1. Anti-Federalists argued that the Constitution
2. did not protect individual states' rights from the federal government
3. needed to abolish slavery
4. must have proportional representation to the legislative branch
5. required new provisions for the coinage of money
6. should have a powerful executive

2. Which of the following was the most controversial aspect of Hamilton's financial plan?
1) funding at par
2) excise taxes
3) protective tariffs
4) a national bank
5) assumption of state debts

3. In his farewell address, George Washington warned the American people that
1) a. the protection of the Bill of Rights to the Constitution
2) the election of 1790
3) the Alien and Sedition Acts
4) Washington's Neutrality policy
5) failure to stop the Whiskey Rebellion

5. The Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions argued that the Constitution provided for the establishment of a national bank
2. states were justified in declaring federal laws null and void
3. states' rights must be consulted before neutrality was proclaimed
4. the House could not settle vaccines in presidential elections
5. the federal government had the right to declare neutrality during times of war.

6. Jefferson contradicted his view of the Constitution when he
1) asked Congress for a declaration of war
2) authorized the purchase of the Louisiana Territory
3) repealed the Embargo Act
4) enforced M'cats Bill #2
5) signed the Alien and Sedition Acts

7. In the case Marbury vs Madison, chief justice John Marshall established the
1) judiciary act of 1789
2) rules of impeachment
3) precedent of judicial review
4) the Embargo Act
5) compact theory

8. In the years prior to the War of 1812, President Jefferson and Madison
1) showed little interest in engaging in a war with either France or Britain
2) remained steadfast in their beliefs in regards to the Constitution
3) were not prepared for the office of the president
4) ignored the rulings of the Supreme Court
5) sought revenge against Britain and France

9. The War of 1812 led to all of the following EXCEPT
1) the removal of Native American threat in the Ohio River Valley
2) a heightened sense of nationalism
3) the growth of American industry
4) an end to the embargo on trade with the US abroad
5) the raising of the federalist party

10. The Hartford Convention was significant because it
1) the concept of secession was struck down
2) a law passed by Congress was nullified
3) Federalists gained new followers afterward
4) renewed signs of sectional tension became evident
5) states amassed an opposition to Jefferson's policies

11. War Hawks in 1810 usually hailed from
1) the South and West
2) New England
3) elite Federalist families
4) Middle States
5) the Deep South

12. Hamilton's financial plan was designed primarily to
1) prepare the new nation for a possible war with Britain
2) help protect the wealthy
3) improve the nation’s credit standing and financial stability
4) find ways to export more products from the South
5) increase the country's industrial capacity

13. Americans who were most likely to approve of the Articles of Confederation were
1) wary of central government's ability to govern too much power
2) against strong states' rights
3) New England merchants
4) enlightened members of the Northern elite
5) anti-slave Quakers

14. The Great Compromise (Connecticut Compromise) provided for
1) a balance of power between the states and the federal government
2) checks and balances among the three branches of government
3) complete abandonment of the Articles of Confederation
4) a plan for apportionment of congressional representatives
5) the levying of income taxes

15. The "Revolution of 1800" was significant because it
1) the United States finally ended the threat of Native Americans in the west
2) power was peacefully passed from the Federalist to the Anti-Federalists
3) Jefferson was elected by popular vote
4) American foreign policy strengthened toward Britain
5) Southerners successfully defended their right to hold slaves

16. The Embargo Act of 1807 was enacted to
1) incite a war with Britain
2) protest British and French violation of US neutrality
3) punish the south for trading with the French
4) protect New England manufacturers from cheap British goods
5) open shipping trade to non-American ships

16A. Which of the following statements concerning the Federalist papers are true?
1) Jefferson, Madison, and Hamilton drafted them
2) They contained essays that both defended and criticized the Constitution
3) The were written as propaganda to support ratification of the Constitution
4) They were banned in New York newspapers
5) Universal manhood suffrage

17. Historians often cite Shays' Rebellion (1786-1787) as a significant event in American history because it
1) demonstrated the strength, yet fairness, of the newly-created federal government
2) made many Americans realize that excessive taxation often led to violence
3) made Americans realize that slavery could not last
4) demonstrated the weakness of the federal government under the Articles of Confederation
5) demonstrated class antagonism, despite the absence of a landed aristocracy.

18. George Washington established the principle of executive privilege in a dispute with Congress over the
1) Alien and Sedition Acts
2) legality of political parties
3) Jay's Treaty
4) Whiskey Rebellion
5) Louisiana Purchase

19. The Louisiana Purchase was an important factor in the development of US trade because it
1) opened new markets among western Indian nations
2) gave the country control of the Mississippi River
3) added numerous French factories in the Louisiana Territory to the US economy
4) facilitated the immediate completion of the transcontinental railroad
5) allowed the US to develop ports on the Pacific coast

20. All of the following are associated with loose constructionism during the early years of the US EXCEPT
1) the Federalists
2) Hamilton's Bank
3) the "Elastic Clause"
4) restrictions of the federal legislative powers
5) federal assumption of state debt

21. The success of the Constitutional Convention of 1787 hinged on compromises over
1) slavery and representation in Congress
2) taxation and term limits
3) the number of branches of government to be formed
4) voting rights for women
5) universal manhood suffrage
1. Anti-Federalists argued that the Constitution
   (1) did not protect individual states' rights from the federal government
   (2) needed to abolish slavery
   (3) must have proportional representation to the legislative branch
   (4) required new provisions for the coinage of money
   (5) should have a powerful executive

