. the reluctance of France to sell the land at a reasonable price
   c. contradicting his belief in a strict interpretation of the constitution
   d. beginning a war with England

37. The agreement about the issue of slavery made by the Constitutional delegates was known as the
   a. Virginia Plan
   b. The Great Compromise
   c. Bill of Rights
   d. The Three-Fifths Compromise

38. What was one notable legacy of the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions?
   a. The Doctrine of Nullification
   b. The Embargo Act
   c. The Alien and Sedition Act
   d. The Bank of the United States

39. The Election of 1800 is most important because
   a. it was the first transition of power from one party to another
   b. started a chain of events that would become the War of 1812
   c. caused the Alien and Sedition Acts to be passed
   d. ended the National Bank
40. In his Farewell address, George Washington warned against:
   I. Sectionalism
   II. Permanant Alliances
   III. Political Parties
   a. I and II only
   b. II and III only
   c. I and II only
   d. All of the above

41. The majority of votes for Thomas Jefferson came from which region of the United States?
   a. North
   b. Northwest
   c. Mid-Atlantic
   d. South and West

42. What was the cause of the Whiskey Rebellion in 1794?
   a. The cruel treatment of slaves in grain
   b. Congress outlawing all whiskey sales
   c. Wealthy aristocrats boycotting the sale of whiskey
   d. An excise tax placed on all whiskey in New York

43. The decision in *Marbury V. Madison* did which of the following?
   a. Convicted Aaron Burr of treason
   b. Declared the Alien and Sedition Acts illegal
   c. Established the princiiple of Judicial Review
   d. Gave the power of the Veto to the President

44. The Supreme Court upheld the constioctionality and supremacy of the Second Bank of the United States in
   a. *Fletcher v. Peck*
   b. *McCulloch v. Maryland*
   c. *Cohens v. Virginia*
   d. *Gibbons v Ogden*

45. Which statement accurately describes the similarity between the representatives who attended the Hartford Convention and ones who wrote the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions?
   a. They pushed for national unity
   b. They stressed slavery
   c. They opposed the Articles
   d. They pushed for state’s rights

46. All of the following were causes of the War of 1812 EXCEPT?
   a. British Impressment
   b. The Aaron Burr Conspiracy
   c. War-Hawks desire for Canada
   d. The Embargo Act

47. The Hartford Convention was an event at which
   a. Federalists considered secession or a massive overhaul of the Constitution
   b. Democratic-Republicans tried to impeach Madison
   c. The British signed the peace treaty ending the war
   d. New England and France negotiated an alliance
48. Why did many Americans protest Jay’s Treaty?
   a. It forbade trade with France and England
   b. It failed to address the issue of Impressment
   c. It arranged for the freedom of slaves who ran away during the Revolution
   d. It allowed the British to stay in Ohio River Valley

49. The most unpopular decision of Jefferson’s presidency was
   a. The reduction of the Army and Navy
   b. The repeal of the Whiskey Tax
   c. The purchase of Louisiana
   d. The Embargo Act

50. All of the following took place during Washington’s administration EXCEPT
   a. Defeat of the Miamis at Fallen Timbers
   b. Jay’s Treaty
   c. XYZ affair
   d. Putting down the Whiskey Rebellion