**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