2. Which of the following was the most controversial aspect of Hamilton's financial plan?
   (a) funding at par
   (b) excise tax
   (c) protective tariffs
   (d) a national bank
   (e) assumptions of state debt

3. In his Farewell Address, George Washington argued that...
   (1) argued for increased powers for the president
   (2) criticized the federalist views of the Constitution
   (3) warned against alliances and factions
   (4) urged a restoration of states' rights
   (5) demanded an immediate alliance with Britain

4. The decline in the strength of the Federalist party can be attributed to
   (1) the addition of the Bill of Rights to the Constitution
   (2) the election of 1792
   (3) the Alien and Sedition Acts
   (4) Washington's Neutrality policy
   (5) failure to stop the Whiskey Rebellion

5. The Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions argued that...
   (1) the Constitution provided for the establishment of a national bank
   (2) states were justified in declaring federal laws null and void
   (3) states should be consulted before neutrality was proclaimed
   (4) the House could settle ties in presidential elections
   (5) the federal government had the right to detain enemies during times of war.

6. Jefferson contradicted his view of the Constitution when he...
   (1) asked Congress for a declaration of war
   (2) authorized the purchase of the Louisiana Territory
   (3) repealed the Embargo Act
   (4) enforced Macen's Bill #2
   (5) signed the Alien and Sedition Acts

7. In the case Marbury vs. Madison, chief justice John Marshall established the...
   (1) Judiciary Act of 1789
   (2) rules of impeachment
   (3) precedent of judicial review
   (4) Embargo Act
   (5) compact theory

8. In the years prior to the War of 1812, President Jefferson and Madison...
   (a) showed little interest in engaging in a war with either France or Britain
   (b) remained steadfast in their beliefs in regards to the Constitution
   (c) were not prepared for the office of the president
   (d) ignored the rulings of the Supreme Court
   (e) sought revenge against Britain and France

9. The War of 1812 led to all of the following EXCEPT...
   1) the removal of Native American threat in the Ohio River Valley
   2) a heightened sense of nationalism
   3) the growth of American industry
   4) new found respect for the US abroad
   5) the Hartford Convention was significant because...

10. The Hartford Convention was significant because...
    (1) the concept of secession was struck down
    (2) a law passed by Congress was nullified
    (3) Federalists gained new followers afterward
    (4) renewed signs of sectional tension became evident
    (5) states amassed an opposition to Jefferson's policies

11. War Hawks in 1810 usually hailed from...
    (1) the South and West
    (2) New England
    (3) elite Federalist families
    (4) Middle States
    (5) the Deep South

12. Hamilton's financial plan was designed primarily to...
    1) prepare the new nation for a possible war with Britain
    2) help protect the wealthy
    3) improve the nation's credit standing and financial stability
    4) find ways to export more products from the South
    5) increase the country's Industrial capacity

13. Americans who were most likely to approve of the Articles of Confederation were...
    (1) wary of central govt. wielding too much power
    (2) against strong states' rights
    (3) New England merchants
    (4) enlightened members of the Northern elite
    (5) anti-price Quakers

14. The Great Compromise (Connecticut Compromise) provided for...
    1) a balance of power between the states and the federal government
    2) checks and balances among the three branches of govt
    3) complete abandonment of the Articles of Confederation
    4) a plan for apportioning of congressional representatives
    5) the levying of income taxes

15. The "Revolution of 1800" was significant because...
    (1) the United States finally ended the threat of Native Americans in the west
    (2) power was peacefully passed from the Federalist to the Anti-Federalists
    (3) Jefferson was elected by popular vote
    (4) American foreign policy strengthened towards Britain
    (5) Southerners successfully defended their right to hold slaves

16. The Embargo Act of 1807 was enacted to...
    (1) jolt a war with Britain
    (2) protect British and French violation of US neutrality
    (3) punish the south for trading with the French
    (4) protect New England manufacturers from cheap British goods
    (5) open shipping trade to non-American ships

17. Historians often cite Shay's Rebellion (1786-1787) as a significant event in American history because...
    (1) demonstrated the strength, yet fairness, of the newly-created federal government
    (2) made many Americans realize that excessive taxation often leads to violence
    (3) made Americans realize that slavery could not last
    (4) demonstrated the weakness of the federal government under the Articles of Confederation
    (5) demonstrated class antagonism, despite the absence of a landed aristocracy.

18. George Washington established the principle of executive privilege in a dispute with Congress over the...
    (1) Alien and Sedition Acts
    (2) legality of political parties
    (3) Jay Treaty
    (4) Whiskey Rebellion
    (5) Louisiana Purchase

19. The Louisiana Purchase was an important factor in the development of US trade because...
    (1) opened new markets among western Indian nations
    (2) gave the country complete control of the Mississippi River
    (3) added numerous French factories in the Louisiana Territory to the US economy
    (4) facilitated the immediate completion of the transcontinental railroad
    (5) allowed the US to develop ports on the Pacific coast

20. All of the following are associated with loose constructionism during the early years of the US EXCEPT...
    (1) the Federalists
    (2) Hamilton's Bank
    (3) the "Elastic Clause"
    (4) restrictions of the federal legislative powers
    (5) federal assumption of state debt

21. The success of the Constitutional Convention of 1787 hinged on compromises over...
    (1) slavery and representation in congress
    (2) taxation and term limits
    (3) the number of branches of government to be formed
    (4) voting rights for women
    (5) universal manhood suffrage

22. The war with Britain...
    (1) led to the invention of the cotton gin
    (2) reduced the cost of living for American citizens
    (3) allowed for the expansion of slavery in the South
    (4) decreased the number of American soldiers
    (5) increased the presence of foreign leaders in Washington