

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?

- 1) funding at par
- 2) excise taxes
- 3) protective tariffs
- 4) a national bank
- 5) assumption of state debt

3. In his farewell address George Washington

- 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 1798
- 3) the Alien and Sedition Acts - AMANS
- 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 tied votes 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- 3) repealed the Embargo Act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 Macon's Bill #2
- 5) signed the Alien and Sedition Acts

7. IN the case Marbury v. 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

- 1) showed little interest in engaging in a war with either France or Britain
- 2) remained steadfast to 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) new found respect for the US abroad
- 5) rising support of the Federalist party

10) The Hartford Convention was significant because

- 1) a law passed by Congress was struck down
- 2) Federalists gained new followers afterward
- 3) renewed signs of sectional tension became evident
- 4) 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. American's who were most likely to approve of the Articles of Confederation were

- 1) wary of central gov't wielding 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 gov't
- 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

- 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) 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) They were written as propaganda to support ratification of the Constitution
- 4) They were banned in New York newspapers

17. Historians often cite Shay's Rebellion (1786-1787) as 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 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 it

- 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

- 1) hinged on compromises over slavery and representation in congress
- 2) slavery and representation in congress
- 3) taxation and term limits
- 4) the number of branches of government to be formed
- 5) voting rights for women
- 6) universal manhood suffrage

1 ASSUMPTION
2 NAT. EXCISE TAXES
3 NAT. BANK
4 S. FEDERALISTS
5 S. FEDERALISTS

NOT CONSTITUTIONAL
PROTECTIVE TARIFFS

BRITISH
NEW ENGLAND
SOUTH
WAR HAWKS

CUPY HAWKS
LOW

BEITMAN
OVERLEAF

ANSWER KEY

1. ASSUMPTIONS
2. NEW ENGLAND
3. EXCESSIVE TAXES
4. S.

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