**Quiz 6**

Question 1

Alexander Hamilton’s basic vision of America was to make it:

a mighty empire like ancient Rome

a democratic model for the world

committed to limited government and social equality

an example of racial tolerance and diversity

a vibrant capitalist power

Question 2

One key element of Hamilton’s program to encourage manufacturing was his proposal for:

importation of cheap foreign labor

a cutoff of trade with Britain

government colleges for industrial education

high protective tariffs

government-owned factories

Question 3

Madison decided to support Hamilton’s debt proposals in return for an agreement to:

give more money to the original bondholders

cut taxes

relocate the nation’s capital southward

limit future federal spending

make the states pay their own debts

Question 4

The Bank of the United States:

was specifically authorized by the Constitution

would be totally owned by the federal government

had unanimous support in Congress

would provide a stable national currency

was ultimately opposed by President Washington

Question 5

In his debate with Jefferson over the national bank’s constitutionality, Hamilton:

emphasized the Tenth Amendment

had Madison’s support

emphasized states’ rights

strictly interpreted the Constitution

used the doctrine of implied powers

Question 6

The emergence of political parties:

resulted from a division between monarchists and republicans

was strongly encouraged by President Washington

reflected basic philosophical differences between Jefferson and Hamilton

brought the United States to the brink of civil war

was anticipated by the writers of the Constitution

Question 7

When Britain and France went to war in 1793, the United States:

supported France because of the Franco-American alliance

supported Britain because of its conservative government

allied with other nations to oppose both Britain and France

expressed neutrality, warning Americans not to aid either side

sharply increased its military spending

Question 8

Jay’s Treaty:

forced Hamilton’s resignation from the cabinet

infuriated Republicans for its concessions to the British

ended a war with the British

shut American merchants out of the West Indies

was most strongly opposed in New England

Question 9

Opposition to Hamilton’s excise tax on whiskey was strongest among:

merchants

churchgoers

frontier farmers

Federalists

veterans

Question 10

Washington’s farewell address:

praised the emerging party system

urged greater involvement in Europe

was pessimistic about the nation’s future

opposed permanent alliances

was soon forgotten since Washington was a poor speaker

Question 11

Under President Adams, a war between the United States and France:

halted partisan divisions

was ended by the XYZ affair

was an undeclared naval conflict

led to French attacks on the U.S. coast

ended in American victory

Question 12

The Sedition Act was aimed primarily at:

French spies

foreign immigrants

Republican newspaper editors

draft-evaders

anti-war Federalists

Question 13

The Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions argued that:

immigrants should be expelled from the country if they were not loyal to the American cause

new western states should be admitted as quickly as possible

taxes imposed by Congress were unconstitutional

states could nullify federal laws

the “freedom of speech” clause in the Bill of Rights did not apply to purely political rhetoric

Question 14

Jefferson’s election in 1800:

continued the Federalist domination of the U.S. government

was assured when Aaron Burr agreed to withdraw as a candidate for president

had to be settled by the House of Representatives

ended party divisions

was assured when George Washington announced his support of Jefferson just three weeks before the election

Question 15

Just before he left office, Adams:

cemented Federalism within the judiciary

renewed his friendship with Jefferson

questioned the fair outcome of the election

repealed Hamilton’s tax policies

destroyed his official records

Question 16

Thomas Jefferson’s inaugural address reflected:

a tone of simplicity and conciliation

his strong partisan desire to oppose the Federalists now that he was in office

his hopes for a new war to unify the country

his desire to adopt Federalist principles now that he was in office

an affirmation of educational elitism and commitment to continued governmental formality

Question 17

In the case of Marbury v. Madison, the Supreme Court:

declared a federal law unconstitutional

showed its commitment to states’ rights

made itself the government’s most powerful branch

ruled that Marbury should occupy his judicial position

proved it was not influenced by politics

Question 18

Jefferson showed his commitment to limited government by:

cutting military spending

abolishing the Postal Service

selling the national bank

canceling the national debt

ending the tariff

Question 19

Thomas Jefferson believed that a large federal debt would:

mean high taxes and public corruption

cause another revolution

be easily paid off in fifty years

help bankers and investors in the United States make money from the federal government

be a national “blessing”

Question 20

To President Jefferson, one major incentive to purchase Louisiana was to:

prove that the United States had become a world power

spend some of the surplus money in the Treasury

secure American access to the Mississippi River and New Orleans

gain the support of the Federalists

acquire new ports on the Pacific

Question 21

The Louisiana Purchase was a problem for Jefferson because:

it would be hard to defend it against the Spaniards

acquisition of new Indian lands was contrary to his principles and beliefs

the territory was ideal for slavery, which he opposed

he believed that the Constitution did not give authority to acquire new land

the cost was too high for the United States to pay

Question 22

The 1804 presidential election resulted in:

the rise of a powerful third party

Aaron Burr’s duel with Alexander Hamilton

Jefferson’s landslide reelection

a comeback for the Federalists

months of confusion over the actual winner

Question 23

To avoid the problems associated with political parties running multiple candidates for the presidency, Congress:

made popular vote the method by which presidents would be chosen

called for a constitutional convention to deal with this issue

changed the qualifications for president

outlawed multiple party candidates

passed the Twelfth Amendment providing that electors use separate ballots to vote for a president and a vice president

Question 24

The Leopard’s attack upon the Chesapeake:

resulted in an American victory

occurred on the Great Lakes

brought an official British apology

created war fever in the United States

ended the British practice of impressment

Question 25

The greatest support for the declaration of war in 1812 came from:

the agricultural regions from Pennsylvania southward and westward

the areas in which commerce and international trade were a primary occupation

the New England area

the manufacturing centers

the Old Republicans

Question 26

As the War of 1812 started, one strength of the United States was:

a surplus in the federal budget

a small but war-tested navy

the national bank’s stabilization of the economy

President Madison’s genius as commander in chief

a large standing army

Question 27

The British invasion of the mid-Atlantic coast in 1814 resulted in:

their capture of Baltimore

Madison’s resignation as president

the U.S. decision to sue for peace

their defeat by American militia

the capture and burning of Washington, D.C.

Question 28

The Hartford Convention illustrated deep opposition to the war in:

New York

the West

New England

Congress

the South

Question 29

At the Hartford Convention, delegates:

proposed a series of constitutional amendments to limit Republican influence in government

voted to secede from the Union

offered generous peace terms to the British

denounced New England merchants who had traded with the British during the war

voted to join the Republican party

Question 30

As a result of the War of 1812, President Madison:

is recognized as a great president

was even more committed to limited government

learned the value of some Federalist policies

switched parties

ran for a third term